Gabor J.

January 23, 1956

Dear Mrs. Gabor:

Thank you for your letter.

I wish very much that I might be of some assistance to the young man of whom you write. Unfortunately, however, I see no possibility of helping him at this time and feel that under the circumstances, he would find a personal interview somewhat fruitless.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jolie Gabor
699 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

fs

TELEPHONE, TEMPLETON 8-3896-3193

Jolie Gabor, Inc.
EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY
699 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 5, 1956

Personal
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am enclosing the resume of a friend of mine, a tall, handsome, blonde Hungarian boy. I'm sure you will find it hard to believe that the impressive background you read belongs to a man of less than 30 years!q

All he requests is a personal appointment with you. A few moments of your time. He is so anxious that he is willing to fly from California just for this reason. Surely with a desire that strong, you will give him at least this opportunity.

I would certainly not be bold enough to interceed in this matter were I not positive that this young man is truly exceptional. And there is enough charm in this young man to make him equally capable before the cameras as well as behind the scenes.

I hope you will give him the chance he deserves. And may I thank you in advance for any consideration you may show this fine young man. Please let me know of your decision and I will let him know as quickly as possible. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Jolie Gabor

Jolie Gabor

PARIS PALM BEACH BEVERLY HILLS SOUTHAMPTON

Thomas P. Lantos

Academic Training

University of Washington: B.A. (International Relations)
M.A. (Economics)

University of California: Ph. D. (Economics)

Background

Academic

Teaching and research, University of Washington (1948-1950)
Professor of Economics, San Francisco State College (1950 to date, except as noted below.)
Economist, Bank of America, San Francisco headquarters, with duties of research and advising (January, 1953 - February, 1954)

Radio and Television

Radio Station KPFA, Berkeley	:	Series on underdeveloped areas, 5 half-hour week.
TV Station KQED, San Fran.	:	Series on "The American Economy", 13 weeks, half hour show.
TV Station KQED	:	Series on "Europe - 1955", 15 half-hour shows.
TV Station KQED	:	Full coverage of the United Nations 10th Commemorative Session.
TV Station KPIX (CBS - Westinghouse)	:	Series called "Perspective", 5 half-hour shows, political-economic analysis.

Numerous shows and short series, tv stations in California.

Countless lectures and other public appearances in the West.

Gaither, Rowan

H. ROWAN GAITHER, JR.
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

May 10, 1957

yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On Wednesday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock Charlotte and I are having an informal dinner party at our home, 129 East 64th Street, New York, for the Burmese Deputy Prime Minister, U Ba Swe, and Mrs. Ba Swe. I hope you and Mrs. Murrow can join us.

Sincerely,

Rowan a.e.

Rowan Gaither

R.S.V.P.

Gall, Norman

New York Committee for

STEVENSON, KEFAUVER and WAGNER

270 Park Avenue, Entrance F • New York 17, New York • Telephone: Plaza 1-1720

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Treasurer

October 25, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is a copy of the report issued tonight by the radiation hazards committee of the Federation of American Scientists which we discussed in our phone conversation a few minutes ago.

The report of the committee headed by Dr. Walter Selove, Brookhaven National Laboratories physicist, distinguishes between the genetic effects of Strontium-90 contained in radioactive fallout and its pathologic effects upon humans. The situation has been confused by the report issued by the Atomic Energy Commission and Republican scientist spokesman in their emphasis upon the immediately negligible effects of Strontium-90 upon the genes. The present injuries with which Strontium-90 afflicts humanity are not genetic but pathologic, inducive to leukemia and, with extreme infection, bone cancer.

We realize the difficulty which the popular mind encounters in evaluating scientific data with which it has not been trained to deal, and the facility with which the question proposed by Governor Stevenson can be confounded into a nil issue.

I hope the material presented to you in this report will be of use in clarifying the portent of the Hydrogen tests which have been so deviously debated in this election campaign.

Yours truly,

Norman Gall

Norman Gall

303

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR
STEVENSON, KEFAUVER and WAGNER
270 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

PRESS RELEASE

CALL: Ted Goldbloom or Lee Levitt
PL 1-5520, or PL 1-5516 or PL 1-1720

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(NOTE TO EDITORS: Here is another development in the strontium-90 story which moved on all wire services from Boston and/or New York tonight quoting Dr. Selove of Brookhaven National Laboratories. The Selove statement is incorporated below, but the quotes from Rochester are completely new.)

ROCHESTER, N.Y.---The chief of the Atomic Energy Commission's medical-research establishment at the University of Rochester disagreed sharply tonight with the AEC on the danger of H-bomb tests.

He warned that 170,000 Americans possibly could suffer fatal bone cancer or leukemia from only one tenth of the AEC's "maximum permissible concentration" of strontium-90, a deadly radioactive material released into the stratosphere by H-bomb tests.

(more)

His statement came on the heels of a report of the Federation of American Scientists suggesting the strong possibility that "in certain areas of the world the strontium-90 hazard has already passed the danger point." The report was issued in Boston tonight by the FAS radiation-hazards committee.

In short, both the Rochester statement and the Boston report charged that the AEC's reliance on broad averages placed large numbers of persons in serious danger from continuing H-bomb tests.

"Infants, growing children, and expectant mothers" are especially endangered, according to the Rochester statement.

Prof. William F. Neuman, the AEC medical researcher, was joined in his statement by Arthur Roberts and Morton F. Kaplon, also of the University of Rochester.

The FAS report was prepared by Dr. Walter Selove, Brookhaven National Laboratories physicist, and approved by the full FAS radiation-hazards panel, which includes Louis S. Osborne, Synchrotron Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Herman T. Epstein, Brandeis University; and Roy M. Weinstein, MIT.

The complete texts of both declarations follow.

(more)

FACTS REGARDING STRONTIUM-90

(Neuman Statement)

The Facts About Strontium-90

Strontium-90 is a radioactive variety (or isotope) of ordinary strontium, a chemical element related to calcium. It is produced in uranium fission. The fission of 500 lb. of uranium yields about 12 lb. of strontium-90; this amount is roughly the quantity produced by one large H-Bomb.

The chemical properties of strontium are such that the body distinguishes with difficulty between it and calcium. Calcium is an essential requirement for strong bones and teeth; the adult skeleton contains about two pounds of it. Thus when strontium is absorbed into the system, it eventually deposits mostly in the bones.

With ordinary strontium this is of no consequence, but radioactive strontium-90 has a half-life of 25 years, and if deposited in the bones goes on emitting radiation year after year, decade after decade.

The effects of radioactive strontium in the bone marrow of man are not yet known (though we are unhappily convinced that they soon may become all too familiar). We do know something of the effects of radioactive strontium in animals, and we also know something of the effects of radium in man. Radium, like strontium, is chemically similar to calcium and is also deposited in the skeleton.

Strontium-90 Acts Like Radium

The effects of radioactive strontium in animals, and of radium in man, are known to induce bone cancer and leukemia; in man, 1 microcurie

(1 millionth of a curie) of radium may prove lethal after 15 or 20 years. This is rather less than the amount of activity on a luminous watch dial. Rather larger amounts of strontium produce the same effects in rats after one or two years.

Because of the great hazard involved in its use, the AEC does not sell strontium-90 to industrial and scientific users of radio-isotopes on the same basis as other isotopes. It will not sell strontium-90 at all unless a need for this particular isotope is demonstrated, and the user proves that he can use it without danger.

The AEC has set the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) of strontium-90 in its workers at 1 microcurie. The amount of strontium-90 produced in a single large H-Bomb blast is about 1 million curies. This amounts to 400 microcuries for every person on earth.

Fortunately, the strontium must be in the body to do damage. Distributed on earth, the average activity due to delayed fallout is not likely ever to become great enough to do as much damage as the radiation we normally receive from the medical use of X-rays. We must therefore trace the path of the strontium-90 from the bomb to the human skeleton.

In the blast, part of the radioactive material produced falls out immediately, producing the tremendous radiation hazard that engulfed the "Fortunate Dragon" in 1952, and could kill hundreds of millions of unintended victims in war, according to Gen. Gavin's testimony before Congress. However, the strontium, which is only one of many radioactive isotopes produced in fission, tends not to appear in the immediate fallout. It follows the mushroom into the stratosphere, where strong air currents disperse it around the world. The stratosphere thus accumulates a burden of fission products.

(more)

Now the British have shown that the radioactive debris in the stratosphere falls out at the rate of about 10 percent every year. Whatever the inventory, it decreases about ten percent each year from the settling of radioactive material to the ground.

Falls in Invisible Rain

The strontium-90, and other isotopes as well, rains gently and invisibly on the whole surface of the earth. The earth has an area of about 200 million square miles. If we know the stratospheric accumulation, we can calculate the fallout. The AEC estimates the strontium-90 fallout, due to tests performed through 1955 only, will eventually total 13,000 microcuries per square mile.

The fate of strontium-90 between deposition on the ground and its appearance in food and water supplies is largely unknown. This is the province of the science called ecology. How much of the strontium is absorbed by vegetation; what fraction appears in water supplies; what fraction gets into the human food cycle, - all these things are only vaguely known, if at all. What we do know is the present concentration of strontium in human bone and the present fallout rate. On the basis of these data, it is calculated that the present stratospheric accumulation of strontium (due to an estimated 26-megaton source) will result in a bone concentration of about 1 percent of the nominal safe 1 microcurie figure in 1970, provided no more strontium is injected into the stratosphere.

(more)

Danger Worse to Children

Now there can be large fluctuations from the average in the amount of radioactive strontium taken up by individuals. Also, the tolerance (i.e. the MCP) ought to be set much lower for the general population, especially infants, growing children, and expectant mothers, than for AEC workers. If we adopt the suggestion of the National Academy report, which is also that of the International Committee on Radiological Protection, we set a limit of 0.1 microcurie. But this is only ten times the value to be expected in 1970 at the present rate of accumulation. It now becomes apparent why the continued testing of large H-Bombs is fraught with danger.

As an example of what might be expected because of biological fluctuations, suppose the average member of the population receives 0.1 MPC. Then perhaps one in a thousand may accumulate enough to produce injury after 20 years. But one in 1000 is 170,000 Americans, and the harm is not confined to Americans alone. The world toll would be 2,500,00.

Arthur Roberts, William F. Neuman, Morton F. Kaplon

(END OF NEUMAN STATEMENT)

(more)

RADIATION HAZARDS FROM STRONTIUM 90 THROUGH FALLOUT CAUSED BY H-BOMB TESTS

(Selone Statement)

The question whether an international agreement to cease tests of "H-bombs"---that is, of large nuclear weapons---is desirable and workable cannot be examined sensibly without a clear understanding of the underlying facts. It is extremely regrettable that most of the attempts to present these facts to the public involve serious misunderstandings and arguments on side issues. In particular, it seems likely that the radiation hazard is more serious than is suggested by recent official statements. We want to try to clarify here one of the questions involved---the extent of the radiation hazards from the tests.

Strontium Hazard

One point must be emphasized: the question is not only one of genetic effects. Many press reports, and even the editorial column of the usually responsible N.Y. Times (Oct. 17), refer to the Nat. Academy of Sciences report, which agrees with the AEC position that genetic effects of tests at about the present level represent only a very small percentage increase over the hereditary effects long present from natural causes. But this is the report of the Genetics Committee, and the genetic effects are not under consideration here. The question under consideration is the pathologic effect of bomb-test fallout--specifically, the hazard from strontium-90, which is assimilated into bones, and which can produce blood changes, and

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which can, in extreme conditions, cause bone cancer.

How much strontium-90 is released in tests? How much strontium-90 is then absorbed by humans? How much strontium-90 can the human body stand without ill effect? The answers to these 3 questions are not simple, but they are important.

Libby Data

The amount released in our tests has been made public by the AEC in articles and speeches by Commissioner W.F. Libby. The strontium-90 produced settles almost uniformly all over the world. The magnitude of this fallout can be given in "millicurie per square mile," but this technical term is not necessary for an understanding of the following. The amount which is absorbed by humans depends upon the amount of calcium in the top-soil, because strontium is chemically similar to calcium and is absorbed with it. The strontium concentration in bones therefore depends on how much calcium is present to dilute the strontium fallout.

Critique

The problem is more complicated than indicated in the abbreviated reports of Dr. Libby's October 12 speech. He is quoted as saying that in 2 or 3 decades of the present type and amount of testing, the amount of strontium in humans might rise to about 3% of the "maximum permissible concentration." A serious question must be recognized at this point. This 3% is an average number, based on the average worldwide concentration of calcium in the topsoil. As the Nat. Academy report states in the section from the Pathology Committee: "It must be remembered that in regions where soil and water are low in calcium, calcium and strontium will be more readily taken up." In an article by Dr. Libby published in June,

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1956, giving detailed worldwide measurements, he reports, for example, that the strontium-90 concentration relative to topsoil calcium found in certain areas in Wales was about 50 times greater than the worldwide average, and points out that this could be understood from the fact that the calcium concentration in that area is about 50 times smaller than the worldwide average.

The published report describes other world areas, besides the one sampled in Wales, which were found to have a calcium concentration tens of times smaller than the world average. It is clear that if the time comes when the worldwide average strontium concentration in humans is 3% of the "maximum permissible concentration," then there will be some world areas where the strontium concentration will be at or above this "maximum permissible" level.

Imponderables

There are numerous facets to this problem which we can hardly touch on here. The question as to how large the low-calcium areas may be; the question as to whether the soil calcium may be generally supplemented by fertilizer in such areas; the question as to how discrimination against strontium uptake by plants and animals makes the consequent human uptake depend on diet — all these questions need much more detailed investigation before exact statements as to the magnitude of the strontium concentration produced in humans by bomb tests can be made.

But the extent of the strontium-90 hazard depends not only on the strontium concentration but also on how much radioactive strontium the human body can accommodate without harm. The answer is not known with any precision, since there is no previous experience with radio-strontium in humans. The estimates as to the maximum permissible amount

have been arrived at mainly by comparison with effects observed in a limited number of humans with radium poisoning, and by comparison of radium and radio-strontium effects in experimental animals.

Dr. Libby's value for the maximum permissible amount is that suggested by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). But it should be recognized that this value is taken as permissible for occupational exposure. The ICRP has recommended that a reduction factor of 10 should be introduced for prolonged exposure of a large population. Dr. Libby has not made use of this reduction factor, nor acknowledged the recommendation, in giving figures evaluating the magnitude of fallout strontium-90 hazard.

Caution Indicated

The maximum permissible concentration should perhaps also be lower for children than for adults. The British Medical Council, in its report on radiation hazards (June, 1956), points out that "it is also well known that rapidly growing tissues, such as those of children, are often particularly radiosensitive." The Council states, after weighing the uncertainties in the meager evidence on which the tolerance level is based, that "it would be unwise to fix the maximum allowable concentration of radioactive strontium in the bones of the general population at more than 1/10th of the level agreed upon for occupationally exposed persons." It goes on to conclude that "if the concentration in human bones showed signs of rising greatly beyond 1/100th of that corresponding to the maximum permissible level it would indicate the need for immediate consideration of the problem."

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One is forced to conclude that, although an estimate of the magnitude of the radiostrontium hazard must as yet be based on very meager evidence, Dr. Libby has been very optimistic in his estimates, and has not weighed very heavily the effect of increased hazard in low-calcium areas nor the possibility that the "maximum permissible concentration" he has used should be revised downwards, perhaps considerably. The British committee on radiation hazards suggests that the concentration at which we should be concerned is not as high as that used by Dr. Libby but 10 to 100 times less. It may well be true that in certain areas of the world the strontium-90 hazard has already passed the danger point to say nothing of the additional production of this material in further tests.

# # #

Galvin Bettey

1942 Orrington Ave.
Evanston, Ill.
July 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of those humorous coincidences has happened: last year, I had only my intuition to tell me that American women could not tolerate some of the fare on television much longer and on that basis only predicted to C. B. S. that they would organize.

Now--without any help from me--a group of Methodist women consisting of 1,200,000 members are preparing to monitor television programs and express their reactions to the sponsors.

It seems only reasonable to assume that the people who are in the television industry desire only the best for its future; but there must be many differences of opinion from that point on to any point in the future.

I'm preparing an article for Together, the Midmonth Magazine for Methodist Families, to present the television industry's viewpoint for this magazine and possibly for other magazines. Hence, I am enclosing a group of pertinent questions for appropriate members of your staff to answer. In view of the fact that you have been thinking seriously about this subject during the past year,

I would appreciate some comments from you.

Now is the time for all good men of C. B. S. to pause in their asking of others to speak for themselves and to speak for themselves themselves.

In order to summarize my impression of your problems, I need personal interviews with some of your policy-making staff members and will be in New York Aug. 6-10 for that purpose. Will you please ask someone to advise me what time will be convenient for appointments they wish to make with me?

Sincerely yours,

Betty Galvin

Betty Galvin

For better or for worse, nearly all Americans are involved with television in some capacity and we all have a stake in its future.

We intend to keep this discussion on a constructive level.

In view of this, we would appreciate your frank statements regarding the situations as you see them from behind the television cameras.

1) It has often been repeated that the general public is responsible for the types of shows offered through a mass media. What do you think is the television industry's responsibility in the choices of offerings?

1a) Do you think television has any special responsibility in the choices they offer for "children's shows"?

1b) Do you think that the problem of choice with children's shows should rest entirely upon parent's shoulders?

1c) Do you think that television's early bar-room days has influenced its programming?

2) How much credence do you give to ratings?

3) What is your usual policy of action when a show's rating begins to slip?

4) How do you try to gauge audience reaction in advance for new shows?

5) How do you try to balance the type of program offerings to insure a good variety in a day's programming?

6) Under your method of management, where does the primary responsibility lie for the quality of the program?

7) Do you have some special program in effect that attempts to upgrade the quality of your shows?

8) Do you see any inherent limitations in television?

9) Does your television network have any code to control or prevent the overpricing of endorsed articles? In the case of some items (particularly children's) an endorsement or seal seems automatically to increase the price as much as two or three hundred per cent.

10) How do you account for the noticeable lack of women on and in charge of children's television shows?

11) Do you think cartoons are a good steady diet on children's shows?

12) One of the biggest problems for parents and teachers is to avoid imposing their own misconceptions (we must all admit to some) upon their children. Does the television make any provision for preventing its own members from passing along their misconceptions?

12a) On the other hand, it is axiomatic that too many cooks spoil the broth. Do you have any provision for preventing this from happening to your programs?

13) How do you answer charges that some programs make basically immoral suggestions, that they do so repeatedly, and that there is an abundance of these programs?

For example:

One of the stock introductions for a little girl of the Mickey Mouse club last year was that she make an entrance swinging her hips and a neck fur piece. Now many children are precocious far beyond an adult's impression of them. Let's give this little girl the benefit of the doubt and assume that she does not have the experience or insight to go with her portrayal.

"Superman" has been tagged as psychologically a symbol of violent race superiority. Programs or a sequence such as those in which "Dick West" and his "Podner" appear are psychologically tagged homosexual. They were both presented regularly in the Chicago area last year for children in spite of numerous protests voiced against them upon many grounds.

The underlying theme of the formula western might be viewed thus: if you don't like a situation, you get a gun and you go out, and you see if you can rid the earth of people who disagree with you (preferably at the very time they are disagreeing with you).

Many of the "domestic" series seem to have an underlying theme which can be viewed thus: the best way husbands and wives can express themselves to each other is to quarrel; if they just yell and scream at each other and exhibit other emotional idiotics, they're really living it up.

14) Why waste time or film on anything less than the best?

15) No one can say who is going to have the next bright idea for television, and everyone benefits when good use is made of one. What course of action would you advise to someone who has an idea for a television program and would like to see it put into effect?

16) What are your biggest problems in connection with the procurement and development of new program material?

17) What is your answer to the Senate Commerce Committee's charge that option time privileges exercised by the networks "operate to transfer too much program control to networks" and "act to bar entry of independent shows during peak evening viewing hours."?

18) Where do you think the best sources of television material are to be found?

18a) From where you're sitting now, do you think Hollywood has been more a help or a hindrance in the development of television?

18b) How would you evaluate the contribution of comic books to television?

19) Do you see any distinct and innate patterns in the development of television programming yet?

20) What are the characteristics of an ideal television program?

21) What are the characteristics of an ideal television program for children?

22) What concrete efforts have you made in the direction of ideal television programs during the past year?

23) How do you picture the future development of television programming in America and in the world?

24) There are surely other issues you would like to clarify for your viewers. Please feel free to do so.

METROPOLITAN 8-6550

Gammons, Earl

EARL H. GAMMONS
1735 DE SALES STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

April 30, 1956

2

Dear Ed:

I am sure May 13 will be OK. I haven't played on a Sunday morning this year, but I will try it. Will see if I can get Bill Lawrence and some of the others.

Cordially,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

April 17, 1956

Dear Earl:

I am just back from Africa and regret very much that I can't make it on the 28th, but how about a game on May 12th or 13th. I shall be coming down for the Gridiron.

As ever yours,

Mr. Earl H. Gammons
1735 DeSales Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

MEtropolitan 8-6550

EARL H. GAMMONS
1735 DE SALES STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

April 9, 1956

Dear Ed:

On April 28 I get hooked to buy part of the Heineckens beer to go with the Diogenes crabs we will have at Burning Tree. Why don't you try to come down and we will fix up a game. It might be that your fellow non-resident member, Ed Sullivan, would also attempt it.

Think you are wise in holding off on the lobby show. They have recently had some complications.

Be sure to have the boys call me any time I can help out.

Cordially,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Gammons, Earl

March 23, 1956

Dear Earl:

Thanks for your note about General Maas; we will look into the matter.

Unless I go back to the Middle East, I am coming down for the Gridiron on the 14th, and hope we can have a round of golf.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Earl H. Gammons
1735 DeSales Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

MEtropolitan 8-6550

EARL H. GAMMONS
1735 DE SALES STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

March 20, 1956

Dear Ed:

It has been suggested that you could do a Boy Scout deed and have a very interesting PERSON TO PERSON session with General Melvin Maas, USMC (ret.). It would be fine if this could be done in connection with National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week which is in October, as Mel is Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. This is a committee of people in all walks of life, professions, unions, etc., who do what they can to work with the Labor Department and HEW to stimulate the reconditioning and restoring the handicapped so they can be self-supporting.

Mel Maas, as you probably know, was at one time a Congressman from St. Paul and the youngest member of the House. It was during his service there that he disarmed a crazy man who was trying to shoot up the place. Mel served in the Marine Corps during both wars. In the early days of World War II he went on the CBS network and told some of the things wrong with the Navy operations in the Pacific. This broadcast was credited with having caused quite a shake-up. It also kept Mel from being made a General until after the war was over.

While on duty around Okinawa, in some bombing attack, something effected his eyes so that a few years later he lost his eyesight. He has had several other physical difficulties, but today, outside of being unable to see, apparently is hale and hearty.

His work, however, for the physically handicapped started long ago when his eyes were just as good as yours or mine. He is certainly a colorful character and is doing a swell job as Chairman of this Committee. He is also National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans and I understand is equally as efficient there. Dick Harkness and his wife had a piece about him in the March issue of the Readers' Digest.

If you are interested in following through on this William McCahill, Executive Secretary of The President's Committee, Labor Department, Washington, D. C., will be glad to carry out the details for you.

Mel also has a very charming and attractive wife and I am sure this would make a grand show.

Cordially,

Earl

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Gander, L. M.

September 14, 1956

Dear Marsland:

I am delighted to hear that you are coming over next month, and hope to see you when you arrive.

I have just returned to my office after a week in Cairo, so this will have to be a hasty note just to tell you that Charles Oppenheim is the Director of CBS Press Information.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. L. Marsland Gander
The Daily Telegraph and
Morning Post
Fleet Street
London E.C. 4, England

rh

The Daily Telegraph
and
Morning Post

TELEGRAMS:
TELENEWS, LONDON.

FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 4242

September 6th, 1956.

My dear Ed,

Just to warn you that I shall be coming over to the States again next month, descending upon you in New York, like a wolf on the fold, on October 5th. Official object: to do TV Election story and general tour. I should be most grateful for your help, though, from the excellent programmes we see over here occasionally, I know how frantically busy you are.

Who, for instance, is your publicity wallah in New York? On the last occasion, I am sorry to say, I didn't manage to see him, which was a bad thing.

I have just been to Damascus on a pretty hectic trip. Perhaps Helen Sioussiat would be interested.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Marsland Gander

Leonard Marsland Gander.

2 — 5 — 99

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

Garment, Stephen S.

September 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Garment:

Thank you for your nice letter.

I regret to have to tell you that unless this request you make has something to do with one of my programs, I am afraid I will be unable to grant you this interview.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stephen S. Garment,
Editor-in-Chief
St. Paul's Record
St. Paul's School
Garden City, New York

mmc

Editor-in-Chief
St. Paul's Record
St. Paul's School
Garden City, New York

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

With the advent of the school year quickly approaching and with the national and international situation the way it is, we, the staff of the St. Paul's Record, wonder if you would be so kind as to grant one of the staff an interview at your convenience. We feel that first hand reporting would bring a better understanding of current events to our readers.

Respectfully yours,
Stephen S. Garment
Stephen S. Garment, Editor-in-Chief

Ans:

Garrett, Paul

January 9, 1957

Dear Paul:

I am glad to know that your "retirement" is merely technical. You will probably proceed to work harder now than before, if that is possible.

I hope our paths may cross again soon. Meanwhile, much luck.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Garrett
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

rh

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
BROADWAY AT 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

PAUL GARRETT
VICE PRESIDENT

December 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Ed:

After 25 years with this fine organization I reach my date for retirement at General Motors on December 31.

Looking to the future, I wanted you to know that I now have my own office in the International Building at Rockefeller Center. You may address me simply Paul Garrett, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

A great deal has happened over the past 25 years in the broad field of public relations that has been highly constructive. Certainly it is most satisfying that so many companies are coming to recognize that sound relations with the public can grow only as a company's policy and performance in this area are set by top management itself and held on a true course.

This increasing thought put upon good public policy by management is a bright mark of progress. But as we all know who have been associated in this field the progress made so far is small as viewed against the future need.

I am indebted to my many good friends for a great deal more than I can express as we all move on to new times and new problems.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Garrett

PUBLIC RELATIONS
JOURNAL
A JOURNAL OF OPINION IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTICE

OCTOBER
1956

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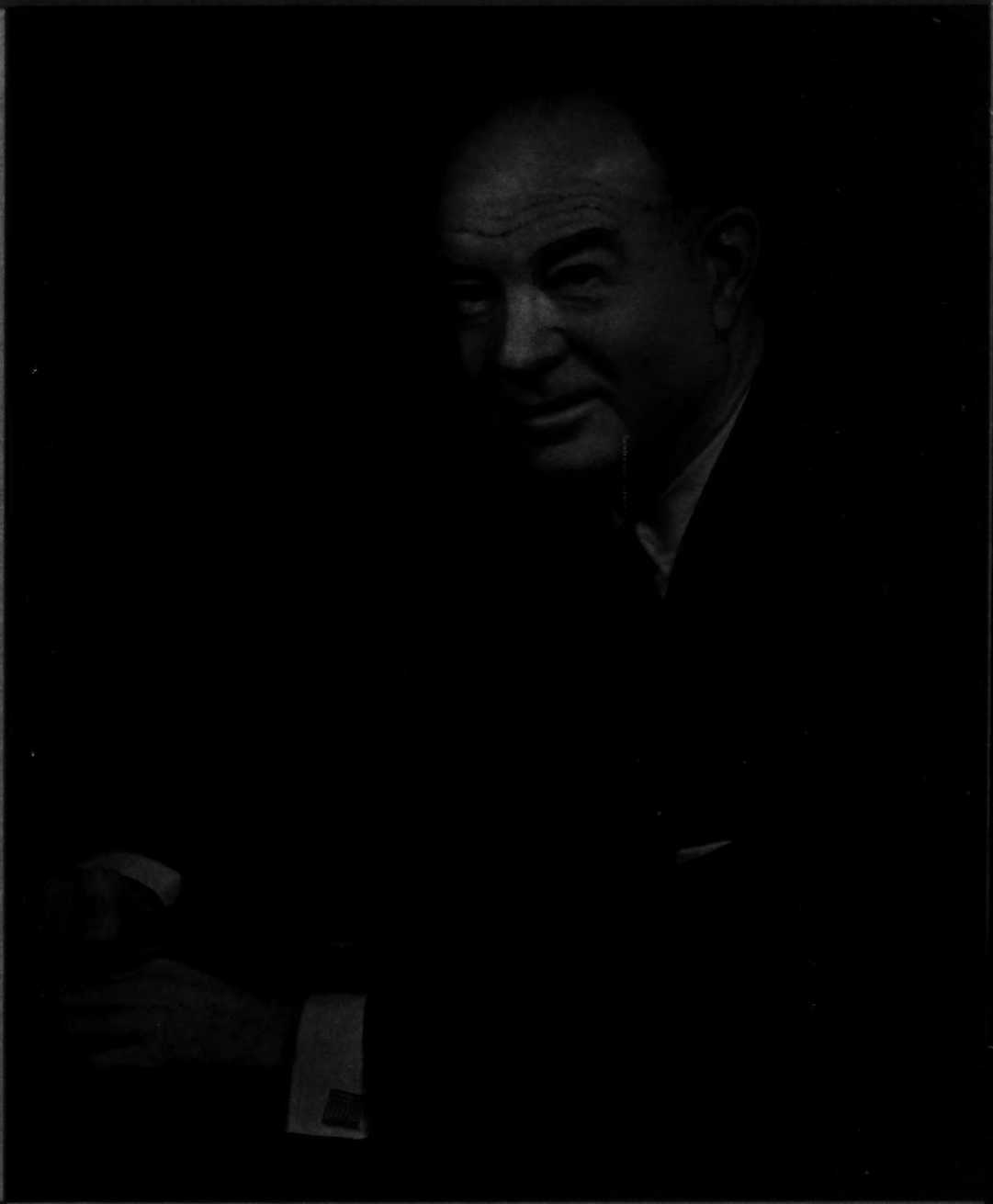
NEW LOOK AT THE INSTITUTIONAL ADS
Even the hard-sell these days mutes its sound to give forth with a mellow institutional tone
by Ward B. Stevenson

EDITORIAL: "BID FOR THE UNCOMMITTED"



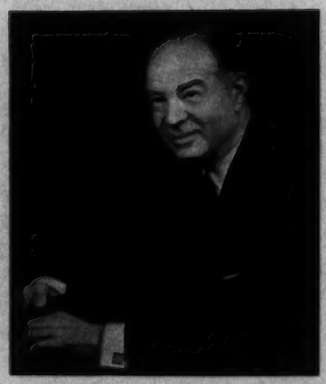
PAUL GARRETT
Vice President, General Motors Corp.
discusses

A New Dimension for Public Relations

See Page 5

75 CENTS

ON THE COVER: Back in 1931, PAUL GARRETT left his position as financial editor of the NEW YORK EVENING POST (then under the ownership of Cyrus H. K. Curtis) to become public relations director of General Motors. For 25 years he has been an outstanding leader in the field of business public relations. In 1940 he was one of the first public relations men of a major corporation to be given the title of vice president. He was also one of the first to recognize that the success of a public relations program depends heavily on the success of the advisory function, which in turn depends on ability to win the confidence of management. He is a graduate of Whitman College in the State of Washington, a Phi Beta Kappa, and has been honored on many occasions by the public relations profession.



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A New Dimension In Public Relations

by PAUL GARRETT
Vice President, General Motors Corp.

New and challenging opportunities lie ahead for the profession, says one of the most distinguished of its practitioners. But the prospects, he warns, can be realized fully only if we assume sober new responsibilities

Viewed from the vantage point of 1956, it is not too much to say that the public relations profession has scored advances and attained a growth that few would have dared envisage in its early formative years. This phenomenal growth has come largely in the broad field of corporate public relations wherein the writer has worked for 25 years.

It is hardly necessary to document this development with statistics or graphs. As a group of professional practitioners, we have grown substantially in numbers and more importantly in stature. We have made tremendous strides in improving the art itself. We have refined our techniques and built our know-how. Month by month now, the pages of this JOURNAL demonstrate that efforts in this direction are continuing, and at a lively pace. This is one mark of a true and dynamic profession.

But there is one direction of growth that goes beyond all others in its impact on the future of corporate public relations. It is a basic development that has raised public relations to a new high plateau. I refer to the recognition now on the part of every management that public relations in some form must play a part in the operation of the business. *I refer to a growing recognition on the part of management that every policy decision and every operating move has a public relations aspect that must be considered.* This is a concept that equates good public relations with good corporate citizenship.

Nowadays, industry regards its public relations with great respect. It is a management function right along with research, engineering, distribution, manufacturing and personnel. That is a tremendous advance to have come within so short a period. It has carried the public relations function far beyond the slogan, panacea and publicity stages. It has brought public relations from the anteroom to a seat at the council table.

It marks for the public relations concept a clear "breakthrough" at high policy levels of management within a generation. The growth has not been smooth or easy. Not infrequently, an unexpected political attack, a plant community controversy or questionings about a company's social intent has dramatically highlighted the urgent need for a sound public understanding.

The degree of public relations penetration naturally varies greatly by companies and by problems. It requires careful judgment usually to know just what all the public aspect of a problem involves, and what weight it should carry in a particular decision. A great deal of time and practice will be needed to perfect skill in handling this aspect of the business to get the desired result.

We may not yet have reached plateaus of achievement equal in all respects to other phases of the business. *But I think it may be said that public relations, starting from scratch, has gained stature more rapidly in the past 20 years than has any other management function.*

What of the future?

This breakthrough to a new concept of public relations as a high management function is just the door opener. Our progress to date as a profession may well seem modest when viewed a generation hence. *Even now business leaders are coming into their positions more and more by reason of a competence in handling broad public relations matters, as well as a competence in handling other phases of the business.* That emphasis will grow in line with the psychology of the times. The one sure hope for a full understanding of industry by the public, is that industry's own leaders inevitably will come to

WHAT DO THEY THINK? The people of the United States will rule on the success or failure of any U. S. enterprise.

possess an unmatched understanding of people—the way they think, their motives, their aspirations and the way they like to be dealt with.

Public relations is an infant among the professions. It is hardly necessary here to detail the tremendous upsurge that currently characterizes professions dealing with science and technology. The breakthrough in technological progress is likely much more fundamental than most of us think. It will bring new patterns of living. More important, it will bring new patterns of thinking. Our profession like others is subject to the law of progress. Either we move ahead in tune with the times or we fail. We cannot stand still. In this dynamic jet-propelled age new phases of human relationships are bound to evolve. We in public relations must develop an understanding of our broadening problems and opportunities that will enable us to parallel progress in other fields.

In this article I would like, first, to outline three areas in which it would seem we can advance public relations techniques toward greater effectiveness; and, second, to suggest several policy areas that in my opinion will have an important place in the public relations thinking of management over the next twenty years.

The three points I would stress in seeking to develop better public relations techniques are:

1. Decentralize the company's public relations approach down to each point of company contact with the public to give a personal meaning to everything said and done.

SOULLESS CORPORATION?
Old images fade as we get closer to the people. Open-house tours, below, help out.

Philosophy

ON STATUS

Industry regards its public relations with a great respect. It is a management function right along with research, engineering, distribution, manufacturing, and personnel. That is a tremendous advance to have come within so short a period. It has carried the public relations function far beyond the slogan, panacea, and publicity stages—from the anteroom to a seat at the council table. It marks a clear "break-through" at high policy levels . . .

ON DECENTRALIZATION

Most managements nowadays want to handle themselves right with the public. Their top policy thinking is well intended. But the good policy and the responsibility that goes with it become watered as they pass down to the public from one layer of management to another. A good policy means little if nothing is done about it. What counts is how the policy is put into effect by the company at the point of public contact.

2. Master that sense of timing which knows exactly when to do what.
3. Develop an inquiring mind ever in search of new ideas for building the desired public understanding.

Most managements nowadays want to handle themselves right with the public. Their top policy thinking is well intended. But the good policy and the responsibility that goes with it become watered as they pass down to the public from one layer of management to another. By the time a policy reaches the point of contact with the public sometimes it is all but lost. A good policy means little in public relations if nothing is done about it. What counts is how the policy is put into operation by the company at the point of public contact.

In my own company the top policy committee concerned with operations formally adopted many years ago a policy designed to decentralize the job of handling community relations. It read in part as follows:

> ". . . apart from any personal responsibility as a citizen of the community in which he resides, every Corporation and divisional executive has an obligation to help maintain the position of General Motors as a good responsible citizen of the community."

I have often thought how fortunate we are in our profession that amateurs to the field can be taught to do a good job in it. I know scores of plant managers, engineers, production experts, personnel people, financial men—all doing a splendid public relations job, each in his own sphere. Every day they cover bases that a public relations staff as such could never hope to touch.

What an organization grown large usually needs most is to put public relations on the personal plane that is natural in a small business. Most people like to do their business with folks they know and trust. They pretty much make up their mind about a company by what they know of the folks in the company.

A frequent public relations practice is to classify our different "publics" into stockholders, suppliers, community neighbors, customers, dealers or youth organizations. Then we sit back and figure what "approach" each of these public groups might be receptive to. Then we write a booklet for each group. Each member of the same group gets the same booklet. This is perfectly all right as far as it goes, but it does not of itself supply the personal touch that is needed.

One individual of the stockholder group, for example, does not necessarily respond to the same influences that affect other stockholders. He may be more concerned over his relationship as a customer or an employe or a supplier or a community neighbor than over his dividends. With another a belief in the management may be the only thing that counts.

a la Garrett

ON TIMING

Timing is the art of knowing when to do what. Timing what we do is almost as important as what we do. Management found long ago that it is poor timing to pick Christmas week for a layoff. When operations dictate some step which might annoy folks, a well-timed explanation before the fact can forestall criticism—and save the embarrassment of an apology. Good timing of a move can enhance its public impact.

ON CAREERS

Top management in industry is finding it all but impossible to discover men competent to guide them in the broad levels of public relations policy where they desperately need and want help. The young man seeking a career in public relations today need not worry whether the president of the company will appreciate his talent. What we all need to worry about is how we . . . can build our competence to carry the load.

This is the rationale of the decentralized approach to public relations. The more we can atomize our contacts the better off we shall be. More and more people will come to think well of the company as they think well of folks connected with the company that they know and like and respect. The old image of a "soulless" corporation will fade away.

Now let us consider the second major element in our public relations techniques for the future—*timing. It is the art of knowing when to do what. Timing what we do is almost as important as what we do.*

Management found long ago that it is poor timing to pick Christmas week for a layoff. We all realize that when operations dictate that the plant take some step which might annoy the folks in the town, a well-timed explanation to the community *before the fact* can forestall criticism—and save the embarrassment of an apology. On the positive side the appropriate timing of a move can vastly enhance its public impact.

Effective timing demands a keen awareness of people's ever-changing moods and emotions. We must become mindful of what bothers people, what makes them happy or unhappy about our organization. To this end we have available useful scientific tools for public relations—which I know will be further improved in the future. By all means, let us use these tools.

But here, too, I come back to the personal element so important in public relationships. *If we keep close to people, we shall make very few mistakes in timing.*

As a third area for progress in our techniques, let us develop the attitude of the *inquiring mind* in search for new and imaginative ideas for launching a public impression.

The inquiring mind is never satisfied. It assumes that anything and everything can be done better. This is an attitude that leads to a constant search for facts —that will follow a fact into new and unexplored territory.

Our scientific laboratories are filled with men of inventive genius ever in search of something new, but nowhere in the business is more imagination required for progress than in public relations. It requires imagination of the highest order to devise ways to lodge an impression in a person's mind with regard to a company's policy or product or management.

Imagination in the use of public relations can be a powerful ingredient in merchandising. It can provide a rocket assist to tried and true selling methods. And here let us not overlook the uses of showmanship. I know there are thoughtful people who believe that public relations has no place in merchandising. My view is that it has a responsibility to contribute to the progress of the business in whatever area it can effectively do so.

Imaginative showmanship sells ideas, too—from the concept that "the world is not finished" to the dream in a boy's mind that one day he may become a great scientist. It can turn a dry statistic into a nationwide tribute. It can make a product show a memorable occasion, or a plant open house an event to enthuse the whole community with civic pride.

So far we have considered what are essentially techniques for doing the job better: *decentralizing* the public relations job—putting the entire organization to work on public relations; *timing* organization moves to know when to do what and, finally, cultivating the attitude of the *inquiring mind* in search of new ideas.

I should like now to present briefly some broad problem and policy areas which I feel will be prominent in management's thinking over the next twenty years.

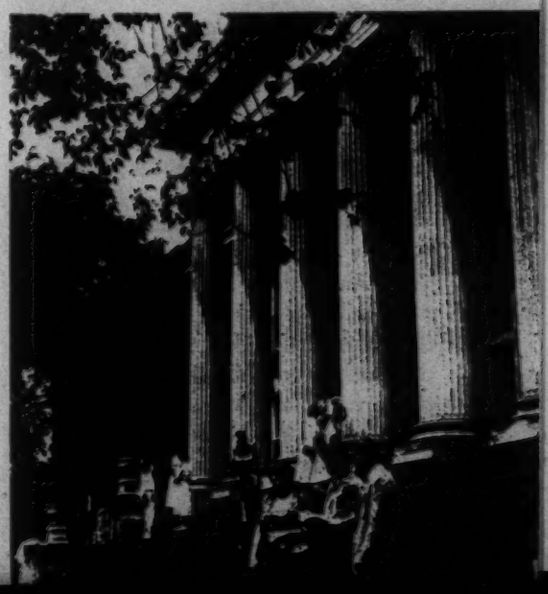
1. Develop Men for Public Relations

Top management in industry nowadays is finding it all but impossible to discover men competent to guide them in the broad levels of public relations policy where they desperately need and want help.

The young man seeking a career in public relations today need not worry whether the president of the company will appreciate his talent. No. The shoe is on the other foot. What we all need to worry about is how we in public relations can build our own competence to carry the load.

Therein lies one of the most serious problems that face us as we look forward. We find satisfaction in the observation that public relations has achieved

INTELLECTUALS ALOOF?
Better understanding between business and campus thought is a definite necessity today.



the stature it has with corporate management. But how are we going to train men in this field to carry the increasingly heavy load that is building for the future? Where will more and more presidents of corporations turn for their future directors of public relations? New opportunities are open right now for men competent to handle the difficult and delicate public relations problems that now face management.

In the years ahead we shall have need for more good people in public relations than ever before. This means we ourselves must train them, *now*. We should give our promising young trainees a chance to move around, and not only within our own staff. See that they have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with all parts of the business, to develop a viewpoint and an understanding of the public relations aspects of the whole operation.

2. Treat the Customer Even Better After the Sale than Before

It is trite to say that above all else we must consider the customer and his welfare. We all know that. We know that the progress of any business is related directly to the kind of job it does in giving the customer value at the time of purchase.

But for many of us there is another customer aspect with public relations implications even more important in certain respects. It has to do with the after-sale attitude of the customer. This area is properly the concern of the distribution and service ends of the business. But, working with the appropriate staffs, we in public relations can make a valuable contribution. Making use of our techniques of decentralization, timing and the imaginative approach, we can help imbue the organization at the point of customer contact with the kind of service and customer-mindedness that makes the customer a friend and keeps him a friend.

3. Tell People How the Business Works

In our competitive economy every company is a member of a great many production and distribution teams. In General Motors we have a prime supplier network of more than 21,000 firms —small, medium and large. Beyond these first-string suppliers are many times that number of suppliers to suppliers. We are dependent upon them. In effect we act as their selling organizations. We build the end product and take it to the market.

The story of these many extensive and interdependent industrial networks, developed to a high degree in this country, is one few people know. It belies the pessimistic view that the opportunities for small business are diminishing through the encroachment of big business.

4. Work Toward Better Inter-Business Relations

Where human relationships exist, as between people in businesses that work together — manufacturer and supplier, for example—human frailties and deficiencies inevitably creep in. Policies soundly conceived and carefully transmitted down the line somehow often are applied in a manner not in the spirit of the policy.

Above all it is important that businessmen as a group maintain a clear sense of the function they perform in helping to build America's future. Sound inter-business relationships, actively practiced, are essential in carrying out this function, and in gaining public acceptance of and support for the role of industry in our society.

5. Cultivate a Better Understanding with Intellectuals

In his book, "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," the late British economist John Maynard Keynes observed that "the ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more important than is commonly understood." Deprecating "practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences," Keynes went on to say that "soon or late, it is ideas, not vested interests, which are dangerous for good and evil."

Keynes, of course, is the best example of his own analysis.

While we have been happy to note the beginning of a trend in the opposite direction, the writings of many intellectuals today continue to be exercises in theoretical logic only distantly related to verifiable or observable facts about business. If these academic men have not bothered to check their theories against the facts of modern business life, this may be due to a feeling that any attempt on their part to do so would be resented by businessmen.

6. Tell What You Stand For

It is strange and disturbing in a great industrial nation that after generations the muckraker view of business and the businessman persists. We see it in textbooks, in current fiction and in moving pictures.

We must tell more effectively what industry stands for. Or, more to the point, in each community what our company stands for. It is broadly assumed, and charged, that industry has set itself against every economic and social advance yet achieved by our people. The facts are that industry's forward strides in technology have underwritten these advances. Conversely, the increasing ability of our people to produce and consume is the fountainhead of industry's own further progress. Here is a mutuality, and not a conflict, of interests.

Industry stands for the good life, for the social and economic betterment of all, for the proposition that to produce more with the same amount of human effort is a sound social and economic objective. Industry's position in this respect rests squarely upon the ethical and moral concept of the dignity of the individual. To make this position more broadly understood is a major challenge we in public relations face in the years ahead.

In this new age of rapidly advancing technology and amazing scientific developments, what we need in public relations is a further move to a higher plateau where broad policy considerations may take precedence in greater degree over narrow group interests. Perhaps the time has come when we should no longer tolerate petty differences of conflicting groups unless we are willing to see our society lose some of its present position of strength among the nations.

I would liken such a potential new breakthrough for public relations to that which occurred on the scientific front when we learned how to release atomic energy under controlled conditions. Overnight our energy potential was multiplied by a factor running into the thousands.

One way to multiply the energy potential of our people is to diminish the waste inherent in the frictions that develop from narrow group thinking. In contributing to the accomplishment of this great task, I see *the* great challenge to our profession and a new dimension for public relations.

GM

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Gauld John

December 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Gauld:

Thank you for your cordial letter of December 3.

My tailors are Anderson and Sheppard, Ltd., 30 Savile Row, London W1, England. I am sure they will take excellent care of you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Gauld
218 Millburn Avenue
Millburn, New Jersey

mcc

TELEPHONE: DREXEL 6-6074

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JOHN W. GAULD

MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE

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216 MILLBURN AVENUE

MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY

December 3, 1957

K.C.

Mr. Edward R, Murrow
CBS Television Station
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you be so kind as to advise me who your tailor is in London? I have admired your suits and understand you have them made over there.

We are leaving December 21st for London and I would like very much to have this information before that time. I can assure you this information will be greatly appreciated.

Your Friday night Person to Person show is very seldom missed by us because we enjoy it immensely.

Thanking you for your kind information.

Cordially yours,

John W. Gauld

Gehler, Leah

April 18, 1956

Dear Miss Gehler:

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter which I found awaiting me on my return from a recent trip abroad.

I fear there is nothing I can do to help you implement the plan you mention. My main business, as you know, is to report the news - not to take direct action with the individuals who make it. That is a matter either for the United Nations or our own State Department.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Leah Gehler
38 East 85th Street
New York, New York

fc

Gelb, Phillip

April 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Gelb:

Thank you for your letter of March 14th which I found awaiting me on my return from a trip to Algeria.

I am interested in your project, but regret to say that it is not possible for me to participate in it. The subjects you propose to cover are of such importance that it would take more time than I could possibly devote to prepare individual answers to the questions.

With all good wishes for the success of your undertaking,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Phillip S. Gelb
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

fc

Geller, Milton

October 31, 1957

Dear Dr. Geller:

Thank you very much for your cordial note of October 14th enclosing your satire on PERSON TO PERSON.

I thoroughly enjoyed reading it and have passed it on to the producers of the program in order that they may share the amusement.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Milton Geller
3 Court Street
Plymouth, Massachusetts

mse

cc: (P-2-P with satire)

German, Geo B

January 25, 1956

Dear Mr. German:

Many thanks for your letter of January 6th which I read with a great deal of interest.

I appreciate your kind comments about our program and also for sending me your book. I haven't as yet had an opportunity to read it, since I'm just off on a trip to Israel. I look forward to reading it when I get back.

My thanks again for taking the time to bring your comments to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George B. German, WNAX
Inquiring Farm Reporter
WNAX Building
Yankton, South Dakota

fe

A. Cowles Station
WNAX

WNAX BUILDING
Yankton, South Dakota

6 January 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last night I listened to your commentary at 6:45 p.m. C.S.T., and I wish to commend you on the talk you gave about your visit to farms in Iowa and Minnesota.

Your short talk had more down to earth information than all of the shouting done by senators and congressmen and even the President's State of the Union Message, as far as the farm question is concerned.

You found, as I do, that when you get out into the barnyard and speak to the individual farmer and his family that they are not shouting their deplorable predicament to the housetops. Even though they are abused financially and the future has a bleak outlook, they are of the strong, durable type that will figure out their own future and go right ahead and work out of the situation.

You mentioned too, that the farmers you visited with were not too much in favor of a soil bank and you're right. The farmer loves the soil, he likes to see it produce. It isn't the true nature of a farmer to sit back and let a strip of land lay idle and have Uncle Sam pay him for a crop he didn't raise.

Then came the farm organizations. As you said, they are split. Organization-wise, farmers operating land side by side will be in direct opposition organization-wise, but let them lean over the fence and talk it over and they have to come to the same conclusion.

For fourteen years I have been traveling from farm to farm with an inquiring microphone, making recordings with farmers and ranchers in Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, and I've always said, if our senators and congressmen would visit individual farmers and their families instead of tying up

with Chamber of Commerce officials and a few other local brass, then they would get the true picture of what the farmer wants and what he is doing to preserve agriculture.

Organizations may have their place, but there are too many soap box orators heading them.

I wish you could fly out to this area and give me the opportunity of taking you to some individual farms, even stay overnight on a farm. You'd love it!

Your talks will do more good to the nation than a thousand congressional or senatorial speeches.

We are at the crossroads now. This will be a year of lambasting and shouting such as we never heard before. Shoutings that will give everyone the jitters. A few quietly spoken words by you would ease those jitters and decrease some of the shouting.

The spirit of the pioneer still runs in the veins of the farmer and the rancher. Throttle some of our vote-seeking loud speakers and let a few more individual farmers talk and we'll have a healthy prospering nation again.

Sorry this message was so long. It would please me to receive an answer from you.

Received

Under separate cover I am mailing you my book, "RFD by Geo. B.". Take time to read, "Covered Wagons" and "Christmas on the Farm". I believe you will enjoy them.

Why couldn't WNAX-KVTV arrange a "Person to Person" TV broadcast for you. I'll arrange for the farm family.

Thanking you for your time, I am,

Sincerely,

George B. German

George B. German, WNAX
Inquiring Farm Reporter

GBG/car

Gesmar, Renee

January 25, 1957

Dear Miss Gesmar:

Thank you for your note of January 17th. This is merely to tell you how sorry I am that I could not get together with Jacques Soustelle in regard to a radio or television interview.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Renee Gesmar
116 East 73 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

RENÉE GESMAR

116, EAST 73RD STREET
BU, 8-1955 NEW YORK, 21

January 17th , 1957

Mr. Ed. Murrow
c/o W C B S
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following Helene Octave instructions I tried to reach you at your office yesterday, but did not succedd.

My call was intended to give you informations about Jacques Soustelle , delegate to the U N by the french government.

He is at the Hotel Shanhope, Fifth Ave. at 81st . Street until January 22nd but will be back at the same hotel on the morning of the 26th and expect to stay until the 28th. He could stay one or two more days if you wanted to interview him and could not do it earlier.

He is quite an interesting man with many achievments. He is 44 now and deputy of Lyon , third city of France. He has been Governor of Algeria and as he joined the Fighting French in London at the very start of the organization, speaks fairly good English. He is graduate from the Paris Ecole Normale where he entered first and came out first, youngest of the school which turns out the hightest type of scholars. He teaches at the College de France, He is an ethnograph, an archeologue, has written several books, and was, before the war, curator of the Musee de l'Homme in the Palais de Chaillot.

That is all I know. Dear Mr. Murrow, I doubt that my name will mean anything to you although we met a couple of years ago at an Oversas Press Club luncheon for the C.B.S, yearly round up. I am a great admirer for the courage you and your colleague show all the year round and an admirer of C B S wit. I am the New York correspondent for the Paris daily Le Monde.

Very sincerely yours.

Renée Gesmar

Gibson, George

December 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Gibson:

I have your letter of November 18th.

Your idea for a television series is an interesting one, but I regret to say that I cannot undertake to do anything about it personally, since I am fully occupied with the production and presentation of my own programs.

I am, therefore, forwarding your letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs, with the idea that he may have some thoughts on the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George W. Gibson,
Director
Harvard University
Division of Audio Visual
Education
Soldiers Field
Boston 63, Massachusetts

mec

Sent letter + material
to I. G.

Gideonse Harry

Telephone
LAckawanna 4-1476

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Executive Secretary
RUZA L. STUERM

February 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the time of the Anniversary of Masaryk's birth we wish to remind you of the living memorial the Masaryk Institute helped create in his name.

Over six hundred students and intellectuals were assisted in finding their place in the arts, sciences and professions of the free world. Dozens already practice medicine, others hold fine positions in the fields of science, architecture and engineering. Many teach at American colleges and universities, others are honored for their research in biology and biochemistry. About twenty are still studying at universities and colleges.

We trust that you find this memorial fitting and well worth your support. As there are no salaried personnel, your whole contribution shares in this memorial structure.

In 1958 the Masaryk commemoration coincides with the bitter ten year anniversary of his nation's fall to Communism. This historic lesson is of primary current importance to all free nations and is to be presented in a distinguished program on Coexistence with the USSR. Our traditional meeting of March 7 is being waived so as to enable our members and friends to attend this important occasion. Please indicate on our return cards requests for seat reservations.

Thank you in advance for your loyal and continuing support.

Cordially,

Harry Gideonse

Harry D. Gideonse

Gildersleeve, Va

January 9, 1957

Dear Miss Gildersleeve:

Thank you very much for your gracious note of December 31st. I am going to share your generous comments with my colleagues who, I am sure, will share my appreciation of your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Bedford Village
New York

rh

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
BEDFORD VILLAGE
NEW YORK

December 31/56

Dear Ed:

That was a superb job you did yesterday in rounding up the world situation on your Years of Crisis. The discussion seemed to me sound, comprehensive, fair and magnificently presented. As a public speaker and a professor of English I greatly admired the clarity, conciseness and concreteness of the presentation made by the members of your remarkable group.

Warmest congratulations!

Sincerely yours,

Virginia C. Gildersleeve

Gilman, Roy

December 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Gilman:

I have your note of November 22nd. I regret to have to tell you that I have no interest in the documents you offer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roy L. Gilman
Cadyville, New York

mec

Cadyville, N.Y.
Nov.22nd, 1957.

Mr.Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling,
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I have a mass of information on the dangerous mixture of bad human behavior and bad logic that we call "mathematics". A brief of the above contains 75,000 words and more than 50 illustrations, and was recently printed and bound. It has never been sold, offered for sale or advertised.

This material may have unique and immediate importance due to the fact that the Russians had access to it in 1945. If they took it seriously and developed it in secret, while others refused to look at it, we can expect more surprises.

If you are interested please let me know.

Yours truly,
Roy L. Gilman
Roy L.Gilman,
Cadyville,
N.Y.

Gilmore, Gordon

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Gilmore:

Very many thanks for your lovely ash tray.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gordon Gilmore
Trans World Airlines
Public Relations
380 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Ash Tray

For this year's Christmas remembrance we have turned to Greece, combining the enduring beauty of the classic with the functionalism of the modern. The same type of clay is used—a clay from Attica, as made up the art objects of Greek antiquity. The decorative patterns in the plates created today in Greece are those used in the antique art objects of the period from 410 to 550 BC.

These were mostly vases and amphoras—household vessels designed to hold water, wine, oil, perfume, and offerings to the gods. This pottery was of exceptionally fine and beautiful design, distinguished for its clarity and utility of shape. Original examples found in archeological excavations, decorated with the same classical motifs which appear in today's modern pottery such as these plates, are among the art treasures now in the great museums of the world.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

or as they say in Greece

Καλὰ Χριστούγεννα καὶ Εὐτυχὲς τὸ Νέον Ἔτος

Gordon Gilmore

PUBLIC RELATIONS
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

Ed Boughton

HOTEL
DUPONT
PLAZA

Gisevius, Hans

DUPONT CIRCLE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

TELEPHONE
HUdson 3-6000

December 9. 56.

Tell him sorry - no can do. phoned 12/12

Mr. Edward E. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System

New York

Dear Mr. Murrow :

This is only to tell you how delighted I was having had such a good talk with you.

Of course, I would be very glad if we could have lunch together. If you can squezze it into you tight schedule, please,leave word at the Hotel Alrae,37 East 64 str., Rhin.4-0200,where I am between Wednesday morning till my departure for Berlin,Friday afternoon,any time at your disposal. Othervise I certainly shall call upon you as soon as I manage to come back to this country with,I hope,better news.

Sincerely yours

Hans B. Gisevius.

Hans Bernd Gisevius.

No Charge for Children Under 14 Years of Age When Occupying Room With Parents

Gitlin I.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Irving Gitlin

December 2nd, 1957

Norman Cousins tells me that the Schweitzer interview is dead for the time being. Schweitzer apparently will not agree to participate in such a program because he feels he will become involved in an internal American affair.

IG/pe

Ed:

I don't suppose you're interested, but here it is.

I.J.G.
5-7-57

IRVING GITLIN

Gitlin, Irving

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

May 7th, 1957

Dear Dr. Paterson:

Dr. Frank Stanton has asked me to reply to your letter of April 29th concerning Father Crosthwait's comments about the "American Religious Townhall Meeting" television program.

After investigating Father Crosthwait's letter, we find that this program is not a CBS Television network program. We have spoken by telephone with Bishop A. A. Leiske, moderator of the panel, and he informs us that if 'Control of Population' was heard in the San Antonio area over a CBS affiliated station, it was as a result of local programming there. It is our understanding that the show is a University of Chicago production broadcast locally.

We have advised Father Crosthwait that any questions or comments regarding this program should be most properly addressed to Bishop Leiske in St. Paul.

We share with you your feeling that channels of mass communication should be kept for frank, full discussion of controversial topics, and, as you know, we maintain a balanced program of discussion and opinion broadcasts to provide a platform for such topics.

We are very happy to hear about Bishop Leiske's work in the "American Religious Townhall Meeting" enterprise and will bring his efforts to the attention of Mr. Edward R. Murrow and our program staff.

Thank you for sharing your views with us.

Sincerely yours,

I. Gitlin

IG/pe

Dr. Donald G. Paterson
Professor of Psychology
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

COPY

ADA McGINNIS, FILM DIRECTOR
FRED M. MAY, EDITOR

HAROLD E. MAD[illegible]
SECRETARY & TREASURER

CLIFF BRAUN
TV DIRECTOR

AMERICAN RELIGIOUS TOWN HALL MEETING, Inc.

A NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELECAST
TO ABOLISH INTOLERANCE IN AMERICA

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[illegible] YOST
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April 29, 1957

Dr. Frank Stanton
President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Frank:

Bishop A. A. Leiske, Moderator and Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Religious Town Hall Meeting, Inc., informs me that Father Joe H. Crosthwait of San Antonio, Texas wrote to CBS under date of April 22, 1957 stating: "I have witnessed one of the most defaming and calumnious programs against the Roman Catholic Church that I have ever experienced .....on the program entitled 'American Religious Townhall' with the show title, Control of Population.....I do hope that you can do something to prevent such unfortunate incidents from happening again."

As you can tell from this letterhead I am a member of the Board of Directors of ARTH and I have listened to dozens of their TV broadcasts. To date, there has been nothing on any of them dealing with a wide variety of controversial topics that could possibly offend any American who really believes in and respects the right of free speech and all other parts of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Of course there is diversity of opinion. Of course there is disagreement with respect to theological and religious beliefs. Of course there is disagreement with respect to opinions expressed on political, economic and social problems. That is why ARTH is on the air.

I have not seen or heard the particular broadcast in question but Bishop Leiske informs me that he has reviewed the Kinescope and finds nothing in it that could be regarded as derogatory of the Roman Catholic Church. I have every reason to believe in Bishop Leiske's integrity so I must completely discount Father Crosthwait's complaint.

Knowing you as I do I have every confidence that CBS will do everything in its power to keep the channels of mass communication open for frank, full discussion of all controversial topics as befits a free America.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Otherwise, the America we have known may follow the pattern of totalitarianism set by Stalin in Russia, by Hitler in Germany, or by Peron in Argentina.

I hope you regard this incident as an opportunity for you to become aware of the efforts of Bishop Leiske and his co-workers and that you may wish to acquaint Ed. Murrow with this novel enterprise which was started by Bishop Leiske in 1952 and has grown steadily in importance and influence.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Donald G. Paterson
Professor of Psychology

cc: Patrick Murphy Malin
Bishop A. A. Leiske

P. S. Bishop Leiske informs me that Miss Pamela Ilott of CBS apparently is handling the public relations aspects of this incident.

D.G.P.

Glaser, Joe

March 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Glaser:

This is just a note to say my thanks for your kind letter.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write to me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Glaser
Associated Booking Corporation
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

Associated Booking Corp.

8619 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 46, CALIF.
Phone Crestview 1-8131

745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Phone PLaza 9-4600

203 NORTH WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Central 6-9451

FROM NEW YORK OFFICE

nice note

March 19-1956

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Louis asked me to extend his congratulations, in which I join him, on your Television Award. I know of no citation that is more deserved - it was the choice we all hoped for and expected.

With kindest personal regards from Louis and with best wishes for your continuing success, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOE GLASER.

Joe Glaser.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS
#485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C.

jg-c

Glass,

July 8, 1956

Dear Mr. Glass:

Please forgive the delay in answering your very nice letter of May 31st.

The last few weeks before my programs went off the air were extremely busy ones and I am only now managing to catch up with my personal correspondence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for us to meet during the next few weeks since I am about to take a brief vacation before going to the conventions in August - all of which means that I shall be unavailable until sometime in September.

Sincerely,

Mr. Stanford L. Glass, President
United States National Student Association
1234 Gimbel Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

fc

USNSA

CHICAGO, ILL.- AUGUST 21-31, 1956

NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS

May 31, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although I almost had an appointment with you just before you left for Israel, I am hoping that you are free for an interview at some time within the next few weeks. Knowing of your interest in student affairs, particularly in regard to your leadership in the National Student Federation of America, I would like to ask you for some advice in various areas and to fill you in on particular developments which are of the most interest to you.

I have had the good fortune to spend some time this year with John Lang, one of your old cohorts, who asked to be remembered to you. Also, I spent a pleasant evening with your camerman in Chicago a few weeks ago. His description of your recent trips was extremely interesting, especially in that they dealt with such unique subjects.

I am enclosing a letter, or rather the carbon copy thereof, which has just been mailed to William Ackerman. As a member of the Board, I hope that you will be able to assist us in this matter. As the concept of student government and a national student organization still is not fully understood in some areas, I was particularly pleased to note that you will be a part of the group which will confer and decide on our request.

Also, please find enclosed a few of our recent publications which may be of interest to you.

I will look forward to your reply and to suggestions of dates which are convenient for you to meet together for a few minutes. Thank you for your continued friendship and support.

Sincerely,

Stanford L. Glass

Stanford L. Glass
President

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STANFORD L. GLASS
University of Illinois

Vice President
National Affairs
GENE R. PRESTON
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at Los Angeles

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UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

1234 GIMBEL BUILDING • PHILADELPHIA 7, PA. • MARKET 7-7357

May 31, 1956

William Ackerman
Executive Secretary
CBS Educational Foundation
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

It was a pleasure to meet with you and discuss the program of the US National Student Association. As you requested in our interview of May 24, I am enclosing a formal, written request for financial support from the CBS Educational Foundation.

Although our programs are vital and unique, American students in our three hundred member schools find themselves unable to contribute more than the sixty thousand dollars which they presently are spending as participants in the United States National Student Association.

Our two requests are concerned with leadership development on American campuses, one through the National Student Congress, the other through direct campus consultation. Both are of great importance. Much will be lost if we find ourselves unable to carry out these programs.

We hope that your Board will look very favorably upon one or both of the requests. Thank you again for your time and for your interest.

Sincerely,

Stanford L. Glass
President

Goddard College

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Irving Gitlin

November 18, 1957

Here is the material on Goddard College you wanted to see.

IJG/eb
enc.

THE GODDARD BULLETIN

Goddard College

THOUGHTS ABOUT COLLEGE

May, 1956

PLAINFIELD · VERMONT

Goddard College is a coeducational, liberal arts institution, with a four-year program leading to the B.A. degree. To its beautiful campus, set in the rolling farm and forest land of Vermont's Upper Winooski Valley, come students from many parts of America and from foreign countries, chosen without bias or quota on the basis of their ability to make use of and contribute to a unique program of higher education. Aspects of that program are presented here in capsule form. For more information about Goddard, write the Director of Admissions, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont.

Teaching and Telling

Children have been told for years how to behave, yet we have an increasing problem of juvenile delinquency. They have been told the virtues of tolerance, yet intolerance is a major problem. And, too, they have been told how to read, write, spell, and figure — yet arrive in college, all too often, as poor readers, writers, spellers, with a block against all mathematics. What's wrong? May it be that telling is not teaching, that learning is something other than listening? Goddard College believes so, and has built and tested a program on this belief: that learning is action, carried on by groups and individuals to satisfy demanding needs; that teaching creates the framework for identifying those needs and working towards their satisfaction.

Learning and Living

To live is to learn, as daily experience is evaluated and conclusions drawn from it. To learn fully is to live, for only that which is important to the business of living is truly learned. Yet much college practice denies these truths, equating learning with rote memory, attempting to furnish students with the equipment for a life they may — or may not — live at some unspecified future date. In contrast, Goddard College creates learning situations around the living problems young men and women face today. So purposeful living becomes vital education: experience is examined as it is lived; books are turned to as sources and tools, not ends in themselves; new meanings are built because living and growing demand that they be built.

Learning Through Problems

College teachers learn a great deal as they face and deal with the problems imposed by a field of study which truly interests them. Too often the student looks on at this learning, stands by while a teacher solves a problem, sees the product but not the process. Goddard College has built its program from the other side: on the recognition that the student can (and will and does) learn through facing and solving problems. The teacher's job becomes that of aiding the student in this process — helping him analyze, plan, experiment, test, and evaluate. So both learning and teaching take on the new dimension of cooperative human interaction towards important and meaningful ends; so every classroom becomes laboratory, workshop, research center.

Self and Subject Matter

The wisdom of the past, the problems of the present, the possibilities of the future: these are important to a student only as he makes them important. The mind sifts and selects out of inner necessity, building an order unique and meaningful to each person. How many colleges recognize this fundamental of all learning and make the student, not the subject, the center of education? At Goddard College, a course is an area in which to work towards personal truths, not a pre-selected digest of the opinions of others; the student's own needs form the basis for his individual curriculum. Helped to choose wisely from a rich environment, helped to work with others in making and using his selections, he becomes at once more surely an individual, more responsibly a member of human society.

Individual and Group

Many college students today are treated neither as members of a group nor as individuals. For, on the one hand, attendance at a lecture involves no group feeling, group thinking, or group action; on the other, students rarely work individually with teachers. Instead, they sink or swim anonymously in an ocean of subject-matter and routine. Not so at Goddard College, where classes are group discussions, and individual conferences a regular part of the program. Anonymity vanishes: identity and responsibility take its place. Students A, B, and C become persons, working together and by themselves towards goals both common and independent; and the college itself takes on new meaning as a true community of learning.

College and Community

The ivory tower tradition in American education is all but laid to rest, yet too few colleges appear to make truly significant contributions to their own communities. Goddard College believes that public lectures and extension courses are not enough: rather, that the full resources of the college must be open to the community as tools in the solution of pressing and vital community problems. So the college becomes part of its community; so, too, do community resources enter the college as important tools for student learning. Adult education interacts with undergraduate education; the college community and the wider community work together towards better ways of living. Year round, the college thus becomes a center for the continuing learning of all persons it may reach.

Democracy and Education

Can democracy be taught by authoritarian methods? Are not ends and means more closely bound together than that? How can we truly practice what we preach — bring to life the democracy we hope our young people will value and live by? The Goddard College answer is a simple but rare one: operate a college as democratically as possible, substitute cooperative learning for authoritarian teaching, create a campus environment in which the group consideration of community issues by all concerned — students, teachers, staff — is not only possible but necessary, work out day by day through democratic interaction the problems that arise day by day. In such an environment, democracy does not have to be taught: it is learned as it is lived.

College and Work

To work one's way through college is an honorable tradition in America. To work as part of one's college education is, paradoxically, something new and different, in spite of the evidence that work experience adds life and meaning to college studies. A society belongs to students whose education has included regular job holding as it cannot belong to those for whom the day after Commencement marks the first taste of the world's work. At Goddard College, daily work jobs, necessary to college operation, are part of every student's program, and a two-month winter work term takes students to jobs throughout the country. Together these experiences help maturity, focus vocational goals, and add valuable insights to more academic studies, as they are planned for, carried through, and evaluated.

The Goddard Bulletin is issued four times a year, January, March, May, and August, by Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont. Entered as second class matter April 19, 1939, at the Post Office at Plainfield, Vermont, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Volume XXI May, 1956 Number 3

GODDARD COLLEGE, THE IDEA

AND A PROGRAM OF ACTION

"The material of thinking is not thoughts, but actions, facts, events, and the relations of things. In other words, to think effectively one must have had, or now have, experiences which will furnish him resources for coping with the difficulty at hand..."

John Dewey

Goddard College was established at Plainfield, Vermont in 1938 as a small coeducational liberal arts college dedicated to applying the best in tested educational theory to higher education. Its program is based on the principle incorporated in the above quotation from John Dewey, Vermont's famous philosopher.

Among those who have had a responsible part as founders, trustees, or educational advisors in helping Goddard attain its present position as a pilot institution in higher education are the following:

Senator George D. Aiken
Chester Bowles
John Chamberlain
Bernard DeVoto, late Editor, Harper's "Easy Chair"
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Senator Ralph E. Flanders
Hans Froelicher, Jr., former Head, The Park School
Dr. H. Harry Giles
Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick
Clara Savage Littledale, late Editor, Parents' Magazine
Dr. John K. Norton
Eliot D. Pratt
Dorothy Thompson
Stanley C. Wilson, former Governor of Vermont

GODDARD COLLEGE, THE IDEA

Taken collectively, the creative minds of this century have developed a new outlook on the nature of learning. Such men as Dewey, Kilpatrick, Freud, Lewin, Allport, Murphy, Thorndike, Whitehead, Lashley, Adler, Wissler, and Lazarsfeld have shown us that education is necessarily something more than the cultivation of the intellect, that it involves modification of behavior of the whole person interacting with society and other parts of his environment. They have demonstrated that learning must be understood in behavioral terms, that the glands, muscles, blood, nerve centers are all involved in the learning process, that learning is affected by emotions, tensions, purposes, motivations, personal needs, inner drives, social relations, unconscious controls, and the culture. They have laid the foundations for the fresh approaches that are needed to keep educational institutions abreast of our rapidly changing times.

Accepting this inclusive view of the nature of learning, Goddard College makes its fundamental aim that of helping young men and women grow in maturity. It believes that this aim can be best achieved by building its program, on the one hand, about the personal needs of each student and, on the other, about the common needs of society as they may be met by individuals studying and working together for the common good. This approach avoids at once excessive emphasis on either individualism or group conformity, and it implements a view of man as fundamentally cooperative, finding his greatest satisfactions in contributing to the continual improvement of his community and his world.

With this approach to growth toward maturity, it follows that the Goddard curriculum is understood as inclusive. In a very important sense, a Goddard student's curriculum is his total life, a life that includes courses, independent study, weekly counselling periods, a two-month Non-Resident Work Term, living in a College residence, participation in the Community Government of the College, and a daily job in the College Work Program. If a student is to meet his own needs at the same time that he is working with others for the common good, he must devote himself seriously and completely to his own education. His learning is constantly expressed in his living, and there is no reason for him to wait until "he gets out into life" to make use of his education. Instead, he learns as he lives and functions as a member of the College community and the wider community.

The problems of the community are his problems -- to study, to understand and, insofar as possible, to solve. The learning process is continuous as problem leads to problem. It does not stop outside the classroom door nor after a test is taken, because the student's curriculum is his life. A special function of the College is to help him make his living meaningful while he is in college, to provide an environment that evokes planning, search, and evaluation.

The needs of the individual grow out of his relations with others -- in the home, in the community, in the nation and in the society of nations -- and so the college must be in close relation with and aware of the world around it. The problems which young men and women confront in their daily living are so closely intertwined with the problems of the home, the church, industry, politics, morality that they cannot be separated. By the same token, the resources for solving the problems -- for learning -- are not confined to the classroom. They are to be found in such diverse areas as books, the arts, television, experiences of people, the traditions of our society, factories and offices, the test tube, the microscope, the nursery school. The task of the college is to utilize these resources in such a way as to create an environment for learning. It involves a determined effort to ascertain the extent to which and the ways by which off-campus learning can contribute to the liberal education of a college student.

Contrary to the impression one might gain from a superficial consideration of this inclusive approach to college education, the roles of the classroom and of courses are enhanced rather than diminished. A course is taken, not because somebody thinks it ought to be required, but because it will add to the student's understanding of the issues that are of concern to him, and once we get beneath the surface, we find that these are the great issues of life. So it becomes necessary to organize courses in philosophy, literature, science, history, the arts, and other disciplines and to manage the classes in such a way that students put their knowledge to work in critical consideration of ideas. Always present is a test that surpasses in effectiveness any professor-devised paper test, that of living as a participating member of a community. The presence of this test gives urgency to classroom work and provides a genuine and continuing stimulus for study that results in a significant increase in learning that lasts.

Goddard College is concerned with the development of character. It holds that the real test of learning is to be found in the behavior of the learner, not in some far-distant future but in the present as it moves continuously and continually into the future. It holds that the mastery of books and ideas is not an end in itself but a means to better living, now, as well as in the days to follow. Believing that one learns only what one inwardly accepts, the College is not content with answers written on examination papers but looks at the total life of the student for evidence regarding what he has learned.

In a similar way, the faculty and trustees believe that the College is something more than a collection of lecture halls. It is itself a living, growing human institution with many facets to its life. It is a place where ideas are created and tested. To achieve its aim of helping young people grow in maturity through a program based on the individual needs of each student and the common needs of society, the College must meet certain exacting requirements.

GODDARD COLLEGE AND A PROGRAM OF ACTION

First is the selection and development of a highly qualified staff that sees its function as that of creating conditions for learning. Mastery of a subject and ability to conduct research are not enough. To scholarship, the Goddard teacher must add a deep and broad understanding of the learning process and a mastery of the arts of teaching. As a group, the faculty needs to study their teaching, criticize their procedures, observe the teaching of one another, and secure and evaluate the reactions of their students. Teachers with these interests are rare, and the cost of maintaining such a staff is high.

Second, since the basic materials for an understanding of the teaching-learning process are to be found in the behavioral sciences (such as anthropology, biology, psychology, psychiatry, sociology), the faculty carries on a continual review of research findings in those fields in an endeavor to acquire new insights that will make possible better teaching. Only in such ways as these can they make college teaching a high level profession.

Third, to conserve the time and efforts of the teaching staff and to enhance the learning opportunities of Goddard students, the College needs to assemble and make available for routine use, as books in a library, the finest mechanical and audio-visual aids for learning. This collection would include motion pictures, film strips, television, tape recordings, foreign language records, slides, microfilm, exhibits, and the equipment for using such materials and such other resources as would be useful to the student in quest of certain kinds of knowledge. A building equipped with such aids should be open just as the library is for independent study by the student. Its possibilities challenge the imagination because it could bring to this small College resources now available only to huge institutions, where they are often unknown to the undergraduates.

Fourth, with its emphasis upon the principle of learning the things one lives, the College is organized to require independent study by its students. The frequency of class meetings decreases from three times a week for each of his three courses for the first-year student, to twice a week for the second-year student, to once a week for the third and fourth-year student, to independent work on a senior study for the student in his final semester. Other plans for independent study need to be considered and tested so as to make it, to an even greater degree, a normal part of college living.

Fifth, it having been well established that much, if not most, of the learning of a person is non-academic, Goddard holds that the barriers that have long separated a college from its community should be removed. Rather than ignoring the rich resources in the community that add vitality to one's education, the College aims to seek them out and make them available to its students. No better place can be found for

putting existing learnings to work, for developing the all-round character one needs for living in a democratic society and for acquiring new learnings, than the off-campus community. The beginnings that have been made at Goddard in this area need to be carried much farther.

Sixth, closely related to the preceding requirement is that of creating more opportunities for students to assume adult responsibilities. Only by living as and with adults can undergraduates become truly mature. Postponing the performance of significant and important tasks until students leave college is a strong factor in the creation of juvenilism found so commonly on college campuses. Goddard needs to do much more in giving its students adult responsibilities on and off the campus. Its Educational Resources Project offers promising leads.

Seventh, given the newer concepts of the nature of learning and the utilization of situations where memorization, recitation, and other verbal responses are not adequate, it is important that ways be found for determining the extent to which growth is taking place in a student. Evaluating the learning that a student gains by participation in a sociological survey or acting as a village school teacher's assistant is quite different and obviously more difficult than testing his recall of ideas and facts presented in a lecture or found in assigned reading. Better measures of growth and learning are urgently needed and should be developed.

Eighth, with its acceptance of the close interrelationship of culture and education and learning and living, Goddard needs to be an integral part of the community, a place to which adults come to learn for when they come they bring to the faculty something of the culture, the thinking and the outlook of the community. As adults come to the College, new avenues are opened through which undergraduates may find opportunities for learning in off-campus situations. By using its plant facilities and personnel while its students are having their non-resident term and during the summer vacation, Goddard can carry on a superior form of residential liberal adult education for professional groups as well as farmers, housewives, workers, and business men. The College needs to develop this phase of its program greatly if it is to achieve its aim of being the most effective institution for liberal education possible.

Ninth, to carry further the idea that the College should be in close relation to its community and a place where the community finds its highest aspirations expressed, Goddard needs to become more truly a center for cultural activities of the area in which it is located. It should be veritably a center for such arts as drama, music, painting, sculpture, a place where adults come to develop their esthetic qualities and, in so doing, add a new dimension and greater vitality to the life of undergraduates.

Tenth, Goddard needs to be in regular and frequent communication with other colleges that it may keep abreast of the experiments and

developments in higher education and that it may receive the criticism of its sister institutions in its efforts to improve the quality of learning among its students and its teachers. This need could be partially met by (1) a consultation service that would provide for members of one college to go to another as consultants, (2) a system of exchanging faculty members for a semester, and (3) a series of summer and possibly winter workshops on the problems of college teaching.

A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

To meet these needs and thereby to continue and enhance Goddard's role as a leader in higher education, and to enable it to take its share of the large increases in college students, the Board of Trustees has outlined a development program. The program provides for increasing enrollment to 300 by the fall of 1960, and making further additions to the faculty. It calls for remodelling Kilpatrick House, adding facilities for art, drama, and music by completing the Haybarn Theatre, erecting a science building and three student residences, and debt retirement. The total amount that needs to be raised for the program is estimated at $1,153,000, with yearly requirements as follows:

Year	Buildings		Other Costs	Total
1956-57	Remodelling Kilpatrick House for more students	$ 44,500	$141,000	$185,500
1957-58	New Student Residence	175,000	92,000	277,000
	Completing Theatre	10,000		
1958-59	Student Residence	175,000	68,750	243,750
1959-60	Student Residence	175,000	48,750	223,750
1960-61	Science Building	200,000	23,000	223,000
			Total	$1,153,000

From its beginning, educators have regarded Goddard as a resource in improving the quality of education from the nursery school to the college, but during the last two years, it has received even greater attention. Scores of representatives from other colleges, schools, and educational organizations visited the College last year to study its program and to seek help for theirs. The president and other members of the staff frequently serve as educational consultants where new developments are under consideration. Thus, funds invested in Goddard College yield extraordinary returns.

Plainfield, Vermont
December 4, 1956

parade *for January 30, 1955*

calls Goddard "The Most Unusual College in the U. S."

Reprinted by permission from pages 2, 16, 17, and 18

● The stately clock peering down at the Goddard College quadrangle (r.) near Plainfield, Vt., may be 10 minutes fast one day, 25 minutes slow the next. Such an unpredictable timepiece might upset an ordinary college, but not Goddard—where just about everything else is unconventional, too. For details on America's most unusual (and, loyal alumni claim, most effective) college, turn to page 16.

Photos by Ben Ross

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The Most Unusual College in the

Goddard has no grades, no exams, no athletics. Yet this Vermont school claims to be America's

PLAINFIELD, VT.

NO IVY TWINES along the weather-beaten walls of Goddard College near here. The omission is significant; it shows just how far Goddard – enrollment 70, faculty 20 – has gone in its break with the time-honored traditions of the academic world. For Goddard, housed in a cluster of farm buildings—the president's office is in a silo—has none of the things people associate with campus life.

There are no grades, no credits, no "required" subjects, no lectures, no exams. There are no fraternities, no athletics. There are no diplomas.

A great many people—including educators—might add: no education, either. But Goddardites tell you passionately that theirs is the ideal U.S. college. For proof they point to the recommendations of the President's Commission on Higher Education. Only Goddard, they claim, jibes with the report in every particular. They quote at random:

Small enrollment: Goddard's planned maximum is 250.

Small classes: Goddard's largest is 20, its average 10 or less.

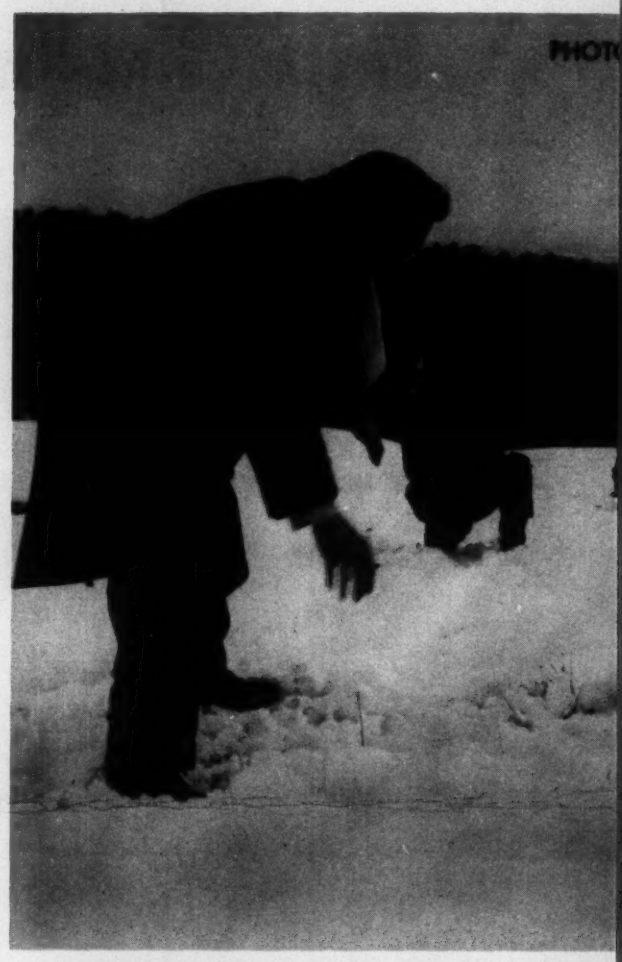
Individual curricula: Each student's program is drawn up according to his own needs and interests from a selection of liberal-arts, education and social-affairs courses.

Art courses: Goddard offers painting, sculpture, drama, music, dance.

Work as part of education: Every student has daily chores. There is a two-month off-campus work term.

Study in non-Western cultures: Goddard specializes in India, China, the Far East.

Courses related to a changing world: Each course is revamped annually in line with new developments.



PHOTO

Ganging up on prof, Will Hamlin, snowball
students show no respect for hi
and students are pals, often frolic toge

TEACHER AND STUDENT CHAT

Instructor Robert Mattuck puffs pipe, listens as student Arthur Babick outlines third-year study program. Arthur drops in once a week for counselor's help.

Democratic government: Students and faculty have equal footing in a weekly "town meeting" that governs the campus and was responsible, among other things, for abolishing diplomas, athletics, fraternities.

What's behind this odd college that refuses to act like a college? Two things: a man and an idea. The man is Dr. Royce S. Pitkin, an ex-prep school headmaster and disciple of "progressive education" pundit John Dewey, who came to withering Goddard Seminary and Junior College in 1935. After a series of talks with other educators and prominent Vermonters, he shook the school to its century-old foundations by substituting a whole new approach to education.

Out went the old traditions as more hindrance than help. "Take exams," says Dr. Pitkin. "A student doesn't study to learn, but to make a grade. What he really studies is not the subject, standards, learni time—process, n ber of credits or

In came thre attention, democ air is importan things. Instructo (Dr. Pitkin is " eat together, wo study together, p

Once a coed b first tour met along the road. puffing a pipe, shorts. "This is said the girl. M jogged away. Th Plainfield refers

by ED KIESTER

U. S.

'ideal college'

OS BY BEN ROSS

ing

s position. Faculty

ther.

but the teacher." By Pitkin
ng is an individual—and full-
ot to be determined by num-
classes.

e new traditions: individual
racy, informality. The casual
t in Goddard's scheme of
rs are called by first names.
Tim.") Faculty and students
rk together in the kitchen,
lay together.

ringing her parents for their
Instructor Robert Mattuck
Mattuck, bare-chested and
wore his college running
Bob, my literature teacher,"
attuck nodded, puffed and
e parents began to see why
o "those loonies on the hill."

DAILY CHORE for these girls is sweeping, waxing dining-hall floor. "Town meeting" assigns tasks like this to each student.

SQUARE DANCING, students and faculty take time out together for recreation. Other Goddard pastimes: singing, winter sports.

Goddard means democracy, responsibility, independence—and a good deal of hard work

TRANSPLANTED to a class, this old-shoe air keeps the atmosphere friendly, relaxed and conducive to study. "Discussion groups" meet under a tree or around a fireplace. The student says what he pleases. The instructor doesn't lecture; he simply keeps the discussion in order.

Once a week, each student sits down with his faculty counselor to knit together loose ends of his study and to map out his future program. The talks are intended to help a student over the rough spots; but often they veer off into personal problems or just plain bull sessions.

At the heart of Goddard's system is the relationship of student to community—the college community and the community at large. The "town meeting" is part of this training. Arguments are hot and frequent; a perennial bone of contention is whether pets should be outlawed on campus. So far, the pro-dog faction has managed to beat off all "attacks on our personal freedom."

Relations with the outside world are learned in the winter work term. During these two months, the student takes a job, preferably away from home; both he and his employer appraise his work afterwards. This, Dr. Pitkin thinks, teaches him independence and responsibility. And during his last semester he often eliminates classes entirely, chooses a research project that keeps him off campus most of the time.

What kind of students go to Goddard? An average group—"some geniuses, some dullards," says one faculty member. Students come mostly from the East, although one second-year student now is from Idaho. A limiting factor: Goddard's cost, at $1,100 a year tuition and $650 board, is high. But scholarships are many. Students themselves gather maple sirup, sell it, use the proceeds for the scholarship fund. Unendowed Goddard still winds up about $50,000 in the red each year, must scratch around for donations from friends.

Are students more serious at Goddard? They seem to be; but devotion to learning is "the thing to do" at Goddard, just as joining a fraternity might be at another school. Recreation is home-grown; square dancing, group singing and winter sports are favorites. Often, students will drive to Dartmouth, 50 miles away, for a movie or a lecture.

But students enjoy their college days at Goddard; by worldly standards, most graduates have achieved success. Of course, Goddard does not measure success by conventional yardsticks. In its view, one gets a degree but does not graduate; learning goes on forever. ■

COED Tanis Fletcher buttonholes Dr. Pitkin outside his office (second floor of silo, r.).

Sprawled around fireplace, first-year students talk over philosophy while Instructor Forrest Davis (l.) listens.

CABLE ADDRESS: "IFERELEASE, NEWYORK"

Goldberg, Fred

Releasing Corporation

HOME OFFICE: 1501 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
PARAMOUNT BUILDING • 18TH FLOOR • LONGACRE 4-4843

February 24, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I can certainly understand your policy regarding endorsements and want you to know that we appreciate the time and interest that you lent us in connection with the special showing of LOST CONTINENT.

Although we will not be able to use your comments in the promotion of the picture, your reaction was encouraging and inspiring.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Goldberg

Fred Goldberg

FG:eh

Goldberg, Fred

February 20, 1956

Dear Mr. Goldberg:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 31st which I found awaiting me on my return from Israel.

I regret very much to have to decline permission for my comment on LOST CONTINENT to be used in its presentation.

I have had to make it a policy not to endorse books or movies or a great many other things unless I do it on my own television and radio shows.

I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred Goldberg
I.F.E. Releasing Corporation
1501 Broadway
New York 36, New York

fe

CABLE ADDRESS: "IFERELEASE, NEWYORK"

Releasing Corporation

HOME OFFICE: 1501 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
PARAMOUNT BUILDING • 18TH FLOOR • LONGACRE 4-4843

January 31, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was most kind of you to take the time from your busy schedule to attend a screening of LOST CONTINENT. We felt that it would be a great asset to the motion picture if you would be able to join with us in its presentation. Naturally, we were disappointed but can understand your reasons.

We are now laying the ground-work for the presentation of LOST CONTINENT to the American public and were thrilled with your reaction to the picture. We greatly respect your taste and opinion as do the millions of Americans who are your friends and audience.

I recall your saying at the conclusion of the screening of LOST CONTINENT that you felt that the picture "was the best thing of its kind that you had ever seen."

Frankly speaking, this comment is extremely important to us as we are trying to reach the largest cross-section of the American public. If we could have your permission to use this statement, we believe it would establish the picture as one of real quality. You can be absolutely certain that the statement would be used importantly and with complete dignity, and we would be most willing to show you the manner in which it would be used for your approval.

It was a great pleasure for me to meet you, and I would appreciate your consideration of our use of this statement.

Very truly yours,

Fred Goldberg

Fred Goldberg

FG:eh

Goldberg, Jerry

December 18, 1957

Dear Mr. Goldberg:

I have your letter of November 20th. Please forgive the delay in replying to it.

Unfortunately, since I CAN HEAR IT NOW goes back quite a few years, there is no available material that I have. You can go to your local record or book shop, and perhaps they can help you.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jerry Goldberg
Youth Department
of Temple Beth-El
Cedarhurst, Long Island
New York

mcc

TEL. CEDARHURST 9-7443

Youth Department Of Temple Beth-El

Cedarhurst, Long Island

DR. EDWARD T. SANDROW
Rabbi

RABBI ARTHUR DAVID
Assistant Rabbi

HERMAN ROTHENBERG
Chairman Youth Activities

JESSE H. ABELS
Activities Director

November 20, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past few weeks I have been putting your series of records "I Can Here It Now to a use in which I feel you will be most interested. I have been using these records as program content in club situations.

I divided the various groups into two teams and then played to them certain pre-selected bands from your records, omitting those words by you which tended to definitely identify the person speaking or the event which was taking place. I might add that at this point the groups with which this device was used were all on the eighth grade level. This made it quite difficult for them to identify the afore mentioned people and events as most of them existed or took place before these children were born.

You might be proud to know that at a recent dance held by these children, instead of dance records, they requested that we play more of yours. The excellent success with which this program has met, leads me to the following request: Is there any other material of the same nature which can be made available to us for furthering this worth while activity? This request is further based on the fact that after each performance there was always a request for more.

We will be appreciative of any assistance which you can give to us.

Yours truly,

Jerry Goldberg
Program Coordinator,
Youth Department, Temple Beth-El
Cedarhurst, Long Island

JG:mjs

Goldie, Grace Wyndham

NOVEMBER 27, 1956

GRACE WYNDHAM GOLDIE
BROADCASTS
LONDON

DEEPLY REGRET ED MURROW UNABLE COMPLY WITH YOUR REQUEST SINCE HE IS OUT OF TOWN THIS WEEK.

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

414-43
fc

CFM 2200

S 108P NOV 27 56 AM

RECEIVED
1956 NOV 27 PM 2:16
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

R ACR 1 CBS 115P

N

CBS ACR2/NM919/BBC9

LONDON 127 27 640P

ED MURROW BCS INC

NY

VERY DISTURBED HERE BY RIFT IN ANGLO AMERICAN RELATIONS STOP
BELIEVE PERSONAL STATEMENT XXX FROM YOU TO BRITISH PUBLIC
EXPLAINING AMERICAN ATTITUDES WOULD DO MUCH GOOD STOP HOPE
YOU CAN DO THIS IN IMPORTANT XXXX WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAMME
PANORAMA ON BBC TELEVISION STOP THIS HAS AVERAGE AUDIENCE NINE
MILLION STOP IF YOU AGREE SUGGEST LENGTH OF YOUR STATEMENT
SHOULD BE FOUR MINUTES APPROX STOP WE LEAVE CONTENT YOU BUT
POSSIBILITIES ARE YOUR VIEWS SERIOUSNESS PRESENT
SITUATION SOMETHING XXXX ABOUT ITS CAUSES YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR
FUTURE COURSE ANGLO U S RELATIONS STOP TRANSMISSION DECEMBER THREE
SO FILMING WOULD HAVE TO BE THIS WEEK STOP
HAVE ASKED BBC NEWYORK OFFICE DISCUSS DIRECT WITH YOU FILMING
ARRANGEMENTS FEES STOP DO HOPE POSSIBLE STOP REGARDS

GRACE WYNDHAM GOLDIE

S 157P NOV 27 56 AM

,,

Golding, Dave

July 2, 1957

Dear Dave,

Very many thanks for your cordial note. I fear your wife is indulging in flattery, but I enjoyed her compliment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dave Golding
Hecht-Hill-Lancaster
202 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California

mcc

Norma Productions, Inc.
Linden Productions
James Productions, Inc.
Apache Productions, Inc.
Susan Productions, Inc.
Contemporary Productions, Inc.
Jeffrey Productions, Inc.
Sheila Productions, Inc.

William Enterprises, Inc.

Offices of
Harold James Burt
Hecht-Hill-Lancaster
202 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California
CRestview 4-6921

Cable Address: Halburt

Tuesday

Dear Ed,

Last night you brought back radio. It was an exciting and absorbing show. I didn't realize how entertaining radio could be without commercials.

My wife, who comes from your way in Washington, paid you the best compliment. She has been reading Lincoln Steffen's autobiography and when your program finished, she told me: "that's the way he would have done it." More I cannot say.

All the best,

Harold Hecht

Goldenson, Dave

Norma Productions, Inc.
Linden Productions
James Productions, Inc.
Apache Productions, Inc.
Susan Productions, Inc.
Contemporary Productions, Inc.
Jeffrey Productions, Inc.
Sheila Productions, Inc.

William Enterprises, Inc.

Offices of
Harold James Burt
Hecht-Hill-Lancaster
202 North Canon Drive
Beverly Hills, California
CRestview 4-6921

Cable Address: Halburt

Friday

Dear Ed,

In case you have been wondering why you haven't heard from me regarding the trailer for "Sweet Smell of Success," I have been waiting for our first sneak of the rough cut.

We had it and I don't think the picture is your cup of tea. Not that it is a bad film but it doesn't quite have the qualities that you might have found interesting. The script did. That's show business.

Anyhow I hope to be in New York the latter part of June and I look forward to seeing you if you can spare the time.

Sincerely,

Dave Goldenson

Gonzalez

Telephone: ADams

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
2210 R STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

May 9, 1957

F.F.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Congratulations on your "The Puerto Rican-Americans on the Move". It is the frankest, most factual and fair report ever made on that situation; in my personal opinion, an excellent exposition of a complex and often-misunderstood question.

The purpose of this letter, however, is to request the loan, rental or sale of a 16 mm. film of that program, should one be available.

I will appreciate hearing from you, and again my felicitations and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Pedro A. Gonzalez

Pedro A. Gonzalez
Administrator

Murrow Goodman, Jack

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* · TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

March 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm sending you, under separate cover, a book by Gerald Kersh, called FOWLERS END. It will either delight you or outrage you. I'd love to know which.

Yours,

Jack

Jack A. Goodman

JAG:psl

Goodman, Ralph

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Goodman:

Thank you for your "open letter" which I enjoyed.

I thoroughly agree with you about "LISTEN TO MURROW TOMORROW!" Some day we are going to open the "pot" and let the audience hear the announcer add "that he wasn't so good tonight."

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Goodman
5448 Franklin Avenue
Hollywood 27, California

mcc

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD · HOLLYWOOD 28 CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

AN OPEN LETTER TO EDWARD R. MURROW

Dear Mr. Murrow:

According to your latest report, as I understand it, the situation in the Far East is as follows:

In the Principality of Oman (which borders on Yemen) the religous leader is known as the Imam.

And he believes, since he has been chosen, that no man should rule Oman but the Imam.

Whereas, the Sultan of Oman (Said Bin by name) husband to forty odd women

Feels that a Potent-tate such as he should rate, and NOT the Imam of Oman.

(It's even been said that Said Bin has said, he thinks more of his women than the Imam!)

Now even in Yemen the average layman considered this an evil omen from Oman

And the Nomads of Oman paused in their roamin' to shout amen to the cries of the Yemen.

And so they fought, Sultan and Imam, deep in the Far East interior

I know this is the news --yet lest I confuse

WHAT'S ALL THIS TO DO WITH SYRIA?

Sincerely,
Ralph Goodman

Ralph Goodman
5448 Franklin Ave.
Hollywood 27, Calif.

P.S. If you detest puns and have read this to your sorrow remember- there's nothing "Punnier" than "LISTEN TO MURROW TOMORROW!"

Goodwin, Art.

February 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

I am sorry to disappoint you in your request for titles of my favorite songs. The fact is, my work schedule does not give me time to listen to popular or semi-classical music, so I am afraid my acquaintance with current hits is very limited.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Art Goodwin
WHEN
Lowe Building
Syracuse 2, New York

fc

PHONE 2-0277

620

WHEN

MEREDITH
SYRACUSE
RADIO CORP.

LOEW BUILDING, SYRACUSE 2, NEW YORK

January 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In the near future I plan to begin a series of radio programs entitled "My Favorite Songs".

Each program will be fifteen minutes in length and will feature four of the favorite songs of a noted personality.

I should very much like to include your name among those participating in the program.

If you find it convenient, would you be so kind as to list four of your favorite "popular" or semi-classical songs, and grant me permission to quote you as to your favorites?

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Art Goodwin

Gordon, James

March 19, 1956

Mr. James E. Gordon
608 Commercial Place
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

Your offer for coverage of the Louisiana gubernatorial inauguration has been referred to me.

I want to thank you for your offer, but as of now it does not appear that we will need to make use of your services.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

HLK:dm Howard L. Kany

bc: Edward R. Murrow
Jack Fern

Gordon Henetta

MRS. DAVID CLEAVELAND GORDON
THE MALCOLM GORDON SCHOOL
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

November 20, 1956

Dear Mrs. Thurnom,

We enclose our check for $132.00, and we most of all send dearest thanks for your kindness to us and our boys. A treat is in store for us, we know!

By the first of next week we should know

about the ~~number~~ in our party, and we shall be in touch with you.

Again we thank you.

Have a Happy Thanksgiving!

Sincerely,

Nanette H. Gordon

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

This is for the 60 theater tickets for which you will be reimbursed.

Gordon, Nanetta

November 19, 1956

Dear Mrs. Gordon:

Enclosed herewith are sixty tickets for the January 9th matinee performance of AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

The bill for the tickets which Mr. Murrow paid came to $132.00.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. David Gordon
The Malcolm Gordon School
Garrison-on-the-Hudson
New York

Gordon, Thomas

JANUARY 4, 1957

MR. THOMAS S. GORDON, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION. I
BEG RESPECTFULLY TO BE EXCUSED FROM APPEARING
BEFORE YOUR DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE BECAUSE
I HAVE HAD AMPLE OPPORTUNITY ON RADIO AND
TELEVISION TO REPORT MY OBSERVATIONS ON BOTH
EGYPT AND ISRAEL AND FEEL THAT I COULD NOT
CONTRIBUTE TO THE DELIBERATIONS OF YOUR
COMMITTEE ANYTHING THAT IS NOT ALREADY A
MATTER OF PUBLIC RECORD. RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

ED MURROW

414-710-43

bc: Dr. Stanton

17

RECEIVED
1957 JAN -3 PM 5:23
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

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BU WASHINGTON DC JAN 3 NFT

EDWARD R MURROW CBS SYSTEM

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS WILL BEGIN HEARINGS NEXT WEEK ON THE PRESIDENTS REQUEST FOR STANDBY AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES TO PREVENT OVERT AGGRESSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST BY ANY NATION CONTROLLED BY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM AND FOR $400 MILLION TO BE AVAILABLE UNTIL JUNE 35 1959 FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN THAT AREA. THE COMMITTEE WOULD APPRECIATE VERY MUCH HAVING YOUR VIEWS ON THIS MOST IMPORTANT MATTER AND ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE I WISH TO EXTEND TO YOU OUR CORDIAL INVITATION TO TESTIFY DURING THESE HEARINGS. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO ACCEPT AND NDICAXXXINDICATE WHICH DAYS DURING NEXT WEEK WOULD BE MOST CONVENIENT FOR YOU. REGARDS

THOMAS S GORDON CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

50 11 22P

Gork, Haydar

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your gracious and generous letter of March 21st.

The changed format of my SEE IT NOW program requires me to do some extensive traveling and the regrettable result is that my personal mail is sometimes neglected for too long a time.

I deeply appreciate your very kind comments on my programs and I wish very much to have an opportunity to come and see you when next I am able to spend a little time in Washington.

Sincerely,

His Excellency, Haydar Gork
Ambassador of Turkey
Washington, D.C.

fc

TURKISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 21, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Network
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow,

Since my arrival in the United States as Ambassador of my country I take great pleasure in listening, whenever possible, to your radio and television talks to the great American audience.

I wish to assure you that your commentaries about the events of our world as well as your personal observations on the specific subject of the day, reflect very well your enlightened personality, your deep penetration to the core and essence of the problems confronting our turmoiled world. I assure you that your talks, in my opinion, contribute greatly to the cause of the free countries as well as of world peace.

I could not refrain from congratulating you especially for your talk on the Cyprus Question on the evenings of March 6 and 16, 1956, which I listened to with great satisfaction.

I cannot possibly remember any other example of radio commentary dealing with this delicate subject so clearly.

I am sure your fine reports to the great American public about the close and vital Turkish interest in the fate of Cyprus will be deeply appreciated by all my countrymen.

I wish, on this occasion, to convey to you my heartfelt thanks. Believe me, it gives me great pleasure to express to you that I am looking for-

ward to meeting you personally in the very near future. I would be most happy if I were informed of your visit to Washington so that I can avail myself of the opportunity to greet you.

With my best wishes and kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Haydar Gork
Ambassador

Gottberg, H. E.

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Gottberg:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry E. Gottberg
Manager of Manufacturing for
the Motor Truck Division
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

Gough, Lewis K

July 1, 1957

Dear Lewis:

You're off on an interesting project and again I must miss you even though you'll be going through New York.

I am just back from Yugoslavia and leaving today for a fishing trip with Casey.

I am out of touch with government and military people in Europe so I don't think I can make any helpful suggestions in that area. However, I am sure that our correspondents will be more than glad to lend you a hand and they know the local situation best. Here are their addresses and telephone numbers.

Do feel free to call any of them. You won't need a letter of introduction or anything else, because I practically never send people to them except in very rare cases, and this is one. Just tell them who you are and that you're an elbow-bending partner of mine, and they'll do whatever they can.

Good luck and hope to see you when I get back.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lewis K. Gough
PEOPLE TO PEOPLE PROGRAM
1608 K Street, N.W.

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE PROGRAM

1608 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

VETERANS COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen:

CAPTAIN EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER
LEWIS K. GOUGH

June 20, 1957

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It has been too long since we hoisted one together. Don't you ever get out this way? Marguerite and I would love to have you and your lovely wife as our guests in our new home in Pasadena - 1840 Linda Vista - just let us know if you travel in our direction.

Ed, you know Europe like few do. I would like your advice and help on an important mission.

Next July 9th I'm taking the six National Commanders that comprise Ike's People to People Veterans' Committee to Europe. The Commanders are the national heads of the American Legion, VFW, AMVETS, DAV, Catholic and Jewish War Veterans. They represent six million veterans in their organizations, three million auxiliary members and indirectly our countries 22 million veterans.

This is the first time in history the Commanders of these major veterans' organizations have met or traveled together and have unanimously supported a mutual program.

Our purpose is to meet in the capitols of Europe with the heads of our counterpart organizations - the British Legion, the French Association of War Veterans, and so on - in the interest of our People to People program. The tour is completely financed from private sources without governmental aid.

Our objective is to promote understanding, peace and unity the things we fought for but did not achieve with our military victories. There is no stronger emotional motivation for confidence and esteem than comradeship in arms. We believe that we can accomplish much through personal contact, as veterans particularly have a mutuality of interest.

Dr. Frank Stanton is Co-Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee of People to People and our veterans committee public relations officer will endeavor to contact him soon for his suggestion

in re possible TV and Radio coordination.

Where you can help in this - we have veterans' receptions and press conference lined up in the European capitols (London, Rome, Paris, Tel-a-viv. What can we do in advance and while there to enhance our objectives of exchange of information and ideas leading to better understanding. Do you have any helpful hints as to our personal contacts with the veterans (and governmental) leaders abroad?

Our advance response from veterans abroad is most encouraging and I believe that we as veterans, by our mission, can accomplish much to help create a more favorable climate in the battle of ideas and ideologies through developing a greater understanding between the peoples of our respective countries.

If you find time drop me a line at 15 North Euclid Avenue, Pasadena, California or call me collect SYcamore 6-6557. I'll be in New York on the evening of the 8th (at the LEX) leaving on the 9th. Incidentally we will have a press conference at International Airport on the 9th at 4 PM before taking off.

Sure would be great to see you again - other than on TV that is.

Marguerite joins me in sending our best to you and the family.

Sincerely,

Lewie

LKG:r

Lewis K. Gough

Graham, Brick

January 11, 1956

Dear Brick:

We have shot the farm program in Whitman County concentrating on wheat; in Iowa, corn and hog; and in Wisconsin, dairy. It goes on January 26th and I expect to catch hell from all three areas. It's a tough subject to cover, but believe me I look forward to seeing those Palouse Hills again, even if it is on film.

All best wishes and let me know what you think of the show if you have a chance to see it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J. A. Graham
J. A. Graham Agency
803 Kamiakan Street
Pullman, Washington

rh

J. A. GRAHAM AGENCY

Insurance

803 Kamiaken Street Telephone 1196

PULLMAN · WASHINGTON

22 December 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I was told today that you were planning a "grass roots" farm survey for one of your programs, so thought I would give you a little dope for what it is worth.

You may not know, but Whitman County raises more bushels of wheat than any County in the United States. Due to the type of soil, the rainfall and the use of nitrates, yields run up to seventy bushels per acre on non-irrigated land. Because of soil and rain conditions crops other than wheat can be harvested. The diversification of crops in this area makes the wheat problem a unique one so far as the general soft wheat surplus problem is concerned because other crops may be raised here such as peas, barley, oats, etc.

A few weeks ago I made a swing of the County with Congressman Hal Holmes. He knows the odd problems of this local area. If you care to contact him I am sure he could give you some interesting information.

I might just add that we have secured Secretary of Agriculture Bensen for our fund raising dinner and he is to speak at the Student Union Bldg. February 3d at noon.

Forgot to mention, Ed, that I thought your program from Franklin County, Colorado was one of the outstanding T.V. programs of the year. Certainly covered a lot of comment in this town as we face many of the problems discussed on your show.

Best wishes to you, Janet and Carey for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Buck

JAG/mc

P.S. Earl was coming to Portland for Christmas with Bob and his family and then to Pullman for New Year's, but Katherine's father had a stroke which necessitated changing plans at the last minute.

Affectionately submitted
to my favorite
commentator

John Temple
Graves

This appears in
all the Southern
states now.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Birmingham Post-Herald

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER — TELEPHONE FA 3-5381

JAMES E. MILLS .. Editor JOHN W. FRIERSON .. President

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RFD subscription rates on request.

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

Another Priority Problem

Certainly one of our most pressing problems is that of finding ways and means of paying for the hospital care of the indigent sick in Birmingham and Jefferson County.

University Hospital, which has been carrying most of the load, is faced with the necessity of reducing drastically the number of beds now available. Private hospitals are unable to do more than they are now doing. As a result hundreds of persons unable to pay for treatment will be denied hospital care which in many cases could mean the difference between life and death.

The problem is not peculiar to Jefferson County. It exists in every county. For that reason it is also a state concern. The Legislature recognizes that fact but it has come up with no solution and now is not scheduled to meet again in regular session until 1959.

In the meantime the problem must be solved if only on a temporary basis. We are glad therefore to see the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce iniating the formation of a committee of outstanding citizens to tackle it. Reduced to its simplest terms it is a problem of providing money enough to do the job, and in our judgment, it should come from public funds. That means tax funds. It probably means additional taxes and we might as well face it squarely.

No citizen of our community, we are sure, would be willing to let helpless people die on our doorstep.

Dismissal from On High

In Connecticut five more Communists, who had been convicted of conspiracy to advocate and teach forcible overthrow of the government, have been freed on appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

This reversal of the judgment of a jury and judge in a lower court obviously was inspired by the Supreme Court's decision in what is known as the Yates Case. In that case, five Communists similarly accused in California were acquitted by the high court, and new trials ordered for nine more.

The Yates decision, along with a series handed down by the Supreme Court last June and earlier, has had the effect of wiping out many convictions obtained by the government in its campaign against organized Communism.

In view of these sweeping decisions, the public is entitled to one or more of the following conclusions: (1) That the government's prosecutors didn't make good cases, despite the findings of the jurors, or (2) That the law itself is deficient or equivocal, or (3) That the Supreme Court doesn't know its business.

In the Yates Case, the high court faulted the evidence, the prosecution and the judge's charge to the jury. It did not fault the law. But the opinion was not unanimous and Mr. Justice Clark, in his dissent, accused the majority of "usurping" the function of the jury, reversing itself and indulging in an "exercise in semantics."

Justice Clark said the Yates decision would prevent "for all time" any prosecution of Communists for organizing to teach or encourage violent overthrow of the government.

But the court of last resort has made its ruling and the lower courts, as indicated by the Connecticut ruling, will follow it. Right or wrong, the decision puts a new responsibility up to Congress —the need for rewriting the law Congress thought it had made effective nine years ago.

Unless the Communist conspiracy is to proceed practically unchecked in this country, this should be a first order of business when Congress goes back to work in January.

Disarmament Debate Stampede

For six months the major Western powers and Soviet Russia have been discussing disarmament in London. The result is nil. The talks ended on the usual note with each side blaming the other.

The record of the six months leaves no room for doubt. The Soviets are interested in propaganda, not agreement. This is even more obvious now that they are trying to transfer the show to the 12th session of the United Nations which opens Tuesday. Their game is to pose piously as the only major advocate of peace by loudly shouting "ban the bomb," while portraying the Western powers as hypocritical warmongers.

If this were a straight argument between the U. S. and the USSR it might not be difficult. But there is a large group of nations in the UN, led by India, which refuses to face facts. India has taken the initiative in trying to convert this UN session into a disarmament conference and the Soviet delegation has seconded the motion.

In this kind of discussion the Soviets have the advantage because their unacceptable proposal—ban the bomb with no inspection and no guarantee of compliance—is easy to explain. The Western proposals are not; they are complicated and must be hedged—if the West is to survive — with inspection provisions.

And suppose the UN approves the Western arms plan. The UN overwhelmingly—except for Soviet bloc opposition —approved the 1946 American offer to turn over its then atomic stockpile. This had no more effect on Russia than the overwhelming UN demand that the Soviets get out of Hungary.

But the die apparently is cast and there will be months more of talk about disarmament with much wishful grasping at Soviet commas.

President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles — and their eternally optimistic disarmament specialist, Harold Stassen —should face the fact that it is going to be a propaganda contest, rather than serious negotiations.

It will be the impression the world gains, rather than the finely printed details of complex plans, that will count.

The most valuable Eisenhower-Dulles-Stassen first step would be to put a lid on optimistic and indefensible statements that the London talks were not a failure and that there is any early prospect of agreement with the Soviets.

Talk if we must, but let us talk with our feet on the ground.

Sunday at Home

DR. HENRY M. EDMONDS

Last Sunday morning, at home still, I ran into Renfro Valley. I hadn't heard it for months. And even so John Laird isn't with it any more, is he? Interesting the long continued popularity of that program. We love the simple things of the countryside. A large per cent of us were there just a little while ago. I was struck with the announcements of birthdays over the central states, of the far advanced in years. And of the family gatherings. How many assembled? Now, of course, these things were sent in. Curious how some people like to hear their names mentioned in public.

And yet isn't it true of all of us? The papers are full of personal mention. What she was wearing, who her guests were, what the decorations were, what the baby's name is, the new promotion in business, what he said in his last speech, the fish he caught. Names and pictures. One way or another we want to belong. Adler says that the herd instinct is the strongest of all.

Then I listened to the services in one of our prominent churches. There are a number of them on radio. We are fortunate. A patient in a hospital can turn a switch and frequently hear his own choir, his own minister, feel himself surrounded by his fellow church members.

Then I turned to the Negro church, the Sixth Avenue Baptist. It is amazing the sense of rhythm that Negroes find and keep. They have an organ and a piano, sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both, depending upon what the number calls for. The service goes on without announcement or delay. The hymns are familiar, the special numbers are timeful. There is a hang-over from the old days when there were no hymn-books and the minister "lined them out" in their entirety. He still "reads the first line of each stanza, without interrupting the instruments, with the effect of whipping up the enthusiasm of the congregation.

There are many announcements — of sick and dead, of funerals; before the offering, of those who have already sent in $1, $5, $10.

But the voices! To hear the minister answer the choir with "yes" or "Oh yes," with that resonant volumn rolling out of his throat, is an experience. An assistant prayed with an unction that swept the people along with him. And near the middle of the service—no announcement —a man with a grand opera bass voice sang. Even at a distance it was a lift not soon forgotten.

Views On The News

BY DAN KIDNEY

The Republican candidate for mayor of New York is preaching revolution—wants to "run the phonies out of city government."

* * *

Russia and the United States are in an arms race—seeing who can run the most arms into the Middle East.

* * *

Political Economy—Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) predicts Congress may give federal employes a retroactive pay hike next year—on account of election.

* * *

Headline — U. S. tactics employed in Adenauer's campaign—shame on them!

* * *

Only two classes of people seem to have housing problems — married and single.

* * *

Fable—Once upon a time, something came up that Senator Neuberger (D., Ore.) didn't want to pass a law about.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Now It Must Be Told

"'My dearest love, the king comes here today.'
'And when goes hence?'
'Tomorrow—as he purposes'."

That was the innocent-sounding prelude to regicide in Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

As the President of earth's great place is in fateful converse this morning with the governor of one of its sovereign states, what will go thence?

Face-saving settlement is more likely than any surrendering, but let us pray that nation-wide and indeed world-wide education will come in bonus from this conference, too, with the President himself one of the beneficiaries.

* * *

There is amazingly much about the United States of America of which the world doesn't know.

Now it must be told.

* * *

Comes, for example, a gentleman proposing nation-wide referendum on racial integration—as if that would prove anything or be the American way.

You are reminded of other gentlemen who want the President elected by popular majority and still others or the same who see only outlawry and race oppression in Southern resistance to national decisions against the South's passionate and vital interests.

How can we hope to have Asia, Africa, Germany, Japan, etc., understand us when so many of our own don't!

This nation is founded on two great propositions, not just one.

The proposition that the majority generally shall rule.

And, equally, the proposition that there shall be things on which the majority shall never rule.

Most of the Constitution is given to the second proposition —to protection and safeguards against the sometime tyranny of 51 percent.

* * *

IF ASIA, AFRICA, Germany and Japan are thinking ill of America's vaunted democracy because of what they are being told about outlawry and race oppression in the South, the solution is to stop telling them.

It is to put them straight about the South and about the American propositions. They should be advised that there is no more "outlawry" here than among most peoples and that what passes for it is a clash between the two American propositions as reflected in two laws—Federal and state.

They should be reminded that "race oppression" here is trifling in comparison with what they know, and that even though there is discrimination in the South and hate outside the South, the colored man has advanced more rapidly and is more privileged and well-heeled in America than anywhere in the world.

* * *

BUT TOO MANY Americans had rather make a point against the South, it seems, than preserve the American name in the world.

That able thinksman Ed Murrow, for example should stop and think.

When he quotes people in Germany and Japan against imagined outlawry and race oppression in the South his moral is that the South should behave itself. But the proper moral is that Mr. Murrow and other world voices should give Germany and Japan better information.

* * *

ISN'T MR. MURROW diverted a little from his moral when his sources in Great Britain, where this country is far better known and understood and where some of the same problems exist, report more sympathy for the South than criticism?

Couldn't Ed tell Germany and Japan it isn't outlawry but honest constitutional crises? Couldn't he tell Germans that Southern "race oppression" is not what Germans who remember Hitler imagine?

* * *

FAITHFUL are the wounds of a friend." In total (indeed fatuous) friendliness, I wish the bird cage and half the gold could somehow be eliminated from our The Club's Gold Room.

* * *

ONE OF THE world's great men speaks here next month and Birmingham should brush up. He is Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippine statesman whose championship of America in world affairs has been exercised with a fire and finesse that make him seen 10 feet tall when he is barely more than five.

"You forget his small size when you are with him because of his infectuous personality and speaking ability," says Lt. Col. Richard N. Thompson, (retired) of Jacksonville State College, who served four years with the Air Force in the Philippines. "He has risked death and unpopularity and sacrificed himself and his chances of the presidency to aid our side of the world issues . . ."

* * *

THERE ISN'T THE slightest chance of getting the irregularly adopted 14th Amendment repealed or declared never adopted. The fact should remind us that once the South as we know it surrenders there's no going back.

"The Moving Finger writes
and, having writ,
Moves on . . ."

May Governor Faubus remember. Incidentally, Arkansas has two of the greatest living senators—McClellan and Fulbright. Where can they be?

Adenauer Top Issue In Election

BY LUDWELL DENNY
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

BONN — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer personally has become the main issue in the German election campaign whether in Sunday's polling he retains the parliamentary majority of four years ago or gets only a plurality of seats, it will be a victory for the man rather than the party or principles.

Although this was partly true from the beginning, recent developments have submerged other issues even more. Now it is clear his Christian Democratic Party would lose without him. As for principles, the opposition Socialist Party belatedly has tried to steal his popular platform for a Western alliance and a free enterprise economy.

The foreign policy issue was knocked out of the campaign last week end by the Soviet note. Moscow refused to discuss repatriation of Germans still held in Russia and demanded virtual communization of this free republic as the price of reunification with satellite East Germany.

SOCIALISTS and other opposition parties had to reject these terms and could no longer convincingly blame Adenauer for failure of the Bonn-Moscow negotiations.

What has made this 81-year-old German Europe's outstanding statesman, leader of Germany's "miraculous" postwar recovery and the dominant issue in Sunday's election?

His qualities are integrity, self-confidence, courage, cleverness, concentration and the wisdom of age. These add up to extraordinary personal and political strength.

Conflict is between those who trust his great power and those who fear it. This is not merely partisanship for campaign purposes. It is genuine and deep.

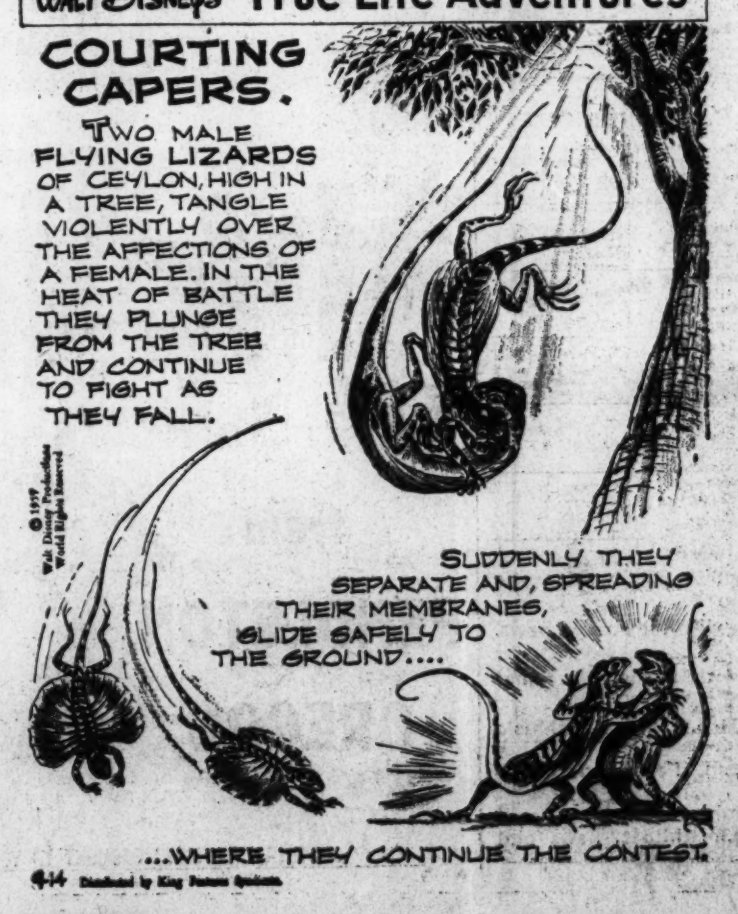
Among those conscious of Germany's political immaturity, none is more sensitive than Adenauer, the dedicated Democrat.

Unfortunately, however, Democratic progress made through Adenauer's strength with American help is no sure test. The German ship of state which rides easily in fair weather could founder in a depression—especially if the captain was gone.

Like other men, Adenauer has the weakness of strength. More than any other man he has given Germany democracy — from the top. But he has failed to train others to share his leadership, failed to trust the rank and file to carry responsibility.

A Democrat by principle, Adenauer is authoritarian by temperament. If enduring democracy must come from the bottom, instead of the top, there is good reason for fear that the same Germans who follow unquestioningly this strong old leader today may rally to some less beneficient autocrat later.

Perhaps it would be better for democracy if the voters Sunday refused to give him the sweeping majority he and his foreign allies desire. A plurality victory would keep him in office but with less autocratic power and with a reminder that others must come after him.



Birmingham Post-Herald

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER — TELEPHONE FA 3-5381

JAMES E. MILLS ... Editor JOHN W. FRIERSON ... President

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RFD subscription rates on request.

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

For Law and Order

We commend the good judgment behind Police Commissioner Lindbergh's order that no person without legal right to be there be permitted to loiter around or enter any school.

With threat of further trouble over attempts to register Negro children in white schools very real, such an order clearly is in the interest of preserving law and order.

Since it infringes upon no one's rights and inflicts no hardships, it deserves universal respect.

In the Public Interest

Failure of the Legislature to pass the two appropriation bills next Friday, the final day of the session, will result in untold confusion. It could cause extreme hardship for citizens dependent on state funds for their pay checks and might prove costly indeed to the taxpayers themselves.

Such being the case, is it too much to expect of the filibusterers to declare by mutual agreement an armistice on controversial issues and permit approval of the appropriation measures?

Clearly that is in the interest of the general welfare of Alabama.

Nothing is to be gained and much is to be lost by unyielding insistence that everything go down the drain together when legislative time runs out.

The people have a right to expect something better of the men who sit as their representatives in the Senate.

Footnote to Amerasia

More than 12 years ago, FBI agents raided an obscure office in New York and gathered evidence which led to the notorious and never fully resolved "Amerasia" case.

The case got its name from a magazine of that title, edited by Philip J. Jaffe. It involved the theft of 1700 government documents, many of them top secret. Arrested in the case was a U. S. diplomat, John Stewart Service.

The second grand jury to investigate the case indicted Jaffe, but not Service. Subsequently, Jaffe pleaded guilty to conspiracy in unlawfully taking government documents and got off with a minor fine.

Nearly seven years later, after eight investigations and a Senate inquiry, Service finally was fired by Dean Acheson, the Truman Secretary of State. The dismissal later was upheld by the lower courts, but last June the Supreme Court held the dismissal invalid on the ground that it violated State Department regulations.

As a result, Mr. Service was ordered restored to his job and now is back on the payroll assigned to revising the system under which foreign service officers and their families are transferred from post to post. He will get some $18,000 in back pay.

Aside from all other angles in this weird case, about which innumerable questions could be raised, the outstanding fact is that after 12 years of bickering, turmoil and reversible actions, the government is right back where it was when the case began.

The Supreme Court was careful to say it was not passing on the merits of Service's dismissal, but merely on the technical process of the dismissal by Mr. Acheson, an accomplished lawyer and veteran government executive.

The mysteries of the case remain as baffling as ever, but no more baffling than the ways of the government itself.

Edna Kissed Him

There's really no sound way to explain how you happened to come home from office or golf course smeared with lipstick. But, for the information of wives everywhere, it could happen to anyone. It even happened to Ike Sunday afternoon at the exclusive and proper country club of Newport where he was inadvertently kissed in the lounge by a lady named Edna.

The facts of Ike's experience are already history and require no explanation or embroidery at home. But the ordinary or private-citizen type of husband usually is not so fortunate. By the time he gets through his self-conscious routine, the plain facts begin to sound improbable, even to him.

For these various victims of circumstance beyond control, Ike's ordeal sets a precedent and establishes a tradition. "I was not acting coy and kittenish. Look what happened to President Eisenhower!"

If this suggested technique tends to make these irksome reports sound more plausible, the incident at Newport may have contributed substantially to the cause of connubial peace.

All Too True

Among Americans, there is a clique which dotes on the British humor magazine, Punch. There are others who do not think the magazine is as funny as reputed — possibly because they don't cotton to British-style humor.

In any case, Malcolm Muggeridge, the editor, is quitting. Which recalls some of his famous cracks, such as:

"The incidence of lunacy, alcoholism and other such distressing things is high among radio comedians, the editor of Punch and other professions because ultimately you are defeated by this appalling problem of making fun of the world, which is inherently funnier than anything you can possibly think of."

That remark has a punch in it, but it ain't funny, sir, on account of being so true.

Airlines and Monopoly

One of the several subcommittees headed by Congressman Emanuel Celler, which have been inquiring into the suspicion of monopoly, now has furnished us with a 358-page report on the airlines and the CAB.

CAB is the Civil Aeronautics Board which is required by law to regulate the airlines tightly and, at the same time, foster competition.

The gist of the committee report is that some practices of the airlines, as permitted by the CAB, are bent toward monopoly. Yet the committee concedes that the law itself "severely" restricts competition.

The CAB has virtually absolute power over rates, schedules, expansions and mergers. It can let an airline operate or put it out of business. It can prevent new airlines from starting up, and does.

There is not much room left for competition, which the government requires by law but discourages by its own regulations.

A fundamental trouble is the regulation of our various forms of transportation in several air-tight compartments, with each industry governed in complete disregard of the industry's outside competition. There is no over-all policy. Railroad regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for instance, is hitched to conditions existing before there were planes or big trucks.

The answer, then, to the questions raised by the Celler report is not nitpicking the actions of the CAB or any other regulatory agency. It is in laws which don't keep up with the times.

Mop-Head From Massachusetts

Senator John Kennedy and his brothers and sisters were featured in The Saturday Evening Post last week and are appearing in other periodicals and journals. The Gallup Poll shows the senator a close second to Estes Kefauver for the Democratic presidential nomination—and an easy victor over Richard Nixon in an election trial heat that is reasonably near to becoming President of the United States.

This gentleman, still so young (41) who looks so much younger, just seems suddenly to have "happened." He is hard to explain politically on any other basis than his youthful appeal and in the South, the importance of not being Kefauver. Undoubtedly it was because he became its hope against Kefauver that the South voted for him at Chicago. Southerners knew little about him. The amazing support he has for top place now seems to be negative, too, in that he is not identified with any of the passionate issues. Just as he won the Democratic South in 1956 by not being Kefauver, he wins it now—and a good part of the nation—by not being Reuther, Soapy Williams, Truman, Stevenson or any of the controversial figures.

As for the extraordinary youthfulness of appearance and of manner, that may be a liability where the presidency rather than the vice presidency is involved. There tends to be a feeling that it just wouldn't do to have a boy in the White House, even a wonder boy.

Senator Kennedy is described as middle-of-the-road. That is probably where he belongs although it isn't possible to put a finger on anything that makes him middle or right or left.

Can he go all the way like this?

He is so free of identification with existing issues that he can make himself all the more the man of some new issue if he chances upon or chooses one.

Views On The News

Postmaster General Summerfield reports excellent mail service is being maintained "in disaster areas"—but most citizens hate hurricanes worse than having their mail late.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Let Students Remember Where They Came From

"What's in a name!"

* * *

Sometimes a whole world is in a name.

It's sad in the South to hear so many who have called him "Ike" saying now "the President."

The change is the more eloquent because it is, apparently unconscious.

* * *

A beauty specialty of South Carolina's Marion McKnight, the retiring Miss America, was charmingly in sight as she made her nice little retiring speech Saturday night.

It is the flat, in-slanting upper lip with a faint curl at the corner.

* * *

"Going back, going back,
Going back to Nassau Hall."

As our young men and women return to Northern schools this fortnight after a Summer in the animated, question-marked, South, may they remember where they come from.

The snobbery which looks down on its own is costly indeed when its own happens to be the place of the present and the wave of the future.

In college they will learn much from books, professors and fellow students, but the very context of learning to come is being put together back home in the South, and some of it is going to date the books, professors and fellow students.

The South has last words of its own to contribute to America's increasing purpose and perfection. To scorn them because they are ours is a backwardness no ivy can conceal.

* * *

"BRITAIN'S ANGRY Young Men" J. D. Scott calls a piece in The Saturday Review about young writers there who are impatient with the failure of certain Britishers to forget all in favor of a welfare state civilization.

The young men will pipe down when they are old enough to know that the object of a welfare state, achievable or not, is to give people the very things they are forgetting.

Kill all the aristocrats and it will be necessary to breed new ones.

Eliminate everything delicate, formal and fine and immediately the call will be for new delicacies, forms and refinements.

* * *

THE "ANGRY young men" should keep their shirts on. Shirts are going to go on being worn.

What will Asia say? And Africa? These who are forever asking that against the South should consider that Asia and Africa may be more shocked by the cynicism of Jimmy Hoffa's indicated election to the teamster presidency than by separations in the South.

No other colored people in the world are as well off as ours if our advancers would let the news go to other continents.

It is "American imperialism" which Asia and Africa are taught by Communists to fear. And tyrannical dictatorship in our great labor organizations, accompanied by cheating, bullying and oppressing, fits this fear. If Asia and Africa find it is our domestic habit, they may deem it our foreign, too.

* * *

WITHOUT WAITING to know whether there was threat to the peace, Adlai Stevenson went into action against Governor Faubus. Similarly, without minding his manners but concerned only for votes at home, he went into action in South Africa against race regulations there. He should at least tell us at home how far worse they are.

Adlai is running backward for President.

The South has lost many of its veto powers but it can still veto Mr. Stevenson.

* * *

ASIA AND AFRICA should note that unlike Russia we are not liquidating or exiling the opposition in the most bitter division we have had since the Civil War.

And in their yearning for democracy and self-rule, they should observe that self-rule in America is still looked upon by millions as meaning the genuine sort that goes with local as against distant government, an ideal the Communists don't dare or admit.

As for democracy, Asia and Africa should be told, as William Spencer points out, that ours is the most genuine in the world but is about to be impeached by a federal interference which persuades whites who can afford it to send their children to private schools, leaving the poor in the public ones.

* * *

IN THE FIX he is in, the President can't live on Brownell alone. Much was made in the civil rights bill debates over a point that federal judges in the South would generally be Southerners.

Perhaps the President would like to ask Mr. Brownell how, after an 18 months' vacancy, a federal judge from uncomprehending North Dakota was put in at Little Rock just as the crisis came.

MacArthur Pay—What An Issue!

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

I seem to be in an anti-Richard Neuberger mood these days, and also in a military vein. The other week, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was sounding off on government spending, as well he might, and this pipsqueak senator from Oregon, Neuberger, had the consummate impudence to ask for a rundown on how much the retired general was drawing from the government.

This was what is called, in Washington, an issue.

I must say that the rampant reformer from Oregon better start looking for bigger and better issues than a retired hero's pay and allowances, and whether or not to drink on airlines.

Neuberger doesn't drink, doesn't fly, and has never been a general.

General MacArthur, after a lifetime of devoted service to his country, is allowed a rough $15,000 a year in pay, a government office, two personal assistants, and a feeble housing and subsistence allowance. The whole package deal comes to less than $21,000 a year.

* * *

I SUPPOSE that may bankrupt the country which gives away billions and pays its consuls peanuts, but not right now. I am certain the general doesn't need the dough, but he's earned it in well over 50 years of underpaid service, not entirely unmarked by heroism and intelligence.

He's earned it, if only for the slur he was forced to accept from that rude and often badly informed fellow from Independence who fired MacArthur for trying to win a war in Korea.

Personally, I never admired the flamboyant side of the general, but I never admired the flashy side of George Patton, either. But as a minor cog in the last major effort, I admired them tremendously for what they were—generals who wanted to win a war as quickly as possible.

Both men, from Mexico to the Philippines, to World War I, to World War II, selflessly devoted themselves to the service of their country, and for less average money than a waiter makes in a good cafe these days.

And here we have this Neuberger, challenging, for cheap publicity, a mere tip that the government awards a giant for saving at least hundreds of thousands of lives in what may be called the canniest campaign—the Pacific War—ever waged.

* * *

I HAVE SEEN many politicians of the lower-case stripe spending, over the years, millions of taxpayers' money in such things as foreign junkets, when all they do is live it up, drink the booze, and pinch the girls.

How much money and time is wasted on silly investigations that start from nothing and lead to less, it is hard to say.

I exclude the good ones, such as the late Sen. Walter George, the late Bob Taft, and all the other good ones you know.

But I hung around Washington long enough in a reportorial capacity to know that a great many of them would dust off their grandma's reputation to make a headline in the home-state press.

It is a crying shame that Neuberger wasn't around in the fading years of General Pershing when the old man was dying at Walter Reed. He might even have questioned the right of the American government to pay Black Jack's hospital bills as a needless extravagance.

Married Co-Eds

By MRS WALTER FERGUSON

The word "co-ed" brings to mind a single girl out after a college education or a husband or possibly both. The campus used to be a happy hunting ground for mates. It was the best of all matrimonial bureaus—and many permanent marriages were made there.

But the old Alma Mater ain't what she used to be — a place of moonshine and romance with an exam now and then.

Today our great American flag, the diaper, floats over university turrets and towers.

Babies are as common on the campus as absent-minded professors—and the Greek letter boys and girls are pushing gocarts.

Who says so? The Census Bureau in Washington.

During 1956, 12 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men enrolled in college were married.

This spells a profound change in our educational system. During World War II when the government started sending soldiers back to school, adult education took a spurt all over.

Recently a prominent Southwestern educator had some bitter things to say about our free-loading young people who believe the government owes them an education, as well as a living.

He pointed out that a good many seem to think degrees should be handed out to all comers, who pay fees and go to class—whether they pass or fail. And why quibble about learning?

Well, it's possible the day isn't far off when some of these young ingrates will be kicked out of college to make way for the more serious-minded married people.

It isn't unusual to see fathers and mothers of several small children both working for degrees. Their problems of finance and child is tremendous, yet they doggedly persist in going to school.

When married people are brave enough to study and bring up families at the same time, the free loaders have some stiff competition to meet.

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

Dangerous Enemies

The blasting of a million dollar school in Nashville is a terrible price to pay for the ignorance or misguided zeal of a few.

We can disagree with the decisions of our courts.

We can oppose them with every legal device at our command.

We can withdraw our children from the schools, as did many Nashville parents, but we cannot condone or be a party to violence and outlawry.

Such a course if persisted in can lead only to worse terrors. Those who counsel it are our most dangerous enemies.

Did Your Phone Ring?

It may not have jangled into your notice, but this is "Independent Telephone Week."

Which means it is a week to take note of all the telephone companies except the big one . . . Bell. And if you didn't know there are any others, it just shows what comes of living a secluded life in a big city.

Most of us nowadays think only of Alexander Graham Bell's mighty offspring—biggest corporation, asset-wise, in the world.

But there are non-Bell telephone systems, most of them small, in every state save Delaware—more than 4000 of them. And it is no wrong number when we report that they ring nearly 10 million phones. (Bell has more than 51 million.)

Moreover, the independent systems expect to grow a couple of million phones by 1960, and to more than double by 1975, according to the United States Independent Telephone Assn.

Amidst all this talk from Washington about monopolies and big business getting bigger, it is something of a surprise to be reminded that even in the telephone business, usually regarded as a "natural" monopoly, the independents are many and flourishing.

Another Red Bites Dust

Normally, the resignation of Joseph Clark as foreign editor of The Daily Worker and from membership in the Communist Party would not be worthy of comment.

But his letter of resignation is noteworthy because it supports many of the charges against Communism and especially the American Communist Party—charges Clark himself, in the past, probably would have denounced as Fascist.

Clark's indictment of Communism includes these counts:

—The U. S. Communist Party is not a free agent, but only a tool and puppet of Moscow; it slavishly pursues "solidarity with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union," willy, nilly.

—Khrushchev is just as guilty of complicity in Stalin's crimes as are those he now is purging.

—Neither International Communism nor American Communism has purged itself of Stalinism . . . "as in the days of Stalin something is declared 'right' or 'wrong' with no obligation to tell why, what or how."

These "confessions" will not surprise those who know their facts about Communism and its fakery. But, as with the recent denunciation of Communism by Yugoslav Milovan Djilas, it is valuable to have more testimony from those inside the conspiracy.

Clark's most timely contribution is on the rape of Hungary.

The United Nations Assembly, in special session, is now debating the Soviet crimes against Hungary a year ago. The Soviet delegation will argue that the UN has no right even to talk about this subject . . . that Soviet troops intervened only at the request of Hungarian "officials" . . . that it was purely an internal Hungarian affair . . . that all the trouble which brought death to untold numbers and caused tens of thousands to flee was a plot by American reactionaries and imperialists.

Before the UN is a report by a special committee which gives the lie to such Red arguments. And for any who have lingering doubts, here are Editor Clark's words on this issue:

"In 1956 proletarian internationalism required solidarity with the Hungarian workers opposing Soviet intervention. It demanded support for the Hungarian workers who formed a solid phalanx of workers councils and for their 100 per cent general strike."

He points out that even Puppet Premier Kadar—before double-crossing the people — conceded that the Hungarian people "proved with their blood" that they wanted complete withdrawal of Soviet troops.

But "proletarian internationalism" (Communism) sided with the Kremlin's despots against the Hungarian people—slavishly followed the Kremlin policy. And Clark says he is resigning because he sees no prospect of a change.

Let those who may be tempted to rise in the UN to weaken that body's formal condemnation of Soviet crimes in Hungary note Clark's letter as well as the special committee's report.

Decent men can do nothing to undo the crimes committed against Hungary. But their consciences cannot tolerate less than a major effort to place an indelibly black mark against the name of the Soviet Union—a mark that will forever remind men of Soviet barbarism.

As Maine Goes—

Maine voters, by nearly two to one, have decided to abandon their custom of electing state officials and members of Congress in September, rather than on the standard election day the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The principal effect is to save Maine taxpayers the expense of two elections in presidential years—since they always had to go back to the polls in November.

But this voter decision also erases that old politicians' shibboleth, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." It was mostly a myth, anyway.

After FDR carried every state except Vermont and Maine in 1936 (Maine having elected a Republican governor in September), Jim Farley cracked: "As Maine goes, so goes Vermont." And even that ceased to be true, although the original saying persisted.

Well, one more slippery slogan has hit the ashcan. As Maine goes, so goes Maine.

Good Morning

DR. HENRY M. EDMONDS

Mr. John Cogley, in a recent issue of the Commonweal, said that his pacifist friends ask: "You recognize the evil of modern warfare. Why are you not a pacifist?"

He answers: "I am not with you because I am involved in the general evil. I know that America's militarism has kept us from destruction. . . . What peace we have is the bitter fruit of mutual fear. I could not advise the U. S. to strip itself of nuclear defenses. I must share the moral burden.

"Such reasoning is not logical, I realize. In an ethics-class debate I would lose my shirt. . . . So, I will have to keep on losing arguments and count each day that Armageddon is held off as another victory. That is a hell of a way to live. But no one can doubt this is a hell of a world we live in."

It is likewise difficult to explain to some why we believe in segregation of the races in the schools and in places of public recreation. It is not that we hate one race and love another, not that one race is superior or more civilized. It is that racial integrity shall be preserved. The destiny of neither race as a separate entity has been achieved.

* * *

I have heard recently over the air a song that runs like this:

"I no more run 'round and 'round the world,
For I have found my world in you."

It reminds me of a song that I used to sing to a certain young woman who has played a considerable part in my life since those far-off but not forgotten days. The words ran:

"Not from the whole wide world
I chose thee, sweetheart;
For thou art the whole wide world
To me, sweetheart."

Both those verses sound at first glimpse highly sentimental. They aren't at all. They are cold, hard statements of fact in any case where a man has been justified in marriage.

A man has been cheated unless he can say about his wife: "I can't please the whole world, but if I can please her I'll be satisfied. I have that much confidence in her loyalty and her wisdom." And men, whether they know it or not, build their skyscrapers, float their navies, write their books, amass their millions, for their wives.

Views On The News

BY DAN KIDNEY

Good Housekeeping — Eleanor Roosevelt reports Moscow is the cleanest city she ever has seen — women sweep the streets.

* * *

One beauty pageant contestant remained in Atlantic City—wanted to try her bathing suit in the water.

* * *

Scientists report the discovery of a super-tranquilizer drug — probably take the patients right "out of this world."

They Say

Where am I?

—Air Force Maj. David G. Simons, greeting two youths at Elm Lake, S. D., after record 19-mile-high balloon flight.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Self-Starting South Gets In High Gear

"The Self-Starting South."

* * *

Business and industry aren't only coming here, they are being born here and growing up. Witness Allen Wood's planned million-dollar downtown shopping center which will play such part in reversing or balancing the trend from downtown.

And, as the Committee of One Hundred advertises it in The New York Times and Wall Street Journal, our heroically home-born (in 1956) Southern Electric Steel Co. which has doubled its plant and will soon do more "to meet increased demands of customers in nine Southeastern states."

It's "the Self-Starting South."

* * *

Do we have the discipline to make the most of it? The question applies now in a Southern lumber industry threatened equally by a new spread and intensity of forest fires and inadequate reforestation.

With national demand for pulp wood enormous and on the way to doubling by 1976, Secretary W. L. Shaddix, of the Southern States Forest Fire Commission, points out that our very improvement in preventing fires has resulted in "such an accumulation of needles, leaves and trash" that carelessness now might bring all-consuming and unquenchable fires like those "experienced in Malibu, Cal. and Flatbush, N. Y., recently."

Calling teen-age boys to attack every bit of flame or smoke that appears in the woods, he recalls a sweep of fires in our Birmingham area several years ago so great that the fire warden was able to respond to only one in every 500 calls.

The other dangerous situation is lack of tree farming and reforestation. While big operators are scientific, "the small owners are furnishing about 80 percent of all the pulp wood in the South and . . . not one-tenth of these are holding any healthy trees to grow for a future money crop."

They are living on capital, taking the cash and letting the credit go, killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and what-have-you!

* * *

THE SELF-STARTING South! There's a sun-moon-and-star industry, too. "Long ago," says Manager Lamar Ham, of The Club, Inc., "the Great Creator pinched up a mountain and stuffed it full of mineral wealth so that the men in Jones Valley might build a wealthy city at its base and set a glittering diadem upon its summit."

Meaning The Club.

Featured on the front cover of the current Alabama Purchaser and in a special story by Peggy Croswhite, The Club has 3500 members now, a $1,000,000 structure and an annual $500,000 in food and beverage sales.

But it is not so dialectical in materialism that it fails to be an island in the sky, a way station to the stars, a president of that inverted heaven which is Birmingham by night.

A million dollars—and ten million stars above and lights below. Not just a commercial venture but an escape from earth and pass to heaven. And for true lovers in love—a glory of the universe!

* * *

IF YOUR CONSCIENCE hurts you, parents, for hating to have the young people leave, vow that it isn't because you wish to hold them back but only that you'd like to go along—for their company, for times they may need you still in spite of their surpassing wisdom and maturity and for the life abounding they'll lead which you secretly believe yourself competent to lead, too.

Also, for dim awareness that people never completely get over having had parents, need them from time to time right into old age and you ought to be inconspicuously subject to call.

* * *

WHAT WILL ASIA and Africa say? If they think ill of America because of situations in the South, blame these, the ranking Americans who, to make points against the South advertise us falsely, fouling their country's own nest.

Blame my able friend Edward R. Murrow ridiculously wondering "if we can consistently denounce Hungarian atrocities when we have a Southern one—as if there were the least comparison between the wholesale killings, exilings, tyrannies and brutalities in Hungary and sporadic Southern incidents whose every victim is lionized.

Blame Secretary Dulles, who tells the world Southern violence and race oppression compromise negotiations with Asia and Africa when he should be telling Asia and Africa it isn't so, that the Southern Negro is better off, better treated, more privileged and well-heeled, than most of the human beings from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands.

* * *

LAST NIGHT, ah yesternight, after talking to a wise and beautiful young woman who has lived there, I dreamed of South Africa and wondered if Asia and Africa could find anything to say of American segregation with its "equal but separate" ideal when there exist such unblushing inhumanities as Africa's apartheit.

* * *

SEND THE WORD to Secretary Dulles, fellow Southerners, and to Ed Murrow. It's the truth and we need them in our business.

Explaining God's Love

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

"What does loving God mean?" asked my littlest grandson after Sunday School. How would you answer that question?

I talked what he probably thought was nonsense about gratitude for Heavenly wonders and how we could express love of God through our love for and service to others.

And as adults generally do, I ended by admonishing him to mind his Mother and Dad.

Then I gave the subject some hard thought. Is there any greater task before parents than finding out how they can make their children aware of God, and that there is purpose to their lives because of Him?

Yet how poorly equipped we are to do that job.

And what an important place in the religious training of young America the Sunday School teacher has.

I remember impressions left on me by some teachers of mine—strange ideas implanted by incompetent and ignorant women, with their scriptural mumbo-jumbo, which meant nothing to a little girl.

And how many years it took me to get rid of the clutter of errors and superstitions left by them.

I remember the texts I memorized, whose meanings were utterly beyond my comprehension and which no one took the trouble to explain in terms I could understand.

I have never regretted that memory work, because I love those grand old phrases from the St. James Bible. But the ignorance of adults in my little world as they dealt with children about religious matters was worse than colossal — it was immeasurable.

I believe the trained, conscientious volunteer Sunday School teachers who understand their responsibility in arousing children's curiosity about God and the wonders of life, deserve praise, accolades, medals and monuments.

May Heaven reward them, for we never can.

PORTRAITS

By James J. Metcalfe

I Dream To Sleep

When it is time to take a nap . . . Or go to bed at night . . . I try to dream myself to sleep . . . With both my eyes closed tight . . . I dream myself a hero, with . . . A medal on my chest . . . In war or sports or on the stage . . . Who is the very best . . . Or else I board a train or plane . . . To travel here and there . . . With all the luxuries of life . . . And never any care . . . My last frustration disappears . . . The world is mine alone . . . If only for those moments brief . . . That I may call my own . . . I know my dreams are silly, but . . . They help me get to sleep . . . And it is so much easier . . . Than trying to count sheep.

They Say

This (his happy 24-year marriage) may be due to the fact that I have been home about four years of the 24.

—Author Ernest Gann.

Gray, Chuck

February 1, 1957

Dear Chuck:

Many thanks for your letter and for sending me the articles written by your father.

I thoroughly enjoyed reading them and think they contain some excellent matter.

Many thanks for bringing me up to date on your father. I am delighted to know that he is working at something he enjoys. I am sure that he is doing some very valuable work.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. Gray
412 Conestoga Road
Wayne, Pennsylvania

fc

North America Companies
1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia 1,

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Thursday, Dec. 20.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Enclosed are a couple of editorials I thought might interest you — not only because my father, Gilson Gray, wrote them, but rather because I think they say some good things. They appeared on Nov. 14 and 21 this year in the Korean Republic. I'm not sure that you are aware of what has happened to him, so I'll give you the whole spiel: this past summer he was appointed as the American advisor to the Korean (South) government on press matters and public information. It's something he's always wanted to do, as he's probably told you when he was at C.B.S., and after he was forced to leave C.B.S. on account of his bad back, he was itching to get back into action again.

I'm working here until I go in the Army this April, and I hope that you will be able to get out from under your tremenduous work load to let me know what you think of the editorials.

I hope that you, your wife, and Casey are well and enjoying yourselves. Best of holidays to you.

Yours,
Chuck Gray

Nov. 14, 1956

THINGS THAT NEED DOING

Have we reached such a shameful point in human history that the evil incarnate in our midst is free to ~~wheel~~ WIELD the power of life and death over States and People, and our Sacred Honor, too? Above all, when an epic group of Hungarian Patriots demonstrate the full meaning of men's will to be free, are the rest of us - already blessed with the fruits of liberty-to stand idly by, ~~nearly~~ MERELY uttering pious platitudes of praise and sorrow, and let them die - in our cause - in vain?

Yet so far at least, this is exactly what we have seen. And so far at least, the butchers of Moscow still sit, in accepted grandure and intransigently obstructive, in what should be the great parliment of free men, designed to promote and maintain the peace and security of the World. It is intolerable that this continue, and there are things to be done to stop it.

First and foremost, once and for all, the Soviet Union must be expelled from the United Nations. If it is not, the U.N. is doomed as an instrument of any real effect for collective security. Time and again the Soviet has shown it's utter contempt of enlightened world opinion, the basic rights of Man, and ~~that~~ OF every membership qualification stipulated in the U.N's Magnificient Charter. Once again, and at least once to often, it has shown the true face of Communist Tyranny by vetoing any effective action by the Security Counsel against it's massacre of Hungary, and by simply ignoring the General Assembly's Condemnation and order to withdraw its Troops from Hungarian territory.

The Soviet Union, on it's own very clear record has lost all right, if it ever had any, to acceptance in any decent society of Nations. The machinery for ~~this~~ ITS expulsion already exists in the Charter.

Next in importance, the Free Nations of the U.N.must cease their equivocation and re-organize the World Body, in ~~coincidence~~ CONSONANCE with the great spirit of ~~this~~ ITS Charter, to insure that all Freedom-Loving Nations - great and small, weak or strong - which can and will qualify for membership, may contribute to the extent of their ability to the cause of World Peace and Security. Too many wholly qualified Nations, ~~make~~ LIKE our own Korea, still stand outside the door because of some purely obstructionist security counsel veto by one of the Soviet-Bloc Nations. When Aggressor Communist Nations can be admitted in package deals, while such Democratic Countries as Korea, ~~Viet Nam~~ VIETNAM and West Germany are blackballed, the moral force of the UN becomes ~~vicariated~~ VITIATED indeed. The machinery to effect these reforms has existed in the Charter from the very beginning.

Free World Leadership to do these things must come forward, if the United Nations is to continue to live with any effective stature. We cannot believe that the hopes and aspirations of mankind ~~some~~ movingly expressed in the UN Charter,and so ~~ethically~~ EPICALLY fought and died for in Hungary, can fail to ~~in~~ WIN the active,Militant support they need and must have to survive.

Above all, we cannot believe the final answer, particularly from the United States,will be anything like that ~~executed~~ ATTRIBUTED to Henry Cabot Lodge,Jr.,when he answered ~~the~~ A Reporter's question on why the UN was sending a Police Force to Egypt and only an ~~observating~~ OBSERVER TEAM to Hungary by saying: "The Soviets have made it clear they won't withdraw, whereas the British and French and Israeli's

have made it clear they will withdraw. There is the difference."

Surely the cause of Hungary and the Free World deserves more spirit than that.

Nov. 21, 1956

SURVIVAL

In a World half ~~maimed~~ MAD with the pathological power - lust of Communist Tyranny, the only salvation for sanity and freedom is at least equal unity and striking power of purpose in our common cause of survival.

At this critical moment of our time, the Free World is far from showing what it takes. The reasons for this are obviously and urgently worth our most searching and dispassionate self - analysis.

U.S.Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, leaving his hospital bed for recuperative rest, suggested as one reason that the Soviets "have tried to substitute themselves for the UN instead of acting as a co-operative member".

AND ~~In~~ twice over the week-end, the entire corps of Western Diplomats found it necessary, in decent self respect, to walk out Khrushchev as, bloated with Hungarian blood, he bellowed through the Vodka-~~Wild~~ FILLED Haze of Moscow receptions his pot-calling-the-kettle-black routine that Britain and France were "Imperalist~~s~~ Aggressors," using Israel as a "Puppet;" that "history is on our side whether you like it or not;" that "we will bury you;" and that"only a madman" would reject "peaceful co-existence."

If it weren't such terrifyingly grim and serious business, it would suggest Mr.Dooley's famous line: "Whose Looney Now?" But it has become increasingly clear that we are, indeed, dealing with Madmen. ~~A~~ THEY prate of ~~a~~ ONE-World Peace and mean the peace of death-no, worse than death - the ruthless, imbecile peace of hideous, individual inslavement of mind and body.

With perfectly straight faces the Soviet Union ~~sign~~ SIGNED the moving phrases of the Charter which back in 1945 so inspired the hopes of mankind.

"We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of War which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to Mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, IN the diginity and worth of the human person, IN the equal right of men and women and of nations large and small."

They never meant to be a cooperative member. They didn't have to be. Weren't they a "Permanent" Charter Member? Didn't they have the "Permanent" Veto Power of Life and Death?

We are in no position to re-WRITE the procedural provisions of the UN Charter. The Republic of Korea - born of the one truly creative act of UN History; the one Nation which with it's blood and the blood of sixteen member Nations has given the UN it's SINGLE, glorious chapter of self-respect - is not even a Member. But this we do know: That glorious chapter was written only because the Soviet Union was inexplicitly absent at it's start and it can never happen again, as it should have happened in Hungary, as long as the Soviet continues to be granted it's death-dealing right.

The lesson is so clear it hurts: Either the Free Nations of the UN will sign the death warrant of any truly effective instrument for collective security by their continued acceptance of the life and death powers of it's executioner; or they will find the means - immediately and before it's too late - to unite, in strongly cohesive power, all freedom-loving nations of the World that stand ready and willing to pool their resources in common cause against Communist World Conquest.

Never has the will for Freedom, particularly in Communist-dominated areas, been stronger. Never has the cause of Freedom itself been in greater danger. We have got to find United means to preserve it, or we lose it individually for our time.

Green, Eliz

October 2, 1937

Dear Miss Green:

I have your letter of September 11th. I regret to have to tell you that I really don't know whether CBS might be interested in any part of the inauguration ceremonies planned for Mr. Getell.

I have nothing to do with that part of the operation, being concerned solely with the preparation and presentation of my own programs. I have, however, passed your letter along to the proper authority, and I am sure if it bears any interest, you will receive some word.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elizabeth Green
Director of News Bureau
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Massachusetts

mcc

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

THE NEWS BUREAU

September 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21
New York

Dear Ed Murrow:

As who should know better than you, we have a real occasion for excitement up here this fall in the inauguration of Mr. Gettell. Do you think there is any chance that any part of the ceremonies might be of news interest to CBS?

On Saturday morning, November 8, there will be a symposium, with Mark Van Doren, Jessamyn West, Irving Dilliard (that top-notch editorial page editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch) and Archibald MacLeish, pursuing the theme "Words Are Responsibilities." Mr. Gettell's inaugural address will be the main feature of the afternoon ceremony, though we do hope to have a number of local notables, including Governor Furcolo, on hand, and we trust that a goodly proportion of the 850 U.S. and foreign universities we have invited will be represented in the academic procession in and out of Kendall.

We will have copies of Mr. Gettell's address ready a week in advance, and I am hoping to have some good news copy, from manuscripts in advance, available beforehand for the symposium itself. Between now and November 8 we will send out four or five general news releases on program and plans. I enclose a copy of the announcement on the symposium. I would be delighted to send any or all of this material to anybody who might like to see it; we are counting, of course, on at least a minimum of coverage through the wire services.

The background and human interest angles do exist, although they seem to me harder to utilize than straight news. I am overwhelmed by the kind of three-day ordeal Mr. Gettell has helped to line up for himself. After his first trustee meeting all day Friday with the assembled Board of Trustees, he entertains at his own home Friday afternoon, attends a concert by Risë Stevens, and then meets another 150 important guests at a reception in Buckland. Saturday between the symposium and his own public debut, he and Mrs. Gettell will have all the platform guests of the day for a buffet lunch in their house. After the conclusion of the inauguration proper and the inevitable large reception afterward, he goes to a dinner in Holyoke with the entire Board of Trustees. When he appears Sunday morning with Dr. Sizoo at the Founder's Day church service, (still full of zest, I feel sure), he will have demonstrated the kind of resilience that is such a splendid qualification for a college president in times like these.

The date of the inauguration was chosen advisedly. It is exactly 120 years (and 24 hours!) after Mary Lyon opened the Seminary in November 1837. We can, of course, find instances of the highly contemporary in her problems and manoeuvers, and we are even prepared to make public capital of the fact that at least half a dozen other institutions of higher learning feel they have better claims than ours to the title of oldest college for women.

Any suggestions that anyone has time to offer will be most gratefully received--and I will know that silence means "Keep on as you are going." As it is, the debt of the college to the Murrow household for our present good fortune is large.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Green

Elizabeth Green
Director of News Bureau

EG:r
Enc.

Keep on File

12 JUNE 1957

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
ATTENTION: DR JOSEPH R. HOUCHINS

GENTLEMEN:

I AM A PILOT AND A NEGRO. RECENTLY, I WAS TOLD BY THE PERSONNEL DIRECTOR OF CAPITAL AIRLINES IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THAT MY APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH HIS COMPANY WOULD HAVE TO BE HELD UP UNTIL "SOME WORD IS RECEIVED RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF MORE VISCOUNTS (AIRPLANES). PRIOR TO MY INTERVIEW I UNDERSTOOD THAT CAPITAL WAS CURRENTLY HIRING PILOTS, THUS I BELIEVE THAT I WAS NOT FURTHER PROCESSED AND HIRED BECAUSE OF MY RACE.

TO SUBSTANTIATE MY BELIEF I SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION RELATING TO MY ATTEMPT TO BE EMPLOYED BY CAPITAL AIRLINES.

IN JANUARY 1957 I WROTE TO CAPITAL REQUESTING INFORMATION ABOUT PILOT EMPLOYMENT AND AN APPLICATION FORM. SOME TIME [redacted] IN FEBRUARY I RECEIVED CAPITAL'S LETTER IN REPLY CONTAINING AN APPLICATION FORM. I COMPLETED THE FORM ATTACHING 2 PASSPORT SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENCLOSING A STATEMENT OF MY COMPLEXION (IT WAS ENTERED ON THE FORM AS "CHOCOLATE BROWN." THE APPLICATION FORM WAS MAILED TO CAPITAL IN FEBRUARY BUT THERE ~~WAS~~ HAS BEEN NO LETTER IN REPLY TO IT.

IN LANSING, MICHIGAN ON 31 MAY 1957 I CALLED THE LOCAL CAPITAL SALES OFFICE. I SPOKE TO THE LOCAL SALES MANAGER, MR. CONNELL, WHO INFORMED ME THAT "WE ARE HIRING PILOTS THOUGH NOT AS MANY AS IN RECENT MONTHS." MR. CONNELL RECOMMENDED THAT I WRITE OR CALL MR. SEWELL OR MR. REID AT THE CAPITAL OFFICE IN WASHINGTON FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF THAT SAME DAY I SPOKE WITH CAPT. SEWELL VIA LONG DISTANCE. CAPT. SEWELL LEARNED THAT

THAT I WAS CALLING ABOUT PILOT EMPLOYMENT AND IMMEDIATELY STARTED QUESTIONING ME ON MY QUALIFICATIONS COMPARED TO HIS COMPANY'S REQUIREMENTS. WHEN I REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE TO ALL HIS QUESTIONS HE ASKED MY NAME AND ADDRESS AND PROMISED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ME. I THEN INFORMED HIM THAT HE HAD MY APPLICATION ON FILE BUT THAT I HAD RECEIVED NO INFORMATION FROM CAPITAL CONCERNING IT. THE TELEPHONE CALL WAS CONCLUDED WITH CAPT SEWELL'S PROMISE TO LOCATE MY FILE AND CONTACT ME BY MAIL OR BY TELEPHONE. FROM CAPT SEWELL'S CONVERSATION I GATHERED THAT HIS COMPANY HAD OPENINGS FOR PILOTS, WAS INTERESTED IN QUALIFIED APPLICANTS AND THAT I WOULD BE PROCESSED UNTIL FOUND UNQUALIFIED OR UNTIL HIRED AND ASSIGNED TO TRAINING.

APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK AFTER MY CONVERSATION WITH CAPT SEWELL, A LETTER FROM CAPITAL WAS RECEIVED IN LANSING, MICHIGAN WHICH INFORMED ME THAT "MY APPLICATION "HAD NEVER ~~BEEN~~ BEEN

RECEIVED" BY CAPITAL. I WAS SURPRISED BY THIS NEWS SINCE IT IS EXCEEDINGLY RARE THAT MAIL IS EVER LOST SO THAT IT DOES NOT EVEN RETURN TO THE SENDER. MY RETURN ADDRESS WAS PROPERLY AND SECURELY WRITTEN ON THE ENVELOPE ~~BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, I NEGLECTED TO REGISTER THE LETTER~~.

ON MONDAY THE 10TH OF JUNE 1957, I WENT PERSONALLY TO CAPITAL'S WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT OFFICE TO ~~REAPPLY AT~~ FILL OUT ANOTHER APPLICATION FORM AND COMPLETE AS MUCH PROCESSING AS WAS REQUIRED. I COMPLETED THE REGULAR EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION FORM, THE PILOT APPLICANT SUPPLEMENT, AN IQ TEST, A PERSONALITY TEST, A MECHANICAL APPITUDE TEST AND AN INTERVIEW WITH MR HINNEGAN, THE PERSONNEL MANAGER. NO INTERVIEW WITH ~~A~~ FLIGHT SPECIALISTS OR CHIEF PILOT WAS ~~[redacted]~~ ~~[redacted]~~ REQUESTED OF ME THOUGH, AS MR. HINNEGAN SAID, I HAD PASSED THE WRITTEN TESTS "VERY SATISFACTORILY."

IN CONCLUSION, MR HINNEGAN ASSURED

ME THAT MY APPLICATION WOULD BE FURTHER CONSIDERED WHEN A DECISION IS MADE ABOUT ACCEPTING MORE AIRPLANES. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE SUSPENSION OF MY PROCESSING HAD ANY CONNECTION WHAT SO EVER WITH CAPITAL'S AIRPLANE PURCHASING ACTIVITY.

AS PER YOUR FOLDER "EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY;"

I AM, MARLON D. GREEN
181 W. 135TH ST.
NEW YORK 30, N.Y.

AND I CHARGE,

CAPITAL AIRLINES
WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT
WASHINGTON, 1, D.C.

WITH VIOLATION OF THE "EMPLOYMENT" PART OF THE NON-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE.

I BELIEVE THE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION TO BE BASED ON MY RACE.

RESPECTFULLY,

Ed Murrow

Green, Marlon D

Nov. 8, 1957

Mr. Charles Abrams
New York Commission Against Discrimination
270 Broadway
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Abrams:

I am a Negro and a pilot. This is a formal charge of discrimination against Trans World Airlines.

In spite of promises by TWA's president and several of its officials that my application would be fairly considered "when we are hiring pilots again," TWA has decided to continue its policy of racial discrimination in selecting flight crew members.

In April of this year TWA wrote me: "We are holding your application in our active files, and just as soon as we resume co-pilot tests and interviews, you will be contacted."

In May TWA's president, Mr. Carter L. Burgess, said to me as we sat together on a United Air Lines plane en route to Los Angeles: "I didn't know TWA had no Negro pilots until you told me, Mr. Green. I assure you that you will be fairly considered for employment when we are hiring pilots again."

In June during a long distance telephone conversation ordered by Mr. Burgess, Mr. John Hood (TWA vice-president for Personnel and Industrial Relations in Kansas) assured me that what had happened to Miss Dorothy Franklin in applying for stewardess employment had no connection with my pilot application.

On various occasions since June I have contacted TWA officials for pilot employment information. Consistently, they have offered the same story: "We are not hiring now. We will contact you when we are."

My first evidence that Mr. Burgess and his various officials were lying to me was discovered in the October issue of THE PILOT magazine in which TWA advertised for pilots.

Further evidence was supplied by a TWA executive in New York and by Mr. C. E. McBride, employment supervisor in Kansas City. Mr. McBride denied the existence of the PILOT magazine ad and stated that the company "has not hired a pilot since April."

Mr. McBride also told me the age limit was now 27. (He knows full well that I am 28.) The October ad and all previous TWA ads have stated their age limit as 30.

Very sincerely,

608 E. Logan St.
Lansing, Michigan

MDG.
MARLON D. GREEN

cc/ Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS, Mr. Richard Within, N.Y. Times

Green, Philip

October 26, 1956

Dear Phil:

Many thanks for your kind note. I was not really aware that I had offended the Dominican Republic, but somehow I must have managed that considerable feat.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip Leonard Green
7312 Delfield Street
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

rh

PHILIP LEONARD GREEN

7312 Delfield Street,
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland.
October 10, 1956.

Dear Ed:

The enclosed came to my attention recently, and since it takes your name in vain, I thought you might want to add it to your collection.

I take the opportunity which this affords me to tell you how glad we are to hear you again on the radio.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Cordially,

Phil

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

THE CASE OF EX-SPANISH "REPUBLICAN" AND COMMUNIST

JESUS DE GALINDEZ

AND

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The true facts of how an irresponsible North American Press has not only failed to present the truth, but has lent itself to the propaganda efforts of those who would destroy us and alienate us from our neighboring Republic of the Caribbean.

A report by the Legal Department of the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas (Caribbean Division), 1605 Claiborne Towers, New Orleans, Louisiana.

July 1, 1956

PRELIMINARY

The Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas (Caribbean Division), which is an organization composed of business and professional men in the United States of North America and the Caribbean nations, of many religious and political affiliations, but united solely in their unalterable determination that atheistic and terroristic Communism shall never again gain a foothold in the Western Hemisphere, has become greatly alarmed at the various and often fantastic news stories circulated about Jesus Galindez, alleged "refugee" from "oppression" in the Dominican Republic. The experts of this Committee saw plainly the pattern known so well to them over so many years. That pattern is the standard Communist technique of smear and slander. That these fantastic stories appeared in the once patriotic New York Times, the Luce publications (Time and Life), and were commented upon by one Edward R. Murrow, deceitfully suave and convincing left-wing "news commentator" of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, served only to enforce the determination of this Committee to ascertain the true facts of the matter. Accordingly, it assigned the case to its legal department for a factual inquiry. Needless to say, neither the Committee nor its legal department has the slightest official connection with either the Dominican Republic nor the alleged "victim", Jesus Galindez. What follows is factual and objective.

WHO IS JESUS GALINDEZ?

According to the press, radio and television in the United States of North America, Jesus Galindez was a citizen of the Dominican Republic, who fled that Caribbean nation to avoid torture and terror. Arriving in New York, he was given asylum or sanctuary and a job as a university professor. Leaving his classroom one night, he dropped from sight, supposedly murdered by Dominican terrorists. One report was published that he was first kidnapped, then thrown alive into the furnace of a ship berthed in New York harbor.

These charges, if true, would present a very serious matter, and would be, in fact, a dangerous precedent to every citizen of all the Americas. This Committee learned long ago, however, never to accept newspaper and radio reports of news events as true. Usually they have some basis of truth, but seldom are they entirely true. It is a matter of record that several employees of the New York Times have pleaded the Fifth Amendment when asked by a Committee of the United States Senate as to their present or past Communist affiliations. One Columbia Broadcasting "news commentator" has told the same Committee of his Communist affiliation and of his spying for the Soviet Union in other nations. Edward R. Murrow, most suave of all CBS commentators, is well known for his espousal of left-wing causes. So far as is known, he has not been asked about his affiliations, past or present, by a Senate or other authorized governmental body. What his answer might be under such circumstances cannot, therefore, be stated. His position can only be surmized, and this is a factual report.

He accepted the hospitality of those great Americans of the Dominican Republic, who stretched forth their hand in friendship and good faith to a fellow human being whom they believed, at that time, to be a political refugee. As is always to be expected in Communists, that friendship was repaid by treason and disloyalty.

The only fortunate thing about the criminal conspiracy which we call World Communism, from the standpoint of those of us who spend our lives in resisting it, is the fact of its ordered and uniform procedures. The very fact that this comparatively obscure incident concerning a comparatively obscure man should bring about so much publicity during a time of high tension making great demands upon available space and time in news media, plus the uniformity of the news stories, is conclusive to the expert in this field that the incident has been staged, and that some one authority is directing the production. But, while the procedure is uniform, the subjective cause of any event may not be so readily determinable. Objectively, we know that every Communist, everywhere and under all circumstances, will take advantage of every dispute of any and every kind, to exploit dissension, hatred and mistrust between neighbors and friends. The Communists love "to fish in troubled waters".

Jesus Galindez, having a long record in Europe as a Communist and a criminal, who never stopped at murder when that suited his nefarious purposes, did not even attempt to be a good citizen of the land that gave him succor, the most anti-Communist of all the Americas, the Caribbean nation having the best government and the best standard of living, the Dominican Republic. Knowing of the undeniable discrimination of the United States of North America against the products of the Dominican Republic, particularly in the import of sugar, Galindez, skilled in pernicious propaganda techniques, may have acted to disrupt the friendship between these two great nations. Knowing of the animosity of Cuba to the Dominican Republic, he may have acted to widen and distend this disruption. Whatever may have motivated him, these facts are clear: 1) Jesus Galindez had a long record as a criminal in Europe, as a disciplined Communist in Europe. 2) Jesus Galindez repaid the hospitality given to him as a refugee by the Dominican Republic by slander and vilification of the Dominican Republic and its leaders, and particularly Generalissimo Rafael Truxillo, who stands with Francisco Franco as the greatest anti-Communist in action as well as words in the entire world. 3) It is fundamental in the law that in a case of murder there must be a "corpus delicti", that is, the prosecution must produce the body of the deceased. Not only has this not been done in this case, but the prosecution attorneys in New York seem to take very little interest in this astounding "murder". We are willing to accept the actions of these public officials rather than the fantastic conjectures of left-wing journalists. 4) Finally, we must never forget that the Communists, of whom Jesus Galindez was undeniably one, are always under discipline, and of a type hardly understandable to the Christian and non-Communist. If Jesus Galindez be dead, it is likely that he met his death as retribution for not carrying out the orders of his Communist superiors. There is nothing in the history or the personality of Generalissimo Rafael Truxillo

or any other Dominican, left-wing and Communist newspaper writers and radio commentators to the contrary notwithstanding, that suggests that any citizen of our great neighbor, the Dominican Republic, would invade our shores and commit murder. It is an insult to our neighboring republic to even suggest that such might be true. The Dominican Republic, under the leadership of Generalissimo Rafael Truxillo and his advisers, has reached the highest standard of living and the lowest crime rate of all Latin American nations. It has adequate laws which are enforced by honest prosecutors and judges. It has modern extradition treaties with the United States of North America. If the Dominican Republic had wanted Jesus Galindez, it could have secured him by due and orderly processes of law. The idea that he was murdered by the orders of the government of our great neighboring republic could exist only in the warped minds of Communist or Communist-indoctrinated writers and propagandists.

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Greenberg, Leonard

August 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

Your letter to Mr. Murrow arrived in his absence on vacation.

This is just a note to tell you that he will be back in late September. I will be happy to bring your letter to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leonard Greenberg
3300 Castle Heights Avenue
Los Angeles 34, California

fe

Leonard Greenberg
3300 Castle Heights Ave.
Los Angeles 34, California
July 18,1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With regard to our conversation of last Friday, July 13, I am submitting a brief sketch of my education and employment background, as you requested.

For the past year I have been employed as as assistant editor in the Editorial Department at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio. Immediately prior to that, upon leaving school, I spent six months with the Walt Disney Organization writing narration for their television program.

My scholastic training has been quite extensive, having studied in both business and liberal arts. In 1948 I obtained an accounting and business law degree from Los Angeles City College, and thereupon spent three years in C.P.A. practice before returning to school in 1951 as a student in the Motion Picture Department at the University of California at Los Angeles. I completed my studies with both a B.A. and M.A. degree in 1955.

As a motion picture and television student at U.C.L.A. one has many opportunities to gain practical experience in the medium. So that you may have an idea of what this work consisted of I am listing some of my credits:

1) Wrote and directed four films: The Lottery, World of Mosaics, The Tender Champion, and Special Effects in 16 mm. Two of these films were distributed by the University, and another is being released commercially.
2) Photographed and edited three films: The Open Window, Safety Backstage, and Marriage Counseling. These films are released by the University Extension.
3) Supervised location filming on University campuses while making The Great C.
4) One of the participants in the "student observation program" during the filming of Marty.
5) Directed three original one-act plays.
6) Created and carried out an interview and public relations program with the various audio-visual directors in Southern California School Systems. An accompanying report was published by the University of California.
7) Acted in various department film and theater presentations.
8) Editor of student daily newspaper.

While attending school it was necessary to continue working at various jobs on a part-time basis. As a Senior Tax Assessor for Los Angeles County I visited different industries for the purpose of determining the personal property assessment. I was also employed for a year at Trans-Lingual International Film Service. The majority of this work dealt with editing and dubbing commercial films for foreign distribution.

Besides my school and employment experience I have spent three seasons as stage manager and director of two little theater groups: The Pacific Palisades Playhouse and the Summer Stumptown Players.

You may recall that one of the reasons I gave for wanting to join your organization was a tendency, on my part, to identify with much of your work. This kind of programing has always held a great attraction for me, and a good deal of my energy has been expended in this area. Not too long ago the University was considering exercising an option to operate an educational television channel; and in line with this I developed a program outline of various public affair projects. Unfortunately the channel never came into existence. If you think you would be interested, I would like to send you a copy of the programs and ideas that I proposed.

I want to express my appreciation for your seeing me and understanding my determination.

Very truly yours,

Leonard Greenberg

REDBOOK MAGAZINE
McCALL CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-4600

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

July 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

"What You Can't See On TV" by William Peters is an article which I felt you would like brought to your attention.

It will appear in the July issue of Redbook Magazine which will be out the 27th of this month.

For your convenience, I am enclosing a preprint.

Cordially,

Eleanor Greene

Eleanor Greene
Editorial Public Relations

Greene, Eleanor

July 1, 1957

Dear Miss Greene:

Thank you for your note of July 19th enclosing a preprint of William Peters' article WHAT YOU CAN'T SEE ON TV. It was kind of you to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Eleanor Greene
Editorial Public Relations
Redbook Magazine
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

mcc

WHAT YOU CAN'T SEE ON TV

BY WILLIAM PETERS

Is it "good taste" or sheer cowardice that keeps valuable programs off your screen? Here are the facts on television's quiet but deadening censorship—and how you can help overcome it

PREPRINTED FROM JULY 1957 Redbook THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG ADULTS

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Last December, when station WGN-TV in Chicago suddenly canceled its television première of the motion picture, "Martin Luther," there was an immediate and nearly unanimous outcry against what was variously described as outright censorship, a craven bowing to pressure and sheer stupidity. From the heat generated both in and out of the television industry, one who had not been following its activities closely might have thought this an isolated case of suppression in an area of relative freedom.

It was not. That same month, when fighting broke out at a professional football game between the Chicago Bears and the Detroit Lions, CBS cameramen, in response to an unwritten understanding with the game's promoters, aimed their cameras away from the mob scene, onto the stands. In March, 1956, NBC abruptly canceled an installment of "Medic" which included a 90-second sequence showing the Cesarean delivery of a baby—a sequence described by the network as "unsuitable for family viewing."

In February, 1957, CBS canceled a regular five-minute program of news analysis by its chief Washington correspondent, Eric Sevareid, because the script allegedly reflected Sevareid's opinion. That same day Edward R. Murrow, another CBS newscaster, allegedly injected his opinion into a news program on the same issue—the State Department's refusal to allow American reporters into China—and was reprimanded for it. Although these two incidents involved radio broadcasts, both Murrow and Sevareid appear regularly on CBS television, and the principle involved is the same for both media.

A few weeks after these two respected reporters had run into trouble, CBS announced that it was canceling plans to present a TV play entitled, "The Commentator," which was to have dealt with the issue of whether a news commentator and a network should editorialize.

At about the same time, Father Thurston N. Davis, a Jesuit priest and editor-in-chief of the highly regarded Catholic magazine, *America*, was denied clearance for a script prepared for CBS radio's "Church of the Air." The script, later published in *America*, dealt with three areas of tension between Catholics and Protestants—birth control, censorship and parochial schools. The official CBS explanation: "The style and general approach of [the] sermon did not fit in with the program, which is inspirational and devotional in nature." This incident prompted the executive director of the National Council of Catholic Men to call on CBS to permit discussion of "important moral and religious issue of our time."

These examples of programs you have been prevented from seeing and hearing have been well publicized. But they are only examples. Every day large areas of information and entertainment are being blacked out for America's TV viewers. The causes of the blackout range from the timidity of network executives and advertising agencies to the economic interests of sports promoters, from the stubbornness of politicians to sponsors who quake at the outcries of small but vocal pressure groups. Whatever the causes, however, the net effect is that the American people are being deprived of programs which could afford them great value and pleasure.

What can you do about it? A great deal. It is important to remember that the executives who run the nation's TV stations are not merely private businessmen. They are licensed by and responsible to the Federal Communications Commission. They have been entrusted by the nation with an extremely valuable and influential medium of communication and are obligated, under the law, to use the public airwaves in the public interest. This is a report on how and where they are failing to live up to this obligation. When people understand that what they can and cannot see is frequently determined by small but active pressure groups, perhaps they will raise their own voices in a demand to get what they've been missing.

What is "good taste"?

A good deal of what is actually censorship or precensorship is justified by the industry on the grounds of its "family audience," "good taste" or "the public interest," and one must grant that few viewers want pornography brought into their living rooms. The difficulty is that "good taste" can be stretched to cover a lot of ground—including an aversion to controversy.

But "good taste" aside, there are other, less openly admitted, reasons for the censorship practiced by stations, networks, sponsors and their advertising agencies. Basically, they involve an attitude expressed succinctly by newspaper columnist and TV master of ceremonies Ed Sullivan in a 1950 column. "Advertising agencies, held responsible by sponsors for correct exercise of discretion in programming, want no controversy of any kind." Combined with an endless battle among sponsors and networks for the largest possible audiences, this attitude explains not only much that is not seen on television, but also much that is. ("Lassie" and "I Love Lucy" are often mentioned in television circles as ideals toward which other programs should aim precisely

because both are immensely popular and at the same time completely uncontroversial.)

Each network has its own official censor, euphemistically called a director of continuity acceptance. Stockton Helffrich, who holds this job at NBC, is probably representative of the more enlightened element in this little-known trade. "We are censors," Helffrich admits, "but we are also umpires. Our job is to screen both commercials and scripts not only for violations of good taste, but for free advertising plugs, things which play on superstition, racial, religious and national stereotypes, scientific inaccuracies and the like."

Helffrich is proud of the fact that his office has often resisted pressure groups, worked with writers preparing scripts on controversial subjects and taken the side of the writer and producer, though not always with success, against overcautious sponsors and advertising agencies. He admits, however, that sponsors, except on news and public affairs shows, do have the right to insist on script changes—a situation which sets radio and television apart from other mass media, such as newspapers and magazines. A random sampling of items from the monthly reports which Helffrich sends to his counterparts among NBC's affiliate stations indicates the sort of thing with which a network censor is concerned:

Changed (to something milder): "Just another Hollywood party girl playing easy-to-get at midnight suppers."

Banned: The showing of a toilet.

Cut (from Shakespeare's "Richard III"): The smothering of the little princes.

Cautioned against (after complaints from leather-jacket and blue-jean interests): Too many villains and too few heroes in leather jackets and blue jeans.

Allowed (by actual count over one year): Eight uses of the word "damn"; ten uses of the word "hell."

But the more serious excesses of television censorship by the industry itself do not come from such offices as Mr. Helffrich's or even from the code of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. This voluntary code, like those of each of the networks, is employed as a very general rule of thumb, not as absolute law.

The "Martin Luther" incident reveals how some of the forces responsible for the censorship excesses work. "Martin Luther," produced by Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., was released to theaters throughout the country in May, 1953. A critical and box-office success, it played at motion picture theaters for two years with few incidents and little protest. The Catholic Legion of Decency classified it separately, as follows: *This picture offers a sympathetic and approving representation of the life and times of Martin Luther, the 16th Century figure of religious controversy. It contains theological historical references and interpretations which are unacceptable to Catholics.*

In 1956 WGN-TV agreed to give the picture its world television première. A sponsor was found, and the showing was scheduled for December 21st. Robert E. A. Lee, executive secretary of Lutheran Church Productions, Inc., recalls that "soon after the scheduling was announced, we heard directly from the station that it was feeling pressure against showing it."

Lee learned that the station was expecting a visit on the subject from a representative of the Chancery Office of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago. An appointment had been made for December 14th. On December 19th, two days before the scheduled showing, WGN-TV canceled the film. Ward L. Quaal, the station's vice president and general manager, announced that WGN-TV did not want to be a party "to the development of any misunderstanding or ill will among persons of the Christian faith in the Chicago area."

An Action Committee for Freedom of Religious Expression, encompassing leading Protestant church groups, was formed, and its leaders labeled the cancellation "de facto censorship" and an admission on the station's part that "it is vulnerable to pressures which we are convinced, on the the basis of our discussions with WGN, have been mobilized by the Roman Catholic Church to secure the banning of this film." Monsignor E. M. Burke, chancellor of the Chicago archdiocese, protested "We have not made any representations to WGN-TV in any way. As far as the 1,800,000 Catholics here are concerned, it was an individual matter if they saw fit to protest against a film they consider historically inaccurate, if not downright insulting."

In New York, Robert E. A. Lee said, "This last-minute reversal of the station's carefully considered program judgment can only be interpreted as surrendering to pressure from sources that seemingly want to suppress certain pages of history. Efforts at thought control, wherever they are exerted, are un-American and are to be deplored."

WGN-TV's embarrassment became WISN-TV's triumph, for on March 8th this Milwaukee TV station, reproducing as nearly as possible the Chicago arrangements, gave "Martin Luther" its television première without incident. On April 23rd Chicagoans finally had an opportunity to see the film over WBKB-TV.

The "Martin Luther" incident points up two characteristics which run through most of the television industry today: a basic and largely unwarranted timidity toward anything remotely controversial and a surprising receptiveness to pressure. Jack Gould, TV critic for *The New York Times*, deplores this timidity but says that it is difficult to pin down. "Almost every time I write that something has never been on television, I get letters giving me dates, times and stations to prove me wrong. Since no one can possibly know what every local station is doing every day, you have to be careful about flat statements."

But the fact that a single station somewhere once handled a so-called tough subject does not disprove the point that there are many such subjects which have not been given time and treatment equal to their importance in the world today. No one, for example, would deny that there are religious programs on television. Yet the Rev. Everett C. Parker, director of the Office of Communication of the Congregational Christian Churches, testifying in June, 1956, before a Senate committee, was able to say, "The National Broadcasting Company originates 4,860 minutes of network television each week. Thirty minutes of this time, .62 per cent, are devoted to religion. Furthermore, this 30 minutes is divided between Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews in varying proportions. The net effect for Protestants is that, during 24 weeks in the year, not a single minute on the NBC network is devoted to Protestant Christianity.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System," he continued, "maintains two 30-minute religious programs, both aired in the early hours of Sunday morning . . . Protestantism at present is faring somewhat better . . . over CBS than on NBC. It is absent from the CBS network only 23 weeks. Of course, in both cases the Roman Catholics and Jews receive even less time. . . . The American Broadcasting Company currently offers no noncommercial religious programs on its network, although I understand the program featuring Dean James Pike of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine may be restored in the fall." It was. A recent check with Dr. Parker revealed that, with this exception, the situation is still the same.

Jay Nelson Tuck, the *New York Post's* TV critic, says that "one of the great problems of television stems from its constant attempt to capture the largest possible audience. I believe there are many smaller audiences and that, when you consistently strive for the masses, you are likely to

lose the smaller audiences."

TV drama reflects the problem in its most extreme form. To list all of the subjects which are never—or almost never—dealt with honestly in TV drama would be exhausting, but some of the more obvious areas are racial and religious discrimination, civil rights, sectarian religion, irreligion and religious controversy, divorce, suicide, homosexuality and labor-management relations. There are also many specific subjects which are, for all practical purposes, untouchable—the loyalty-security question, lynching, interracial and interreligious marriage, mercy killing, bullfighting, pacifism, birth control, the use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which forbids compelling a person to be witness against himself, and many others.

Some of these subjects have been treated in documentaries, although hardly to the extent that they occupy our minds and our newspapers. More have been subjects of discussion or debate, although, again, with carefully reviewed scripts. And, of course, most have been handled as straight news. But for dramatic shows they are virtually taboo subjects; on the rare occasions when they do appear, they have been watered down in advance.

In a recent article in the magazine *Commentary*, Henry Popkin, professor of English at Brandeis University, writes, "The favorite strategy of the popular arts is to sound a little liberal and then quickly drop the subject. Some equally vague liberals in the audience are stirred without becoming sweaty and excited, and, just as important, no one is offended."

This "new liberalism," Professor Popkin writes, "takes its stand for persecuted minorities. True to the new spirit of caution, however, they are usually distant, abstract minorities . . . a recent television play exposed the persecution of a man who chose to wear a beard. We are assured that this story is based on an actual incident."

"Six Television Plays," a book by popular TV dramatist Reginald Rose, contains scripts of six hour-long plays, all of which have been produced. It also contains a brief author's commentary on each. In his comments on "Thunder on Sycamore Street," which appeared on the program, "Studio One," Rose remarks, "Originally, 'Thunder on Sycamore Street' was conceived as the story of a Negro who moves into a white community. This was unpalatable to the networks since many of their stations are situated in Southern states and it was felt that viewers might be appalled at the sight of a Negro as the beleaguered hero of a television drama. . . . The selection of an ex-convict as the protagonist was the obvious choice since this could offend no known organized pressure groups. (I might add here that, in Act II of 'Thunder on Sycamore Street,' there is a derogatory reference to melted cheese sandwiches, which I sincerely hope did not offend lovers of same.)"

Referring to another play of his, Rose comments, "'Crime in the Streets' was turned down by the sponsors or advertising agencies of three major networks for precisely the same reason. It dealt sympathetically with juvenile delinquency at a time when juvenile delinquents were considered to be eminently unpopular. . . . The claim was made by one network that 'Crime in the Streets' was too violent a show for the public to swallow. This is strange to hear when we can see every day that the networks are not afraid to dose the public with violence and murder as long as there is no reference to 'controversial' social problems."

Rod Serling, another well-known television writer, has not been immune to censorship problems. His play, "Noon on Doomsday," was based originally on the Emmett Till case, the kidnaping and murder of a Negro youth in Mississippi. To assure that Southern viewers would find no cause for objection, the Negro question was eliminated; no Negroes appeared in the play; the locale was changed to a New England town; and in a last, desperate effort to preclude identification of the carefully disguised problem in the play with the real problem of Negro-white relations in the United States, a scene in which a character was to drink a Coca-Cola was eleminated because it was felt that "Coca-Cola is a Southern drink."

Perhaps the outstanding example of avoiding the whole question of race relations is a play called "Minority of One," in which the entire subject was precisely race relations. To remove the subject would have reduced the script to blank pages. The job of making such a play "fit for television" obviously called for great ingenuity. On this score, at least, the medium was not found wanting. Between August, 1955, when its author, Kristin Hunter, won a $1,500 prize as a runner-up in a script competition sponsored by the Fund for the Republic, and February, 1956, when "Minority of One" was produced on the CBS religious program, "Lamp Unto My Feet," virtually everything about the play was changed.

From a half-hour documentary about desegregation in Camden, N. J., it became a 15-minute drama without specific locale. From a story based on a factual situation about a white girl forced against her will to attend an otherwise all-Negro school, it became a fictional story about the white daughter of a French woman and an American man who entered an all-Negro school against the wishes (or better judgment) of its Negro teachers. From a story in which a violently anti-Negro white girl, spurred on by her bitterly bigoted parents, is slowly won over by the Negro children in her class, it became the story of a completely unprejudiced French girl who, in the space of a day, completely wins over a group of prejudiced Negro children!

In one sense, however, the appearance on television of "Minority of One," mangled though it was, was noteworthy. For of 19 prize-winning scripts in the Fund for the Republic's competition—all devoted to some aspect of civil liberties—it alone has ever been produced. And this despite the fact that all were offered free of charge to networks, advertising agencies, producers and individual stations.

Were the other 18 scripts just not good enough? The three top-money winners were all written by professional writers, one of them Jo Sinclair, author of the 1946 Harper Prize novel, "Wasteland." Three of the six judges were highly respected and experienced individuals in the television industry itself—Julien Bryan, a documentary film producer; Elmer Davis, the well-known writer and commentator, and Eric Sevareid, chief of the CBS Washington news staff.

If the case against the fainthearted producers of TV drama is devastating, the situation in documentary programs is not much better. Impressed by Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" excursions into such subjects as the Clinton, Tennessee, school integration incident, the Milo Radulovich security-risk case and Senator McCarthy, many viewers have a vague feeling that here, in the area of documentaries, they have been getting something of substance. Yet the mere fact that, within the television world and without, these three programs put on by one individual are continually cited as examples of courage in documentaries indicates how little there has been to place beside them. The Radulovich show, still being exploited as evidence in television's defense, appeared back in 1953.

Even "See It Now" has at times come up against the threat of censorship, although Murrow's conviction that honesty and courage make for good television fare has usually won out in the end. An in-

teresting illustration was the CBS network's insistence that the Clinton production, which featured a long sequence of race-baiter John Kasper giving voice to his opinions on Negroes, be shown to station managers on a closed circuit so that Southern affiliates would have a chance to decide whether to carry it locally. Murrow reportedly met this plan with the statement that the film would not be changed in any case. But the pleasant surprise to the fearful at the network was not only that no station refused to carry the show, but eight stations which were not CBS affiliates saw it and *asked* to carry it.

There is little doubt that Murrow, his network and his sponsors deserve considerable credit for "See It Now." Why is more like it not being done? Most people in the industry know the answer. As John H. Secondari, chief of ABC's Washington news bureau and a writer of TV plays, puts it, "There is an immense amount of censorship in broadcasting, and, strangely enough, almost all of it is self-imposed. Writers, producers and others simply stay away from controversy out of fear of audience response and pressure groups. The advertising agencies, whose reputations with all their clients are at stake every time they put something on television, are the most sensitive link."

Controversy is not the only area which frightens off sponsors. The list of subjects rarely seen on TV screens because they are supposedly of interest to only a small audience is almost endless. In addition to religion, it includes serious music; classical drama; musical, dramatic and literary criticism; poetry; philosophy; modern dance; art—to name but a few of the more obvious ones. It is true that many of these subjects—and other rarities on commercial television—are now being dealt with on the nation's 23 educational channels. But if you do not happen to live within range of an educational station—and most of us do not—you can consider yourself largely out of luck.

It is in the area of news that television has allowed itself the greatest freedom from censorship. Although the three networks differ in the policies governing their reporters, all generally insist that news broadcasters be employees of the network and that sponsors have no control over news scripts.

CBS, aiming at objectivity, states its position in the words of William S. Paley, chairman of its board of directors. "In news programs there is to be no opinion or slanting. The news reporting must be straight and objective. In news analysis there is to be elucidation, illumination and explanation of the facts and situation, but without bias or editorialization."

ABC, skeptical of the possibility of objectivity when dealing with human beings, utilizes what John Daly, director of news, describes as a spectrum of opinion. "We hire people with a background to interpret the news," he says, "and we give them wide latitude to comment and to draw conclusions from the facts. At the same time, we try to maintain an equitable balance of broad opinion on public questions, and on almost any question we will have a group of four to six of our newsmen in the center, with liberals on one side and conservatives on the other." NBC seems, in practice, to have adopted a more rigid (and safer) policy than either of these—to avoid analysis and interpretation altogether, merely reporting the hard facts of the news.

But if TV news has resisted censorship more successfully than other areas of programming, it is nevertheless true that, for a medium with the exciting possibility of taking its viewers directly to the scene as news is being made, there is actually very little news on television. In New York City, for example, the local station which carries the greatest amount of straight news gives its viewers an average of only 64 minutes daily.

Not all of the news events you can't see on television can be blamed on the industry itself, however. Some result from laws laid down by promoters who sell the rights to televise their offerings and hence can either withhold them completely or dictate the terms under which they can be televised. This kind of arrangement explains the "local blackout" of sports events and also why baseball "rhubarbs," football injuries and free-for-alls are shunned by TV cameramen. It also explains why Kansas City viewers have never seen a televised baseball game during the regular season and why Chicago viewers have yet to see one of their two professional football teams.

The baselessness of the promoters' fear that local televising will invariably hurt box office receipts is demonstrated by the CBS experience this year in televising National Hockey League games on consecutive Saturday afternoons. The second week's telecast of a home game of the New York Rangers was followed, the next day, by the first complete sellout audience of the year at Madison Square Garden. The Rangers have been selling out on Sunday nights ever since. Interestingly, hockey promoters, unlike their counterparts in football, *insist* that the cameras follow every fistfight to its finish!

Another important area often closed to TV cameras is that of city, state and national legislative bodies and committees at work. You cannot see the U. S. Senate or House of Representatives on television. Although resolutions permitting the televising of their sessions have been introduced in both houses, opposition is so great that the subject has never even come up for a vote. A number of committee hearings on the other hand—for example the widely-viewed Army-McCarthy dispute—have been televised both live and on film. The prevailing Senate rule leaves the final decision on TV coverage to committee chairmen. The same privilege was allowed in the House by former Republican Speaker Joseph Martin, but Democratic Speaker Sam Rayburn has consistently ruled against radio or TV coverage of committee hearings.

The radio and TV industry, which has fought hard for equal access with other news media to legislative sessions and committee meetings, has had more success with state legislatures and city councils than with Congress. A recent survey of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters showed that 17 states have granted radio and television access to legislative sessions and committee hearings. Access to city councils has followed a similar pattern.

In their efforts to cover court proceedings, radio and television have faced a more difficult obstacle in the form of the American Bar Association's advisory "Canons of Judicial Ethics." Canon 35 states that "the broadcasting or televising of court proceedings is calculated to detract from the essential dignity of the proceedings, distract the witness . . . degrade the court, and create misconceptions . . . in the mind of the public and should not be permitted."

Canon 35 notwithstanding, radio and television have won some significant skirmishes in this area. Not long ago, Waco, Texas, became the scene of the first live television coverage of a murder trial, and more recently, the murder trial of John Gilbert Graham, the Denver airplane bomber, was televised on film.

What can you do about the many-sided censorship now afflicting U. S. television? How can you demand more adult programs, more honesty and less timidity in dealing with important, if controversial, themes? The answer is inherent in the system. If pressure against controversy can keep it off your screen, pressure for controversy can put it back on. Pressure for good programs can bolster faltering courage within the industry.

A letter to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and your Congressman and Senators can help in the fight to open Congress to further television coverage. A letter to your state legislators, city councilmen and local judges can do the same in those areas.

One man in a position of influence in television suggests that letters to sponsors, local stations and networks about specific programs can be much more effective if a copy goes to your local newspaper's television critic. He may print parts of it and thus give your ideas wider circulation.

Make no mistake about it—10 or 20 letters on the same subject at the same time often result in a flurry of activity at the biggest network. For this is an insecure industry, a fearful industry, an industry which pays hundreds of thousands of dollars to rating companies to find out how many people like what it is doing. You can tell its executives how well *you* like what they are doing for just three cents.

You may even get what you ask for. . . . THE END

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Greene, Felix

June 17, 1957

Dear Felix:

I do indeed remember our all too brief association.

I don't know what if anything, can be done about the interview you propose. In any event it is outside my bailiwick.

I did an interview with Chou En-lai last December, and I don't know whether the powers that be would be interested in an interview with Mao. The only thing I can do is pass your letter along to Sig Michelson, who is our vice president in charge of such matters.

Forgive the brevity of this note, but I am just off to Yugoslavia to do an interview with Tito.

Sincerely,

Mr. Felix Greene
1527 Byron Street
Palo Alto, California

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

HERBERT MERTON GREENE, M.D.
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

10 May 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Radio Commentator,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

Re radioactive fall-out peril, control is comparatively simple, almost sixty years experience proves, beginning in 1898 to operate X-ray machines.

Light of 120 volt current put through an X-ray tube led as radiant energy to aplastic anemia, lukemia, radiation burns of the skin, and radiation cancer. By science, that radiant energy can be re-transformed into harmless luminous energy again.

In my case, the front of the eyes were cooked, secobdary tubercular keratitis set in, front of the legs were burned, some toe nails were shed; and, in 1945, radiation cancer was excised from the left hand, which also had a host of keratoses and radiation ulcers ever-increasing in number, size, and severity. All this; by vitality-rich food in 1945, began to improve. Now, I look to 1958, and to 80 years young.

But--, overtaxed land cannot grow good food, nor can overtaxed people afford to buy it; so, how can the great multitude survive Atomic War? Compared with glover-fed rabbits: they survive some seven times as much lethal radiation as do home-fed dogs.

Inviting your consideration of the inclosed galley proof.

H.M. Greene, M.D.

EXCISE REVENUE

Boundless Excise Revenue by automation-work inventions for necessary public use can be had by the Constitution, and had as "excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" — That cannot be had by excise taxes, nor by a human tax. Without any new law, even now, Congress can appropriate Excise Revenue.

Letter of advice as to gross income from sale of goods and services made by automation-work plants: that will obligate Congress to appropriate Commodity-Dollar Excise Revenue for necessary public use. By it, Excise Revenue made by automation-work inventions finance all government needs—federal, state, local, schools, roads, etc., and also war; and this by Excise Revenue as the free gift of the greater mass-production economy.

For example, the 40-hour week makes $1.00 items. By three 8-hour shifts, the 168-hour week, in World War II, made three like items at less than 50¢ each. Appropriate one 50¢ item for Excise Revenue, add it to the other two 50¢ items as profit for plants to cut out the human tax; and, then, more labor can be paid more tax-free wages, industry can make more tax-free profits; and Congress can appropriate Excise Revenue in great abundance for all necessary public use; and then, too, our tax-free folks can buy the now $1.00 items at 75¢ per item. So, by Excise Revenue to give us the Liberty of God's Holy Law at Leviticus 25:10, now upon our Liberty Bell, all of us will have the benefits of our inalienable Rights — Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. By united effort, we can make our Birthright Benefits an issue, and vote for our Birthright Benefits — all of which we can have by Excise Revenue.

PENNY-WISE

Tax Penny-Wise is tax-serf wise. Excise taxes as a human tax can be cut out by Excise Revenue as "excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States" — so, "raising revenue" by the Constitution will free tax serfs. Raising a tax penny cannot save human life in The Atomic Age of The Future Eternity.

The Penny-Wise attributes power to a tax penny. By false attribution, our Penny-Wise government is a Penny-Wise Pretender. Why object? — *"the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men — and setteth up over it the basest of men."*—Daniel 4:17. Can this sort, by their false attribution, survive in The Atomic Age? The Atomic Age is now The Age of the Future Eternity.

To Almighty God, power in a tax penny, and power in billions of $86-Billion Budgets is alike: the one no less than the other . . . *"All nations before him are as nothing — the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers —he maketh the judges of the earth as vanity—the whirlwind shall take them away as stubble."* — Isaiah 40. Tornado whirlwinds mix "atomic fire" with air for us to breathe. Yet, Penny-Wise is Pound-Foolish by tradition, as in days of yore.

In order to collect a human tax penny, the Penny-Wise waste billions in Excise Revenue that could be made with our automation-work inventions. By it, the Penny-Wise "cut labor costs"—cut wages to labor, and do so with automation-work patents now lapsed to our Public Property worth Trillions of Dollars in money: of which Congress is the Sole Trustee, by the Constitution, and to administer our Birthright Benefits with "justice in law and equity."

Congress defaults. For higher hourly wages, experts drive faster, and faster, automation-work inventions, and that to cut mass wages more and more. Penny-wise Congress premits more mass-wage cuts; and that also cuts production profits, which in turn cuts the Penny-Wise human tax; and, then, the tax serf limits government spending to a tax penny.

Man created in the image of God was not to be a tax serf. The Almighty's automation-work inventions by God-given genius to make Excise Revenue is spurned, spurned as God's free gift to save human life in Atomic War. The richest, the greatest, even the most productive Nation on earth has ill-fed folk in slums. In fact, with God's great Power to finance God's Country in splendor great and pomp magnificence: all that, Penny-Wise would finance, and do it with a tax penny. But,—if In God We Trust, boundless Excise Revenue can be had, and had in great abundance for all necessary public use without a human tax, in a pinch, Excise Revenue can be had to finance the Post Office.

Greenfield, Edward L.

EDWARD L. GREENFIELD & CO. 65 EAST 55 STREET N. Y. 22 · PLAZA 9-6535

November 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a variety of material on Hampton Institute, and also on the recent incident stemming from Dr. Moron's visit to the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

The role of the Georgia Commission is an interesting one. It seems that the Commission is trying to create for itself a position as the "Voice of the South".

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Greenfield

Encls
ELG:n

Enclosures:

1.	"Hampton in Transition"	4/19/57
2.	Finletter speech on "World Integration"	6/3/57
3.	Reprint editorial of CHICAGO DEFENDER	6/8/57
4.	Composite of clips re Finletter speech	
5.	Reprint editorial of NEWS AND COURIER	6/24/57
6.	Reprint CONGRESSIONAL RECORD	7/9/57
7.	Reprint RICHMOND AFRO-AMERICAN	6/15/57
8.	Reprint ATLANTA CONSTITUTION	6/24/57
9.	Reprint ATLANTA CONSTITUTION	8/21/57
10.	Reprint GAINESVILLE (GA.) DAILY TIMES	9/30/57
11.	Reprint ATLANTA CONSTITUTION	10/9/57
12.	Reprint DAILY PRESS (2)	10/25/57
13.	Reprint DAILY PRESS	10/27/57
14.	Text of speech by Dr. Moron	10/27/57
15.	Reprint DAILY PRESS	10/27/57
16.	Copy Dr. Moron letter to Gov. Griffin	10/28/57
17.	Memoranda re Highlander Folk School (3)	
18.	Biography of Dr. Moron	
19.	Hampton Bulletin of April, 1957	

C O P Y

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

Office ;of the President October 28, 1957

Governor Marvin Griffin
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Governor Griffin:

On Thursday last, the Times Herald, an afternoon paper published in Newport News, Virginia, carried a story under the following headline "Georgia Probers Report Dr. Moron at a Meeting Held in "Red 'School. Hampton Institute President Panelist at Monteagle, Tenn." The information for this story was furnished the paper by one T. V. Williams, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Georgia Commission on Education. A letter signed by T. V. Williams, Jr. was reproduced in the adjoining columns. From this letter, it appears that my name was introduced in the hearing of the Commission held on October 4, 1957. The writer also offered to be helpful in furnishing information to our local paper if requested to do so. Both the writer of the article and of the accompanying letter appeared to be extremely careful about committing actionable libel, but it is quite plain that the intent was to induce a judgment of guilt by association.

I am enclosing a copy of the statement I issued in answer to this cowardly attempt at character assassination. It is my sincere hope that my reply will encourage you to reflect on the considerable harm you and your Commission are doing to the basic tenets of our democracy, to the prestige of the United States of America, and to the tranquility of order without which we can not hope to fulfill the destiny of our nation or of its people.

Because I believe in democracy much more strongly than you or your Commission seem to do, I am prepared to meet with your Commission and say to them in person what I said in the enclosed statement. However, since such an invitation would hardly be forthcoming, I respectfully request that the enclosed statement be made a part of the records of the hearings of October 4, 1957, and that copies of it be included in any additional materials sent out by the Commission in which my name appears. An elementary sense of fairness and common decency would encourage you to receive and act favorably upon this request.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
Alonzo G. Moron
President

AGM:bb

11/5/57

MEMORANDUM ON HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL AND GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

The Highlander Folk School is not listed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations nor is it on the list put out by the House Unamerican Activities Committee.

The Georgia Commission on Education is an appendage of the Georgia Legislature empowered to hold hearings and to subpoena witnesses. One of its leading spirits and instigators, whose name appears on its letterhead, is Roy V. Harris, the leading segregationist in Georgia and the man who, along with Governor Griffin, is believed to have stirred up public opinion in Arkansas to put the pressure on Faubus in the Little Rock situation.

The statements about Moron are contained in a newspaper-type, slick paper mailing piece. According to newspaper reports, 100,000 copies of this have been printed. We have ascertained that it has appeared in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Cincinnati, Ohio, in addition to Virginia.

COPY COPY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 5, 1957

Statement from: Myles Horton, Director
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tenn.

An undercover agent sent to Tennessee by Gov. Griffin of Georgia charges that the Daily Worker also infiltrated a Highlander Workshop. If so, the alleged infiltrators were unidentified by the School or by newspaper reporters who covered the speeches and discussions at Highlander's 25th Anniversary Celebration. Ed Friend paid the required registration fee like all other applicants to the event and voluntarily identified himself as an employee of the Water Pollution Department of the State of Georgia. Like 179 other participants, the undercover agent was free to attend all meetings and to take pictures of other participants, speakers, and activities such as swimming and square dancing. Sessions were covered by the press, and the Tennessee papers carried daily reports of all speeches and discussions. In the meantime, Gov. Griffin himself was giving aid and comfort to Gov. Faubus' efforts to use armed resistance to a court order for integration of a Little Rock high school.

Since 1953 hundreds of southern community leaders have openly and honestly taken part in scores of Highlander workshops on the subject of integration. In celebration of Highlander's 25th Anniversary, a distinguished group of courageous southern leaders were brought together over Labor Day week-end; and adults committed to democratic solutions to social problems were invited to enroll for a discussion of "The South Thinking Ahead". Highlander takes pride and assumes full responsibility of the speakers and discussion leaders selected and for the program itself. However, we had only such information of the participants as they themselves furnished us. For example, Friend, Gov. Griffin's undercover agent, said he was a freelance photographer and water pollution expert for the State of Georgia. He gave the name of an Atlanta college professor as a reference. There was no way of knowing that he was a White Citizens Council member or sympathizer and an official "infiltrator".

Georgia's undercover agent's report of participants includes along with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Aubrey Williams, and Mrs. Rosa Parks, the name of an alleged Daily Worker reporter. Since this charge has not been verified, we can only say that Highlander did not and does not welcome enrollment of anyone with a totalitarian philosophy whether from the extreme right or from the extreme left. In these troubled times, nothing but more trouble can come from the White Citizens Councils' and the Communist Party's infiltration into groups earnestly seeking a democratic solution to our problems. Both are morally bankrupt and have nothing to offer. We want only those at Highlander who do their own thinking.

The interest in Highlander of Georgia's segregationists dates from our inviting the Koinonia Farms of Americus, Georgia, to hold their children's camp here after the children were run out of Georgia.

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COPY

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
of the U.S.A.
743 N. Wabash Ave.
Chicago 11, Ill.

May 9, 1957

Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Myles Horton, President of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, has asked me to submit to you, through him, a statement concerning the educational character and reputation of his institution.

I can testify that in my six years as director of this organization and over ten years as an adult education leader in the YWCA before that, I have been in a position to become well acquainted with the adult educational institutions in this country and their national reputation. During this time I have known of the work of Highlander Folk School, have visited it, and have talked with many people who have worked and studied there.

With this background I feel secure about expressing the opinion that Highlander Folk School is one of the most widely known and respected adult educational enterprises in our country. It has cut out for itself one of the most difficult of educational objectives -- that of making a constructive contribution, through educational processes, of human relations in the South. This is an objective which could not help but draw criticism from certain parts of the Southern population, and Highlander has not been spared some such attacks. But all educators who have been watching the Highlander experiment for over twenty years marvel at how effectively Highlander has been able to use educational processes -- in contrast to the usual defensive over-reactions -- in meeting these attacks.

Looking at the general picture of adult education in this country, which is still in its early stages of development, Highlander stands out as a beacon in the pioneering of a new institutional form, the residential adult school. Because it is a new institutional form, it necessarily differs in some respects from the older established "schools". Its curriculum is likely to be organized more around the real-life problems of adults and their communities than around the traditional subject matters. Its methods are likely to put more emphasis on experience, independent study, work projects, and discussion than on the traditional lecture and recitation methods. But these are differences arising out of the inherent differences between adults and children as learners, and are characteristic of the best examples of adult education in the country over. In its contribution to the raising of standards of residential adult education and to the advancement of adult educational practices of adult education in general, I would place Highlander high on any list of adult educational institutions, including universities, public schools, libraries, and private social agencies.

Indeed, if the authenticity of Highlander Folk School's role and character as an educational institution should be seriously questioned, I should deeply appreciate the opportunity to examine and respond to the specific causes. For if Highlander's educational status is put into question, then that of the entire field of adult education is as well. In short, the whole trend in the education of adults is away from such symbols of childhood schooling as "canned" courses, assigned lessons, formal classrooms, and graded tests, toward problem-solving projects, self-directed study, self-evaluation, and informal settings. In the estimation of the leading adult educational authorities of our day these developments produce more, rather than less, educational outcomes when dealing with adults. To deny that Highlander is educational would be to set our field back by one generation.

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ MALCOLM S. KNOWLES
Malcolm S. Knowles
Executive Director

to dispute the issues involved without at least retaining an opportunity for congressional review.

I hope the Members of the House will join me in rescinding defeat of the Arends amendment.

World Integration—A New Challenge to United States Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, July 9, 1957

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the former Secretary of the Air Force, the Honorable Thomas K. Finletter, recently delivered a challenging commencement address before the graduating class of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. His address was entitled "World Integration—A New Challenge to United States Foreign Policy." I consider this address to be very germane to the subject matter which is now before the Senate, namely, the consideration of civil-rights legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that this provocative and significant address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLD INTEGRATION—A NEW CHALLENGE TO UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

(By Thomas K. Finletter)

I deeply appreciate the honor of speaking to this graduating class at Hampton Institute as it finishes its academic career.

All graduating classes in this year 1957 face responsibilities far beyond the normal, far beyond the personal problems of making a career and of living one's life with which all men and women have to deal as they finish their formal education. A graduating class in the United States today faces the special duty of helping its country in a time of trial and danger.

But, you may ask, what have you to do with these great problems of government and of foreign affairs. Is not that for the men in Washington and in our foreign embassies to handle? What, you may ask, can young men and women just graduating from college do about such momentous matters?

True, the Government of the United States is in the hands of older people and is not being run by the graduating classes of 1957. But it is not true that the citizenry, whether they be new graduates or something else, can divorce themselves from the problems of the country. Public opinion, the thinking and emotions and determination of the people, particularly those who have had the benefit of higher education, must and does have a great influence on foreign policy. Indeed I do not believe that our country can have a proper foreign policy without the interest and support and participation of all the important groups in the country. In a democracy such as we have the good fortune to live in, foreign policy is essentially the expression of the will and character of the people.

This idea has been called the principle of the river and the source. Just as a river cannot rise higher than the place where it begins, so the foreign policy of a free people cannot be better than the quality of the people. It cannot be stronger than the intensity and the wisdom which the people bring to bear on the problems with which the Government must deal.

Now it is this foreign policy of ours about which I want to talk to you today.

Let me start by pointing out to you that when you think of our foreign policy problems today, you must think of them as being made up of three broad divisions. I intend to concentrate my remarks today on one of these divisions only. But I must mention the other two in order to keep our discussion in perspective.

The first of these three divisions is the pursuit of peace; or, to put it in more earthy terms, how the United States is to defend its interests abroad in the hydrogen age without getting the country into an atomic war which will destroy us whether we win it or not.

The second grand division of our foreign policy is geographical. It has to do with our so-called Grand Alliance, the alliance of the North Atlantic, of which the North Atlantic Treaty is the legal core. The North Atlantic Treaty, as you know, is an agreement signed by the United States and most of the countries of Europe whereby each of us has agreed that we will all fight together against Russia, if Russia attacks any one of us.

Important as is this business of defending ourselves against a possible Russian atomic attack, this is not the question which I intend to talk to you about today. Rather I intend to talk of the third of these three major divisions of foreign policy, the problem of the relationship of the United States with the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa.

This latter problem is as difficult as any we are facing in the foreign field. In many ways, it is the most difficult. Whether it is the most important I am not sure. One cannot say that any 1 of these 3 main divisions is any more important than the others. We have to handle all three of them if we are to have a successful foreign policy. But, in any case, I am certain of one thing. It is that there is no possibility of our having a foreign policy which will safeguard the interests of the American people properly unless we handle successfully our relations with the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa.

Let me now get on with discussing this question.

There are today two major revolutions with which our country has to deal in its foreign affairs.

One is the technical revolution which has come about from the fact that man has been able to release the power of the atom. In this revolution, which is of a material kind, the United States has done well. We are keeping apace with our rivals and our possible enemies in the race for bigger and better fission and fusion bombs, and more of them, and in the airplanes and guided missiles to carry these horrid weapons against any enemy who might attack us. Also, we have some official plans for the eventuual conversion of the power of the atom for peaceful purposes.

However, there is a second revolution which affects us seriously, in the handling of which we are not doing so well. This is the revolution of the formerly colonized peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa.

This is the part of the world where Western mililitary power created the condition known as colonialism, which is another way of saying that many of the peoples of this vast area were under the mililitary and political dominion of the coutries of the West.

The day of colonialism, of the domination of all this part of the world by the white man, has come to an end. The revolution of

which I speak is irresistible. The peoples of these vast areas are determined to be independent and to follow their own destiny, and their determination is not to be denied.

Let us understand how important are all this part of the world and the peoples who live there. Let us understand also the particular problems which affect the people who live in these wide areas of the world. All these peoples are nonwhite. They are of different races from the peoples of Western society. And they are numerous. These peoples, when we include the Chinese who have fallen under the Communist yoke, make up two-thirds of the people of the world. They amount to nearly 1½ billion human beings.

The people who make up this two-thirds of the world have not had in recent centuries anything like the position they are going to have in the world of the future. The world has been through a period of so-called white supremacy, when the man with the white skin has had a rule over those of different race and different color far beyond that to which his culture or his numbers entitle him.

This day has changed and any foreign policy, or any national policy, of our country which fails to understand that this change has taken place for good is a policy which is doomed to failure.

Now, this question of our relationships with the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa brings me back to what I said a moment ago about the river and the source, that is to the proposition that what a people is at home governs what they are able to do abroad.

In a sense, the problem of the relationships of our country with the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa is the problem of integration.

I would define integration in a broad sense as the necessity for making those changes in status which will guarantee legal, political, and psychological equality and equal economic opportunity to peoples who previously were in a lower status position.

This is a challenge we are facing within our own country in the struggle to create the proper status for all Americans regardless of their race or color. It is the same question which we are facing in the foreign field. For the great obstacle which is tormenting the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa and is making them hesitate to work in the cause of freedom, is their feeling that the countries of the West still continue, if not the practices of colonialism, the colonialist attitude which looks down upon them because of their race and their color.

This problem of status is sometimes stated as the hatred of the peoples of the formerly colonized areas for colonialism or imperialism. For centuries, the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa have been colonized by the western powers, by which we mean that the superior military weapons of the western countries have enabled them to dominate the peoples who lived in the continents outside of Europe and of North America. Colonialism, in short, is the use of military power to create political dominion, and this is what the peoples of all these vast areas of the world have been suffering for some time.

Now military conditions have changed. No longer are China and these other formerly colonized countries weaklings to be carved up at the will of the Western Powers. In China and in all the rest of these areas the revolution of which I have spoken is irresistibly demanding freedom for the peoples who were formerly colonized. This revolution is in many respects like our own Revolution here in the 18th century, out of which came the United States of America.

But, you may say, is not the right to independence of all these formerly colonized peoples being rapidly established? This is

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he factors which make up this lack tanding, the most powerful one is ence of race and color. The most force making for misunderstanding the peoples of the West and the Asia, the Near East, and Africa vival of the notion of racial supe- inferiority, the persistence of the ought that men are to be treated because their race or their color t.

ssed a moment ago that military was the core of the colonial idea. is another idea which ranks with it xtricably entwined in the colonial It is that the people of a coloniz- ry are superior to the people who e colonized. This is another way that there still persists the notion and color supremacy as between of Western society and those of ce and color in Asia, the Near East a. This notion is rapidly disap- ut we would be deceiving ourselves to think that it has been elimi- m the international scene. Not problem is solved, not until there ration of thought and understand- spect between the countries of the the peoples of Asia, the Near East , will there be hope for a successful licy by the United States in all areas of the world.

f you are not convinced that this ial supremacy is at the core of the ea, let me quote to you from a ch by a great friend of the United los Romulo, the delegate from the , in his opening speech to the Conference.

what General Romulo said:

aid that besides the issues of colo- d political freedom, all of us here rned with the matter of racial This is a touchstone, I think, for assembled here and the peoples nt. The systems and manners of ried, but there has not been and t a western colonial regime which posed, to a greater or lesser degree, ple it ruled, the doctrine of their inferiority. We have known, and still know, the searing experience meaned in our own lands, of being ally relegated to subject status not cally and economically and mili- racially as well. Here was a t could be applied to rich and poor prince and slave, boss man and n, landlord and peasant, scholar mus. To bolster his rule, to jus- n power to himself, Western white ed that his superiority lay in his in the color of his skin."

sians understand this; and they making a major drive to win the he people of Asia, the Near East, The Russians' technique is to emselves with hostility to colo- l imperialism and affirmatively to on the side of partnership, that gration, with the people of all erly colonized areas. No wonder ns have been doing so well with eople. The United States must ing about this. We cannot let unists win this battle, as they doing.

now talk about some practical o get this worldwide integration talking about.

that integration is being worked going forward in this country, in gives us a substantial asset. It understanding of the problem and an insight into the emotional attitudes involved.

I don't mean to suggest that we must seek, and get, integration solely to further our foreign policy objectives.

I believe that integration in the United States has a significance wholly apart from its effect abroad, for, in fact, what we are witnessing in this country today is a clear-cut victory of national principles and beliefs over deeply ingrained emotional attitudes and deeply entrenched customs and social forms.

But it is also a fact that recognition of integration as a worldwide phenomenon and success in reaching solutions here, within our own country, will redound to our credit in all the other parts of the world where racial inequality has been experienced. If, on the other hand, we fail at home, we will have little credit with the peoples abroad who are also concerned with the same question.

It is obvious, therefore, that it is of the highest importance to us that we get to work on this problem.

I suggest that the basic weapon for us to use is the weapon of knowledge. When one has a problem about which there are violent emotional differences of opinion, the best approach to a solution is to get at the basic truths and to consider as dispassionately as possible the facts with which one has to deal. In other words, knowledge is power. Knowledge applied to this process of integration will produce significant results. If the full light of knowledge is brought to bear on it, the barriers to full integration, worldwide and within these United States, will yield much more quickly than you may think.

In answering the challenge of the technological resolution, the great institutions of higher learning created centers that worked ceaselessly on revealing the secrets of the atom.

To prepare for our role in the political revolution, I believe it essential to return to the academic resources that this great Nation contains.

Now I know that various studies are being made on this question, both as it exists in our own country and abroad. But I think I am right in saying that there is no one center where the process of integration is studied in all its aspects. It seems to me that a very valuable start can be made by creating such a center. The center I have in mind would, as I say, be a focal point for study of all the problems of integration on a worldwide basis. It would recognize the interdependence of the domestic problem with the international one.

I would see this center as having two general functions. One would be, as I say, research into the facts and emotions of the problem, worldwide, the purpose of which is to be to bring knowledge to bear on the facts.

But I would not confine this idea merely to the function of study, indispensible as that study is. I envision this center as an integrated microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working. I believe that living in such a setting will better equip Americans to divest themselves of those preconceived stereotypes that will bar them in their assignments abroad from communicating our essence, our policy, to the new free peoples of the world.

In other words, I see in this center a postgraduate 6 months of interneship that would bring a new perspective intellectually and emotionally to the future USIA staffer to Ceylon or the future sales representative of United States Steel to Ghana.

I propose the following: that a southern college or university take up this vital project. Under its auspices, I suggest that a group of distinguished social scientists who are separately interested in this area be brought together to form the initial planning group for the proposed center.

The group should be interdisciplinary. It should include political scientists, economists, sociologists, psychologists, social psychologists, geographers, and specialists trained in the Asia, Africa, and Near East areas. I believe that their recommendations should be formally stated to the leadership of the political, business, and industrial communities of this country.

I suggest that the first of these institutes might most appropriately originate in the South—not because I think that this is a challenge which belongs to any one region of our country, but because if it were to begin in the South, it would be free of any charge that there was meddling by people of the North, or other parts of the country where the problem was less acute, with the affairs of the South, where the problem is more difficult.

And then another reason, too. Much of the best thinking on integration has come from men and women in the South. What is more natural and sensible than to take advantage of this skill?

And then, too, I would hope that on the basis of this one center, other centers might grow in all parts of the country, all to the end that we, the United States, would take the lead in bringing knowledge to bear on this problem.

Perhaps we cannot expect to go that fast. And so my specific suggestion is that one single center be started as the pilot plant for the purpose of using the techniques of knowledge to make a breakthrough toward a worldwide solution of this, one of the most intransigent and important problems of our time.

I realize that this is a subject on which you who are graduating here today cannot take the initiative. I put it to you, however, in the hope that if you find merit in it, you may think it is worth your support.

I congratulate you on your graduation here today, and I wish you all happiness in your future lives.

House Postmaster Honored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. WATTS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1957

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to bring to the attention of the Members that the Postmaster of the House of Representatives, Mr. H. H. Morris, was recently honored with the presentation by his fellow employees of a silver plaque commemorating his 25 years of service as an employee of the House of Representatives.

Although "H," as he is known by his many friends here on the Hill, hails from Henry County, New Castle, Ky., and is therefore technically a constituent of mine, I would not be presenting a true picture of the situation if I did not add that "H" is a real "constituent" of every Member. I say this because in his 25 years on the Hill "H" has won many friends on both sides of the aisle and has rendered faithful and competent service in the best tradition of an employee of the House of Representatives.

Hampton proud of reputation

HAMPTON, Va. — Now in its 89th year of operation, the reputation of Hampton Institute in the areas of technology, business training, teacher preparation and the humanities has become well established.

Hampton aims to produce students who have a sense of responsibility for the status of people all over the world and a capacity to meet the conditions of men — not only in socially useful occupations — but in an attitude of mind which says, "Nothing human is foreign to me".

Founded in 1886 by Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a 27-year-old brevet brigadier general, who had been assigned by the Freedmen's Bureau to help solve the problems of thousands of ex-slaves who had gathered on the Virginia Peninsula, Hampton Institute is a co - educational college.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL in its constituency, Hampton enrolled, 1,206 students from 29 states, the District of Columbia and six foreign countries during the first semester of the 1956-57 school year.

Students at Hampton prepare themselves for a specific vocation, or for a graduate program of specialized training through courses leading to the B.S. degree in the departments of business, home economics, nursing, and the division of teacher education, general studies and technology.

In addition to programs leading

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Politics

Political Notebook

"Georgia Story" Planned For Washington Papers

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

The Georgia Education Commission may make a trial run of its proposed advertising campaign to tell the "Georgia story" to the nation in the Washington, D.C., newspapers.

Although it is being considered to have been made, this committee is reportedly considering advertisements in [illegible] to have selected the nation's capital as the logical place to give the advertising program a trial run.

William M. Bates

Tentative plans call for insertion of two or three different advertisements in the three daily papers in Washington. One of these is the liberal Washington Post and Times-Herald, which is outspoken in its opposition to racial segregation.

Sample advertisements that have been drawn up are high level attacks on recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court including—but not limited to—those that have held segregation to be unconstitutional.

EDITORIAL CARTOONS

Some of the ads carry large editorial-type cartoons drawn by a prominent Southern newspaper cartoonist.

A commission source said the total cost of the pilot project would amount to less than $[illegible] if the campaign is later expanded to include several cities it [illegible] this would cost upward of $[illegible].

Meanwhile, a question has been raised over the constitutionality of spending tax money for such an advertising program.

State Attorney [illegible] Jr., a member of the commission, said he understood that Attorney General Eugene Cook and Atlanta attorney B. D. Murphy also commission members are studying the legal question.

The state constitution expressly authorizes expenditure of public funds for advertising the agriculture and industries of the State of Georgia.

However, some legal experts [illegible]

LOGICAL START

A committee has set up [illegible] the proposed campaign. The committee includes [illegible] Chairman Robert O. [illegible] of the Board of Regents and [illegible] Harris of Augusta.

While no final decision has [illegible] but that the advertising [illegible] would be logical [illegible] question has been studied.

The [illegible] to maintain [illegible] the public schools. But the legislature authorized [illegible] distribute [illegible] the people of the [illegible] should be made [illegible] and the [illegible] explain [illegible] under [illegible] as which have [illegible] segments [illegible] press and [illegible] may be unbalanced [illegible] [illegible]

This is the basis [illegible] paid advertising campaign [illegible]

Political Notebook

Georgia Will Publicize 'Southern Viewpoint'

BY WILLIAM M. BALES

WILLIAM M. BALES

"The Georgia Education Commission is expected to issue a report on its work and the problems it has encountered in the past year at its next meeting, Sept. 23, it was learned last week.

The commission, the state's official anti-integration agency, was set up in January, ostensibly to develop a program of education to meet the problems created by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

The project is being conducted under a resolution adopted by the Legislature this year authorizing the commission to distribute bulletins and periodicals concerning its work and the problems which are presented."

The Legislature declared that the entire nation should be acquainted with the Georgia and Southern viewpoint on segregation and related matters to offset "distorted views" of the Northern press.

Prior to the past session of the Legislature, the commission's primary purpose was to draft legislation to maintain segregation in the state's schools and colleges. But the commission considerably broadened its powers and duties [illegible] as something of an information agency.

The commission [illegible] to find the public well [illegible]

[illegible] Georgia's official anti-integration agency [illegible] to plan a program of education [illegible] problems created by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

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Prior to the past session of the Legislature, the commission's primary purpose was to draft legislation to maintain segregation in the state's schools and colleges. But the commission considerably broadened its powers and duties [illegible] as something of an information agency.

The commission [illegible] to find the public well [illegible]

[illegible] Georgia's official anti-integration agency [illegible] to plan a program of education [illegible] problems created by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

[illegible] Sept. 23, it was learned last week.

The commission, the state's official anti-integration agency, [illegible] to plan a program of education [illegible] problems created by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

The project is being conducted under a resolution adopted by the Legislature this year authorizing the commission to distribute bulletins and periodicals concerning its work and the problems which are presented."

The Legislature declared that the entire nation should be acquainted with the Georgia and Southern viewpoint on segregation and related matters to offset "distorted views" of the Northern press.

Prior to the past session of the Legislature, the commission's primary purpose was to draft legislation to maintain segregation in the state's schools and colleges. But the commission considerably broadened its powers and duties [illegible] as something of an information agency.

The commission [illegible]

Subscription rates in Hall County and the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia where daily Times carrier service is not available are one year, $[illegible]; six months, $[illegible]; three months $1.75; elsewhere in Georgia and [illegible] one year, $[illegible]; six months, $[illegible]; three months, $4.55; rates by carrier weekly, $[illegible]. [illegible] information, news, circulation, and advertising departments, Charles A. Stringfellow, publisher; Louis B. Fleming, general manager; Sylvan Meyer, editor; Michael J. Primeau, business manager.

Ill-Considered Racial Policies Damaging to All

When politics and mass emotions mix in a brew of impulsive decision and are stirred by men of ambition and determination, the hysteria that results often must run its course. In so doing, the democratic system becomes autocratic and unreasoning.

It then comes dangerously near designing its own destruction, or at least the destruction of its idealism.

Two items currently in the public attention are examples of what we mean.

Georgia is on the verge of setting up a state operated, tax supported propaganda agency to give what Roy Harris and some officials call "the Georgia Story." These men know full well that Georgia, as a state, as a governmental entity, has no viewpoints. The men who administer the state currently have a viewpoint but they do not have the right to use tax money to disseminate their personal ideas on a controversial subject.

States, as such, do not have opinions. They are supposed to operate under the law which, according to American and Georgia philosophy, is mightier than men. Under the law, our elected officials have the duty to administer to all persons alike without favor. If the state of Georgia goes into the propaganda business the taxes received from every citizen will then be used to express the views of only a portion of those citizens.

And the intended propaganda campaign has no uplifting purpose. It is not bringing new industry to the state, it is not selling Georgia wares, inviting tourists to come here or otherwise promoting the general welfare.

What earthly good will it do, for one thing, to tell this so-called "Georgia Story" on the race issue? We will merely be underwriting the inflammatory and dangerous doctrines of men who have ample opportunity to make themselves heard anyway. We will be subsidizing just the sort of talk that is destined to create, not avoid, racial crisis.

What difference does it make, for another thing, whether this is a precisely legal expenditure of state funds? Legal or not, it is morally wrong and pernicious for public funds to be spent in a national propaganda campaign and to declare that the propaganda reflects the unified sentiment of all Georgians.

When the state government itself begins to create ideologies it necessarily follows that it must be intolerant of divergent ideologies. The citizens of Georgia—all of them—look to the state for protection of their rights and properties. It cannot fatten a segment of the interests of its people and at the same time protect them.

Again hysteria over the race question is compelling Georgia to engage in policies and activities dangerous to freedom itself and causing strong leaders in the state to tamper with matters above and beyond questions of color.

In Florida a white doctor, a county health commissioner, has been fired because she had a private lunch with a Negro nurse on her staff. The doctor was giving her own lunch hour to her job, dining with her aide in order to save time. On the face of it, this is unreasonable and hysterical and offers another demonstration of the bent for self-destruction in the tactics of the blind segregationist who goes beyond normal racial custom to a ridiculous extreme. The Florida health commission has in this silly fashion only damaged its own organization.

We were raised in the South to a sense of decency and consideration for others and to a sense of reasonableness in race relations where each person recognizes his own role and that of others and where there is mutual respect.

Such incidents as the Florida firing and the Georgia propaganda bureau reflect the insecurity of white men who need artificial props for their dignity and pride. In this way, as is obvious in the Florida case, they do not hurt the Negro or keep him in his "place." They infringe on the liberties of the white person and restrict his freedom. Thus they threaten the rights of us all.

Daily Press

Friday, October 25, 1957 THE SECOND FRONT PAGE

Ga. Education Probe Says Moron Attended 'Red' Panel In Tenn.

Hampton Pair Label Moron Charge False

By HOWARD GIBBONS

A Hampton couple yesterday labeled as "absurd" and "false" a charge made by the Georgia Commission on Education that Highlander Folks School in Tennessee is a "communist training school" and that an integration seminar held there last month was held to promote racial strife in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Volokhausen of 20 Mitchell Road, who attended the seminar during a vacation trip on the Labor Day weekend last month, declared that "the tone of the whole meeting was quite religious" and that "50 per cent or more of those attending were ministers or products of religious training."

Condemnation of the Highlander School and the seminar held there last month was contained in documents entered in the record of the Georgia Commission on Education, a legislative investigation body formed by the Georgia state legislature.

In the records of the commission, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, listed as one of the speakers at the seminar. The commission further recorded that the seminar was held "under the auspices of a Communist training school" and that it was attended by "the leaders of every major race incident in the South" occurring since the 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation.

"They met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance," the commission records state.

PEACEFUL APPROACH

Volokhausen, an assistant manager of the Peninsula Cooperative Association supermarket in Hampton, declared that "the people I met (at the seminar) were interested in finding a religious, moral and peaceful approach to the problem of securing fair treatment for all people.

"There was not the slightest advocacy of violence or of violent overthrow of government, such as would be the Communist approach," Volokhausen stated.

His wife said the attitude of the persons attending the meeting was one of "seeking a peaceful, constructive and democratic solution to the problem."

Mrs. Volckhausen defended the appearance of Dr. Moron at the seminar, saying, "It is not reasonable to expect that any educator in the South would be unconcerned about the subject (of integration). And it was natural that he would be invited to the seminar, since Hampton Institute has operated many years as an integrated school."

The Volckhausens, who have lived in Hampton since Spring of 1956, are both natives of New York State, although the husband lived in Maryland for 15 years before coming to Hampton.

The couple visited Highlander Folk School with their three children during a vacation trip celebrating their 10th wedding anniversary, they said. Their visit had no connection with Dr. Moron's being on the program, but came about because they "had heard many years that the school was a wonderful organization" and that they "wanted to know more about it."

Mrs. Volckhausen said neither of them had known that the school was listed on any list of subversive organizations and declared that neither she nor her husband, both recent adherents to the "American Friends Meeting (Quaker)," have any subversive aims.

Mrs. Volckhausen, questioned as to whether she and her husband favor integration of schools, declared: "We would believe in fair treatment

Moron

Continued From Page Three

ment for all people, and I suppose we feel it does mean eventual integration of schools."

The husband declared that the emphasis of the seminar at Highlander Folks School was not one of "seeking strife, but of people seeking rights."

NOT COMMUNISTIC

The whole approach of the people at the seminar was religious, he said, adding that this could hardly be the approach of "aetheistic Communism."

He declared, "Any one who takes the objective view would feel these people have a right to do what their consciences say do." He was speaking of the residents of Koinin a Farm, a communal organization founded on a religious basis in Georgia, which was represented at the seminar.

Volokhausen said the Koininia Farm people had been bombed, yet had never resorted to violence in return. "This is a kind of courage you won't find in communism," he said. "It is more of the Ghandi system of peaceful resistence."

He said that the talk given by the Rev. Martin Luther King at the seminar was "entirely in terms of how to solve the problem, obviously not Communist, not an approach to overthrow anything."

As for the talk by Dr. Moron, he said that it was one "to appeal to the highest type of ethics."

Volckhausen said all attending the seminar spotted an "undercover man" attending for the Georgia Commission, but that few could figure out why he was there. If the "undercover" agent had asked admittance under his true identity, Volckhausen said, he would have been freely admitted.

He described the Highlander

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, was not available last night to comment on a report that he participated in a panel discussion of racial issues at a seminar at a Tennessee school labeled by the Georgia Commission on Education as a "Communist Training school."

The Institute president, who has headed the college in Hampton since 1949, was reported in New York last night attending meetings of the board of trustees.

A spokesman said there was no way to contact Dr. Moron until 8 this morning.

According to the records of the Georgia Commission, a legislative investigating unit of the Georgia Legislature, Dr. Moron took part in a panel discussing, "What is the impact of Integration on the people?"

The Georgia commission's records include a printed folder of editorial and photographic material on the seminar, which was held on the Labor Day weekend this year at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. A copy of the seminar program, also in the records, lists Dr. Moron as a panelist.

Other panelists appearing with Dr. Moron, according to the Commission's record, were Septima Clark, Highlander Folk School workshop director; Wilma Dykeman Stokely of Newport, Tenn., a writer; and Allen McSwain, who the commission said is "credited with precipitating the Clinton, Tenn., public incident.

Director of the seminar at Highlander, according to the Commission, was James B. Thompson, chaplain of the University of Chicago, who was listed with Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administrator in the Roosevelt Administration and publisher of the Southern Farm and Home Magazine, as a speaker.

Not listed on the printed program of the seminar, but identified by the commission as among its leaders were Donald L. West, one of the founders of Highlander Folk School, and James Dombrowski who was affiliated with the school.

The Georgia commission declared of Thompson, Williams, West and Dombrowski that, "Each of these four men was prominent in the establishment of the Highlander Folk School or in its subsequent operation . . . They represent the nucleus of this Communist training school."

The folder published by the commission cites "records of Communist affiliations" of the four, listing 36 for Thompson, 43 for Williams, 18 for West and 45 for Dombrowski.

Thompson's speech at the seminar was labeled in the program as "Report of Workshops . . . Recommendations for Future Action." Williams spoke on, "A New Dealer Looks at the Present," the commission records show.

The printed program of the seminar was prefaced with the following statements:

"The major goal of this seminar will be to examine the progress of integration in the South today, to hear about the crucial struggles from those involved, and to appreciate some of the underlying human aspects of integration, so that individual citizens may be more aware of and more effective in dealing with the problems which will inevitably accompany the forward movement toward integration in the South.

"It is hoped that on the basis of this seminar, whites and Negroes will better understand how they can work together; community workers and members of religious and social organizations will understand how they can be effective and Northerners will be more aware of what they can do to help the South, both as individuals and as members of organizations."

Included in the program were discussions of "Integration Beachheads," reports on progress and problems of points of racial controversy such as Tuskeegee and Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee Fla., etc.

Panels and workshop sessions on integration implications in religious organizations, education, trade unions, community and civic organizations and youth groups.

The charge of the Georgia Commission on Education was that the seminar brought together "leaders of every major race incident in the South" since the 1954 Supreme

See Dr. Moron, Page 19, Col. 1

Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

"They met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance," said the commission.

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Communists is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators. . . . In specific emergency situatitons leadership would be sent into the communities to assist."

Examples of this, it was stated, were the appearance of Bayard Rustin, "who appeared in the Daily Worker," as Secretary to the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, and the appearance of Donald West, prominent Communist functionary at the Koininia Farm disturbances in Georgia.

Attending or taking part in the Highlander Folk School seminar, according to the Commission, were the Rev. King, who led the Montgomery bus boycott; Asher W. Berry, "a member of the Communist Party national central committee; Fred Routh, official of the Southern Regional Council; David H. Brooks, "a leader of the Tallahassee bus boycott"; and Charles Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, a "leader of the Tuskegee boycott"; Rosa Parks, "one of the original leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott"; and Conrad Browne, Koininia Farm leader.

The Georgia Commission pointed out that the Highlander Folk School, founded in 1932, has been identified in testimony before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security as a school operated "ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party."

Myles Horton, one of the founders, was said by the commission to have been identified in a congressional investigation as having attended a "secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading revolutionary theories throughout the south."

Don West, co-founder of the school with Horton, according to the Georgia commission, was identified in the commission record as "district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina." West is now operating in Georgia, the commission said.

Testimony before a U. S. House subcommittee, the commission cited, identified Dombrowski as a "pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual membership."

At Hampton Institute last night a spokesman explained that Dr. Moron could not be reached in New York because he was attending various committee sessions of the board of trustees.

There was no way to determine, it was stated, which meeting the Institute president would attending

Georgia Probers Report Dr. Mo
At A Meeting Held In 'Red' Sch

Hampton Institute Pres
Panelist At Monteagle,

By JOHN BOWEN

A Georgia legislative investigating comm
duced into its records information that Dr. Al
president of Hampton Institute, recently pa
integration seminar at Highlander Folk Schoo
an institution which the committee alleges is
training school."

Records of the Georgia Commission on Edu
body created by a joint resolution of the state
clude a printed folder of photographs and edu
the 1957 Labor Day weekend seminar at the M
school and a copy of the program which lists
panelist.

The printed folder on the interracial meeting includes a photograph which allegedly shows Dr. Moron as a member of the panel with other persons at the seminar.

On the program, also introduced in the records of the Georgia legislative committee, Dr. Moron is listed for a panel discussion on "What is the Impact of Integration on the People?" Other panel members are shown as Septima Clark, Highlander workshop director; Wilma Dykeman Stokely, Newport, Tenn., writer and Allen McSwain of Clinton, Tenn.

The printed folder cites "the records of Communist affiliations of four of the leaders of Highlander Folk School." These leaders are listed as Donald L. West, Rev. James B. Thompson, James Dombrowski and Aubrey Williams.

"Each of these four men was prominent in the establishment of Highlander Folk School or in its subsequent operation," the document reads. The document also reads: "They represent the nucleus of this Communist training school."

Thompson, chaplain of the University of Chicago, is listed on the program as director of the seminar and as a speaker. Williams appears on the seminar program as a speaker.

The folder lists 36 alleged Communist affiliations for Thompson, 43 for Williams, 18 for West and 45 for Dombrowski.

At the seminar, Thompson is named as speaking on "Report o Workshops . . . Recommendations for Future Action" and Williams as speaking on "A New Dealer Looks at the Present."

The program says the "major goal of this seminar will be to examine the progress of integration in the South today, to hear about the crucial struggles from those involved, and to appreciate some of the underlying human aspects of integration . . . it is hoped that on the basis of this seminar, whites and Negroes will better understand how they can work together . . ."

It notes talks on "Integration Beachheads — Report of Progress and Problems" at Tuskegee, Ala. Johns Island, S. C., Tallahassee Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Koinonia Farm, Clinton, Tenn., and in Southern Unions. Also on the program were films and a panel o the Highlander school.

Other panels and workshops o integration are listed on the program, including a workshop i "The Implications of Integration for religious groups, educators trade unions, community and civi organizations and youth groups.

Integrated recreational and dinner events also were cited in th Georgia folder.

The Georgia commission's folde charges that the integrated meeting brought together "the leader of every major race incident i the South" since the U. S Supreme Court ruling against segregation.

"They met at this workshop an discussed methods and tactics o precipitating racial strife and disturbance," it continues.

"The meeting of such a larg group of specialists in inter-racia

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The Georgia Commission on Education

Atlanta

October 17, 1957

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GOVERNOR
CHAIRMAN

HON. ERNEST S. VANDIVER
LT. GOVERNOR
VICE-CHAIRMAN

HON. MARVIN E. MOATE
SPEAKER OF HOUSE

HON. B. E. THRASHER, JR.
STATE AUDITOR

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. ROBERT D. ARNOLD
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HON. HARVEY C. CUTTS
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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HON. JOHN SAMMONS BELL
GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION

HON. COLBERT HAWKINS
GENERAL COUNSEL

T. V. WILLIAMS, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
320 AGRICULTURE BUILDING
19 HUNTER STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

Mr. John Bowen
Times Herald
Newport News, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bowen:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of Thursday, October 17, 1957, I am forwarding to you the information I have concerning the presence of Alonzo G. Moron at the Labor Day Weekend, 1957, Seminar at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. I am enclosing a photograph of a meeting taken during this period which reads from left to right: Septima Clark, Alonzo G. Moron, C.N. Parrish, Wilma D. Stokely, Allen McSwain. In the extreme left in walking shorts is Abner W. Berry. This photograph was introduced in evidence at the hearing of this Commission on October 4, 1957, as exhibit number 19.

The Atlanta Daily World of August 28 and 29, 1957, also lists Moron's presence. A copy of this article is included. I am also enclosing a few additional copies of the folder we prepared.

The folder we prepared, the Highlander Seminar program included, as well as the photograph, have all been entered in the records of our hearing and of course are priviledged.

The Commission was created by a joint legislative resolution which gives us the authority to conduct hearings and hold investigations with the power to subpoena witnesses and to cite for contempt.

If I can be of further help in furnishing you information, please call on me.

Sincerely,

T.V. Williams, Jr.

T.V. Williams, Jr.

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EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE

Faculty Of HI Backs President

Confidence in the integrity and loyalty of the president of Hampton Institute was expressed by the school's faculty [illegible] aimed at counteracting news stories which indicated [illegible] participated in a panel [illegible] Communist Training School.

The Peninsula newspapers published stories last week which reported that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the Institute, has participated in a panel discussion of social issues at a seminar in the Highland Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

The Georgia Commission on Education has labeled the Tennessee school as a "Communist Training School."

Institute faculty members during a mid-day meeting yesterday unanimously gave their support to the drawing up of a resolution supporting Dr. Moron, and later at "1:15 P. M." unanimously adopted the resolution by a handvote, it was reported.

Meanwhile, although Dr. Moron had not returned in time to comment on his reaction to stories regarding his attendance at Highland Folk school, he did, however, wire the Daily Press that he would speak on the issue tonight at the Institute.

The complete text of the resolution reads as follows:

"The faculty of Hampton Institute has been profoundly shocked by the unwarranted personal attack upon its president, Alonzo G. Moron, made in recent articles in the local newspapers. If the faculty had vainly hoped that the discussion of issues, even the emotionally charged issue of desegregation, might be conducted as a competition of ideas, not as malicious assaults upon individuals.

"The faculty repudiates with contempt the implication that President Moron is now, or ever has been, in any way identified with, or sympathetic to, Communism. Knowledge of his dedication to the freedom of the human mind and to the principles of Christianity makes the charge inconceivable. The evidence offered to support it makes the charge, in addition, ludicrous.

"The faculty deplores the effort to revive the tactic of imputing guilt by association so widely employed by the late Joseph McCarthy and now so thoroughly discredited. It censures as a flagrant abuse of the power of the press the effort, made behind the cloak of legislative immunity, to silence those who would advance the American ideal of freedom and equality under law and the Christian ideal of the brotherhood of man.

"The faculty has complete confidence in the integrity and loyalty of President Moron. It is confident also that all fair-minded persons will be able to determine, as between the President and his detractors, where the charge of un-Americanism properly lies."

(Signed, The Faculty of Hampton Institute, William H. Martin, chairman, pro tem, Anita Mack, secretary.

Daily Press
Sunday, October 27, 1957 THE SECOND FRONT PAGE Page 3A

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

FOR RELEASE

Text of address by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, delivered at the Sunday evening Vesper Service on the College campus, October 27, 1957.

When I arranged with Dr. Bodein several weeks ago to speak to you tonight, it was my intention to describe for you some of the things that I do as President of Hampton Institute while away from the campus. At the time I had no idea that one of these commissions would develop into a newspaper incident and a despicable attempt to connect me with Communists; and so instead of speaking to you tonight in general terms I would like to address myself to the questions raised by the headlines in the story carried in the Times Herald on October 24. It is altogether fitting that I make this reply from this platform and to the Hampton Institute community, because there would be no reason for the interest shown in my activities by the Georgia Commission on Education or by the Times Herald if I were not identified as the President of Hampton Institute. At this point I would like to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to those who have expressed their indignation at the publication of the story. To our Faculty I should like to say how heart-warming it was to read your statement in today's paper. I shall always strive to be worthy of your confidence and of your respect.

On January 12, 1957 I received an invitation from the Highlander Folk School to participate in a Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Seminar to be held over Labor Day weekend, designed to identify and analyze the major problems confronting the South today and to examine methods for dealing with these problems. The letter of invitation was signed by Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, and by Septima P. Clark, Workshop Director. During the years I

lived in Atlanta I had become familiar with the good work the Highlander Folk School had done to raise the standard of living of the white people of the Cumberland Mountains; I knew how they had helped those people to learn simple things like reading and writing, and to organize in unions to improve their working and living conditions. I knew also it was only recently that Negroes had been admitted to workshops and seminars at Monteagle and that, to an increasing extent, the School had become active in the area of Race Relations. I had never met Myles Horton before, but he had been spoken well of by people whom I respect and of whose loyalty to our Government I have no question. Miss Septima Clark, who also signed the invitation, is a graduate of Hampton Institute, and I was very pleased that she had joined Mr. Horton in extending the invitation. I saw this invitation as an opportunity to meet for the first time since the Supreme Court decision in the Deep South with men and women, Negroes and whites, who were concerned with improving conditions of life and living for all people in the South. I saw it as an opportunity to help guide more people towards a Christian and democratic solution of the problems that embarrass the United States in its attempt to fulfill adequately the task of world leadership to which it fell heir after World War II.

The Seminar itself was given wide publicity before it occurred, during the three days it was being held, and at its conclusion. The New York Times of Sunday, July 7, 1957, carried a story announcing the Seminar and listing my name among the persons scheduled to participate.

The remarks that I made at the Seminar were reported by the Associated Press and were published in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Nashville Banner, and the Chattanooga Times. Our clipping service did not provide us with the clippings from any Virginia paper, so I do not know whether or not a story was carried here in Virginia. It is most surprising then that nearly two months later the fact

(MORE)

that this Seminar was held, and I was a participant becomes the subject of a controversy in our local press.

I read the Thursday story very carefully to see if the references to me were libelous, for I would consider any printed charge that I was a Communist as libelous and I stand ready to call into court any person who makes such an accusation, with full faith and confidence that no such charge can be substantiated. I was saddened, however, by the fact that although no such specific charge was made, a reputable paper, published in a community to which Hampton Institute has given so much, should become a party to disseminating information that implies guilt by association, and which on its face makes clear that the persons involved have had no opportunity to be informed of the accusation, much less to be confronted with the accuser. To date I have received no communication from the Georgia Commission on Education advising that I was the subject of their investigation and hearings held on October 4, 1957. I can think of nothing which resembles more directly the tactics of the Communist Party than this maligning of character and this disregard for due process, for elementary decency and fairness, as the shocking action of the Georgia Commission on Education. It is most disheartening that the publication of this poison could take place in the state that gave us the authors of the Bill of Rights which embellishes our Constitution and guarantees civil liberties to all citizens of the United States. It is almost inconceivable that in this same state that through the years has produced great newspaper men, including Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times Dispatch and the distinguished president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that the responsibilities that undergird freedom of the press should be so lightly regarded.

I am reassured, however, by the many people who have indicated that they deplore this kind of character assassination that this is an aberration which will not be repeated. I am confident that there are enough people who have pride in

(MORE)

Virginia's potential for wise leadership that this attempt to impose upon Virginia the unethical practices and un-American standards of Georgia will be recognized and rejected out of hand. If this country is to be infected with the totalitarian poison that seems to be flowing into Arkansas, into Tennessee, and now into Virginia from the demagogues in Georgia, then we are in for a kind of democracy in which freedom to speak, freedom to think, and freedom to believe will have no place; and the difference between what exists in Russia today and what we now enjoy in the United States will be obliterated.

I believe in the democratic process. I believe in the vitality of the Christian religion. I believe in the dignity of man. These beliefs are inconsistent with the totalitarianism of Russia and Georgia and with the atheism of the Kremlin and the Georgia Commission on Education. During the eight years I lived in Georgia I spoke and acted against injustices, against discrimination, against segregation, against the use of political power to express personal prejudice. I intend to continue to do so wherever I am and as long as God gives me the strength and the courage to defend what I believe and what I think is right. I was not intimidated when I lived in Georgia by threats of loss of occupation, by threats of physical violence, or by threats of defamation of character. I don't intend to be intimidated now by any such threats, be they direct or indirect. As long as people are deprived of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States—that deprivation which comes from politicians who thrive on fomenting racial strife, I will continue to lift my voice against such iniquitous and undemocratic practices.

I would like to close by saying to you what I said at Monteagle. I made three points. One was that recent evidence indicated that the conflict over integration was producing an exaggerated fear among the white people of the South and that in no period of our history have white people of liberal or even moderate

(MORE)

views been subjected to more social and economic pressure to make them conform to the pattern set by those who would defy the law of the land, and those who have used social and economic boycotts illegally and even violence to quiet the voices of those who recognize that we can no longer live with our Constitution and not make it color blind. My second point was that at the same time this exaggerated fear--this intimidation--was spreading throughout the South, we were seeing expressions of new courage on the part of an increasing number of Negro men and women, of Negro boys and girls. I mentioned specifically Mrs. Rosa Parks and the courage she exhibited in Montgomery--the handful of public school teachers in South Carolina who like Septima Clark chose freedom instead of working as public school teachers in the state of South Carolina after they had been stripped of all human dignity by being forced to make a choice of renouncing their rights or holding on to their jobs. I mentioned the boys and girls in Clinton, Tennessee, who braved the mob to get an education worthy of its name; and I mentioned the courage, the fortitude, and the wise and Christian leadership of the Reverend Martin Luther King, who led the people of Montgomery, Negro and white, to a new pattern of Christian love and forbearance. And finally, I pointed out that the real basis of resistance to the implementation of the Supreme Court decision on public schools was not primarily the admission of a comparatively small number of Negroes to a handful of schools that used to be attended only by white students; nor that there was any honest belief, even by the most rabid segregationists, that coeducation of the races would lead to any significant increase in the crossing of racial strains, but that the real objection to public school integration was based on the realization that if discrimination and segregation were abolished in the public schools, all other forms of discrimination and segregation would come to be seen as even more ridiculous and

(MORE)

unnecessary than they are now.

I closed my address at Monteagle with the hope that this period of stress and strain through which we are passing would hasten the day when we would live in the way that Christ would have us live as Children of God, made in His own image and obedient to His will.

-30-

Dr. Moron Lashes Ga. Commission's Report As 'Character Assassination'

Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Va.
Daily Press
Page 3
Monday, October 28, 1957 THE SECOND FRONT PAGE

By HOWARD GIBBONS

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, declared last night that he pl[illegible] continue to speak and act [illegible] injustice, against discrimin[illegible] against segregation, against [illegible] of political power to express personal prejudice . . ."

Speaking at a vesper service in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute, Dr. Moron said he will continue this "wherever I am and as long as God gives me the strength and the courage to defend what I believe and what I think is right."

The Hamp[illegible] president, who has just r[illegible] on a week of meetings of [illegible]tional Manpower Council [illegible]mbia University in New Y[illegible] City, termed as "Character assassination" a report printed by Peninsula newspapers last week that Highlander Folk School, where Dr. Moron took part in an integration meeting during the Labor Day weekend, has been described by the Georgia Commission on Education as a "Communist training school."

"I read the Thursday story (in the Times Herald) very carefully to see if the references to me were libelous, for I [illegible] consider any printed charge [illegible] was a Communist as libel[illegible] I stand ready to call into co[illegible] any person who makes such an accusation, with full faith and confidence that no such charge can be substantiated," Dr. Moron told about 1,300 institute students and faculty members attending the vesper service.

"I was saddened, however," he continued, "by the fact that, although no specific charge was made, a reputable paper, published in a community to which Hampton Institute has given so much, should become a party to disseminating information that [illegible] guilt by association. . . ."

The report to [illegible] Dr. Moron made reply last [illegible] was that a seminar session at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., on the subject of racial integration was held "under the auspices of a Communist training school."

The report cited the records introduced at a hearing conducted by the Georgia Commission on Education, a legislative investigating body created by the Georgia legislature.

The Georgia public body records state that "they met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance." The meeting was held "in the company of many known [illegible]munists," the

He added, "It is most surprising [illegible]en that nearly two months later [illegible] he fact that this seminar was [illegible]eld and I w[illegible] participant be[illegible]omes the [illegible] controversy [illegible] our local [illegible]

Dr. Moron [illegible] "to date" [illegible]eived no [illegible]unication from [illegible]he Georgia Commission on Education "advising me that I was the subject of their investigations and [illegible] hearings on Oct. 4, 1957.

"I can think of nothing which resembles more directly the tac[illegible] of the Communist Party than his malign[illegible] [illegible] and his disregard [illegible] for [illegible]ementary de[illegible]ness is the shocki[illegible] of the Georgia Commiss[illegible] on Education."

Dr. Moron said: "It was disheartening that the publication of this poison could take place in the same state that gave us the authors of the Bill of Rights which embellishes our Constitution. It is almost inconceivable that in the same state that through the years has produced great newspaper men, including Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the distinguished president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, th[illegible] the responsibilities which [illegible] freedom of the press, sho[illegible] so lightly disregarded.

He continued, "I am reassured, however, by the many people who have indicated that they deplore this kind of character assassination that this is an aberration which will not be repeated. I am confident there are enough people who have pride in Virginia's history and Virginia's potential for wise leadership that this attempt to impose upon Virginia the unethical practices and un-American standards of Georgia will be recognized and rejected out of hand."

Dr. Mo[illegible] "If this country is to be [illegible]th the totalitarian poison that [illegible]ems to be flowing into Arkansas, into Tennessee, and now into Virginia from the demagogues in Georgia, then we are in for a king of democracy in which freedom to speak, freedom to think and freedom to believe will have no place; and the difference between what exists in Russia today and what we now enjoy in the United States will be obliterated.

"I belie[illegible] in [illegible]e democratic process. I b[illegible] the vitality of the Christian [illegible]n, I believe in the dignity of man. These beliefs are inconsistent with the totalitarianism of Russia and Georgia, and with the atheism of the Kremlin and the

"One was that recent evidence indicated that the conflict over integration was producing an exaggerated fear among white people and that in [illegible] of our history have white [illegible] of liberal or even moderate [illegible]en subjected to more social [illegible] pressure to make [illegible] conform to the pattern. . . .

"My second point was that at the same time this exaggerated fear was spreading throughout the South, we are seeing expressions of new courage on the part of an increasing number of [illegible] and women of Negro [illegible]

"Finally, I [illegible] that the real basis of [illegible] to the implementation of the Supreme Court decision on the public schools was not primarily the [illegible]sion of a comparatively s[illegible] of Negroes to a ha[illegible]ools that used to be attend[illegible] by white students; nor was the [illegible]any honest belief, even by the [illegible]abid segregationist, that [illegible]on of the races would le[illegible] significant increase in the crossing of racial strains; but that real objection to public school integration was based on realization that if discrimination and segregation are abolished in the public schools, all other forms of discrimination and segregation would come to be seen as even more ridiculous and unnecessary than they are today."

Dr. Moron la[illegible] expressed gratitude to the [illegible] Hampton Institute and [illegible] "who have expressed th[illegible]ation at the publication of th[illegible]ory (the Times Herald report Thursday)."

He also said to the students, "It is fitting that I make this reply from this platform (in Ogden Hall) and to the Hampton Institute community, because there would be no reason for the interest sh[illegible] in my activities by the Geo[illegible]mission on Education or by [illegible]es-Herald, if I were not ide[illegible] the president of Hampton [illegible]te."

The Rev. Vernon F. Bodein, chaplain of the institute, presided at the vesper service.

June, 1957

ALONZO G. MORON: President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, since 1949

BORN: St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

MARRIED: Leola C. Churchill, September 12, 1932 in New York City

EDUCATION: Public Schools of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and Hampton Institute

Ph.B. in Sociology, Brown University

M.A. in Sociology and Social Work, University of Pittsburgh

LL.B. Harvard University

LL.D. Wilberforce University (honoris causa)

LL.D. Brown University (honoris causa)

FORMER:

Commissioner of Public Welfare in the Government of the Virgin Islands, 1933-36

Housing Manager for the University Homes and the John Hope Homes, Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta, 1936-44

Hampton Institute: Consultant in Business Management in 1946, General Business Manager in 1947, Acting President in 1948

Appointed by Secretary of State to head U. S. delegation to West Indies Conference and Caribbean Commission meetings in Jamaica, 1952

Appointed by President Truman to Caribbean Commission, (1951-53)--each nation with territory in Caribbean Sea has four Commissioners

Executive Committee, National Conference of Social Work, 1954-57

PRESENT:

National Manpower Council

Executive Committee of the Association for Higher Education

Board of Governors, American Red Cross

American Christian Palestine Committee

American Association of School Administrators

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Education Association

Board of Directors, Southern Regional Council

Board of Directors, Virginia Council on Human Relations

Board of Directors, Virginia Tuberculosis Association

Phi Beta Kappa

Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

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The views and opinions expressed in a column which carries the name of the author are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent the views and opinions of the Chicago Defender.

PAGE 10 — NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION — Sat., June 8, 1957

Home Office
3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Illinois

All Phones CAlumet 5-5656

Subscription Rate, Prepaid: $6.00 - One Year—$3.50 - Six Months

DEFENDER PLATFORM

1. "American race prejudice must be destroyed."
2. The opening up of all trade Unions to blacks as well as whites.
3. Representation in the President's Cabinet.
4. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads, and all jobs in government controlled industries.
5. Representation in all departments of police forces over the entire United States.
6. Government schools open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners.
7. Motermen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines through America.
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens.

—ROBERT S. ABBOTT

May 5, 1905

Our Opinions

Finletter's Sound Integration Plan

In his commencement address to the graduating class at Hampton Institute, Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, advanced the most attractive proposal that has yet been made on the issue of integration.

Mr. Finletter suggested that U. S. foreign policy should first concern itself with evolving a workable equation incidental to America's relationship with the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa. He then defined integration as "the necessity for making those changes in status which will guarantee legal, political and psychological equality and equal opportunity to people who previously were in a lower status position."

He said this is a challenge we are facing within our own country in the struggle to create the proper status for all Americans regardless of their race or color. It is the same question which we are facing in the foreign field. For the great obstacle which is tormenting the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa and is making them hesitate to work in the cause of freedom, is their feeling that the countries of the West still continue, if not the practices of colonialism, the colonialist attitude which looks down upon them because of their race and their color.

He declared that this day has changed and any foreign policy or any national policy "of our country which fails to understand that this change has taken place for good is a policy which is doomed to failure."

He contended that the day of colonialism, of the domination of all this part of the world by the white man, has come to an end. The peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa who comprise two-thirds of the world population are determined to be independent and to follow their own destiny, and their determination is not to be denied.

Mr. Finletter argued that America was doing well in the application of technical skills and knowledge to the furtherance of atomic energy for both war and peace purposes. But in the field of race relations we are not doing so well. "The world," he said, "has been through a period of so-called white supremacy, when the man with the white skin has had a rule over those of different race and different color far beyond that to which his culture or his numbers entitle him. This day has changed."

In Finletter's view there remain huge chasms of lack of understanding between the United States and the peoples of the formerly colonized areas. Of all the factors which make up this lack of understanding, the most powerful one is the difference of race and color. The most powerful force making for racial misunderstanding is the survival of the notion of racial superiority or inferiority, the persistence of the horrid thought that men are to be treated differently because of their race or their color is different.

To prove his point, he quoted fom a recent speech by Carlos Romulo, the delegate from the Philippines in his opening statement to the Bandung Conference. This is what General Romulo said:

"I have said that besides the issues of colonialism and political freedom, all of us here are concerned with the matter of racial equality. This is a touchstone, I think, for most of us assembled here and the peoples we represent. The systems and manners of if have varied, but there has not been and there is not a Western colonial regime which has not imposed, to a greater or lesser degree, on the people it ruled, the doctrine of their own racial inferiority.

"We have known, and some of us still know, the searing experience of being demeaned in our own lands, of being systematically relegated to subject status not only politically and economically and militarily — but racially as well. Here was a stigma that could be applied to rich and poor alike, to prince and slave, boss man and workingman, landlord and peasant, scholar and ignoramus. To bolster his rule, to justify his own power to himself, the Western white man assumed that his superiority lay in his very genes, in the color of his skin . ."

Finletter stated that it is obvious, therefore, "that it is of the highest importance to us that we get to work on this problem." He suggested that the best aproach to this solution is an intensive and dispassionate search for the truth. Knowledge applied to this process of integration will produce significant results. If the full light of science, he contended, is brought to bear on it, the barriers to full integration, world-wide and within these United States, will yield much more quickly than "you may think."

He would create a study center, preferably in a Southern university, which would be a focal point for research into the facts and emotions of integration on a world-wide basis.

This is the most positive suggestion that has been made to date on the ways and means of hastening the processes of integration. It is an approach that should command the attention of thoughtful leaders of both races. We believe Mr. Finletter's plan to be both sound and practicable. Now, let us see how quickly his suggestion is carried out!

DANVILLE, VA.
BEE
Circ. D. 14,361
JUN 3 1957

Academic Center To Study Integratior

NEW YORK, N. Y.
AGE DEFENDER
Circ. W. 23,902
JUN 15 1957

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speak today and at Virginia Union
University in Richmond the speaker
for this afternoon's commencement program was to be Dr. Kenneth L. Brown, executive director of the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis.

Yesterday, graduates at a num-
were warned of the
fall.

Warsaw and Lodz are the two largest cities in Poland.

CATSKILL, N. Y.
MAIL
Circ. D. 3,950
JUN 12 1957

Proposes Academic Center To Eye World Integration

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER
Circ. D. 99,100
JUN 3 1957

The proposal for an academic center to study world-wide integration was made by Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force.

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Integration Study Unit Proposed by Finletter

By The Associated Press
A proposal that a Southern college or university establish an

ascientists separately interested in the crucial foreign areas be brought together to form the center.

"It would most appropriately originate in the South," he said, because if it were to begin in the South, it would be free of any charge that there was meddling by people in the West

tions — do research into the problem and be an integrated "microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working."

He said he did not mean to suggest that there must be integration "solely to further our foreign polic

NEW YORK, N. Y.
AMSTERDAM NEWS
Circ. W. 38,992
JUN 15 1957

Finletter Proposes Center To Study Integration Established In South

KINGSPORT, TENN.
TIMES
Circ. D. 13,091 - S. 14,611
JUN 5 1957

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Academic Center Proposed To Study Integration Plan

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A former Air Force Secretary has proposed that an academic center be created for the study of integration "on a world - wide basis" and was told Virginia's Hampton Institute might be a suitable site for such a center.

The proposal by Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force secretary from 1950 to 1953, in a speech to Hampton Institute graduates was promptly accepted as a "challenge" by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of the college.

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THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
June 3
Page 1

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WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS
Circ. D. 29,562
JUN 4 1957

Integration Center

By Associated Press
A former Air Force secretary proposed Monday that an academic center be created for the study of integration "on a world-wide basis" and was told Virginia's Hampton Institute might be a suitable site for such a center.

"Hampton stands ready to accept this challenge because over 90 years of history as an interracial facility has educated us for this challenge at the college level."

Finletter said such a research center should study problems in southern areas of Asia, Africa, Europe and the Near East.

Ex-Cabinet officer calls southern center to study "

HAMPTON — Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force, proposed today a 'southern academic center' be set up "for study of the processes of integration on a world-wide basis."

Speaking before the graduating class of Hampton Institute, Finletter said U. S. foreign policy problems today have three broad divisions, one of which is the U. S.' relationship to the peoples of Asia, the Near East, and Africa.

"First . . . is the pursuit of peace," said the ex-Cabinet officer; "how the United States is to defend its interest abroad in the hydrogen age without getting the country into an atomic war which will destroy us whether we win it or not.

"The second . . . grand division . . . is geographical. It has to do with our so-called Grand Alliance . . . of which the North Atlantic Treaty is the legal core.

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Integration Study Unit Proposed

By The Associated Press
A proposal that a Southern college or university establish an academic center for the study of the processes of integration "on a world-wide basis" was outlined to graduates of Hampton Institute by
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Thomas K. Fin
Secretary of the A
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The 188 graduates
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By June 11

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Academic Center To Study Integration Is Proposed

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES
Circ. D. 46,672 · S. 84,179
JUN 4 1957

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A former Air Force secretary proposed Monday that an academic center be created for the study of integration "on a worldwide basis" and was told Virginia's Hampton Institute might be a suitable site for such a center.

THE PROPOSAL by Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force secretary from 1950 to 1953, in a speech to Hampton Institute graduates was promptly accepted as a "challenge" by Dr. Alonso G. Moron, president of the college.

Worldwide Integration ok'd

BALTIMORE, MD.
AFRO-AMERICAN
Circ. W. 36,467
JUN 15 1957

...PTON, Va. — The pro... or an academic center ...y worldwide integration ... here last week by Thomp... as K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, in the commencement address at Hampton Institute was accepted by the college president, Alonso G. Moron.

Dr. Moron regards Finletter's proposal as "a challenge and a step that can be taken by our country towards the solution of the twin problems: Peace and the achievement of human equality."

In reviewing Finletter's ...

Studying ...n Is Asked

...etary Makes ...addresses

...OLK, VA.
...IAN PILOT
...01,440 - S. 113,201
...N 4 1957

...nal affairs, he said. The faculty ...elf has representatives of "practically every group."

Four faculty members, he said, ...e now in various countries in ...rica and Asia, while one professor teaching at the institute ...nis year is from India. Next fall the institute expects to have a professor from Japan and two from India.

Moron, a native of the Virgin ... has served on two inter-

...gration ...emy in ...h Urged

...n Institute ... Challenge ...ort Given

June 3—Following ...sterday by Thomas ...former secretary of ..., that an academic ...study of integration ...de basis, ...South, the president ... Institute said his ...dy to "accept the ...

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...o the college would ... support from out... ...and the cooperation ...ments of the United ...bers.

...Hampton Institute's

...LK, VA.
... & GUIDE
... 41,351
...5 1957

NEW YORK, N. Y.
AGE DEFENDER
Circ. W. 23,902
JUN 1 1957

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH
Circ. D. 127,209 - S. 178,348
JUN 4 1957

DANVILLE, VA.
REGISTER
...
JUN 4 1957

Speaker At College Program Urges Academic ...tion

Global Integration Study Urged

By The Associated Press

A former top government official has proposed an academic center, ... Southern college or ... of integration ...

Thom... secreta... Monday ...

...uates at Hampton were among more than 1,000 at seven Virginia schools to graduate yesterday. Sunday more than 700 ...eceived degrees at ...utions.

... 11, when about 168 ...ts at Virginia Mili... ...tute will graduate, ...5 students will have ... studies at more than ... in the Old Dominion.

Finletter said he did not mean to suggest that there must be integration "solely to further our foreign policy objectives."

"But recognition of integration," he continued, "as a world-wide phenomenon and success in reaching solutions ...

"But recognition of int... he continued, "as a ... phenomenon and success ...

STRASBURG, VA.
Northern Va. Daily
Circ. D. 7,530
JUN 4 1957

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
PRESS
Circ. D. 27,410 - S. 43,920
JUN 4 1957

...ration Study Plan ...d At Hampton Finals

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...nletter continued: "In ...g the challenge of the ...ical revolution, the ...created centers that

struggle of colonial peoples to become independent. "The fact that integration is being worked out and going forward in this country," Mr. Finletter said, "gives us a substantial

Finletter Urges Academic Center Be Created To Study Integration

WICHITA, KAN. EAGLE
JUN 17 1957

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an integrated microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working. I believe that living in such a setting will better equip Americans to divest themselves of those preconceived stere-

Integration Study Center

Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary ... the Air Force, came up with something new ... the racial question in a recent commencement address at ...

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD TRIBUNE
Circ. D. 336,443 - S. 528,253
JUN 4 1957

...ton Speaker Purposes Academic Center ... World-wide Integratio...

...on, Va., June 3—The pro... ...r an academic center to ...orld-wide integration made ...ay by Thomas K. Finlet... ...er Secretary of the Air ...n the commencement ad...

...g knowledge to bear on the ...

...vision this center, too, as an ...ted microcosm of those so... ...in which our young people ...e working. I believe that liv... ...such a setting will better ...Americans to divert them... ...of those preconceived stero... ...that will bar them in their ...ments abroad from communi... ...our essence, our policy, to the ...free people of the world. ...n other words, a postgraduate ...months of internship that would ...a new perspective intellec... ...and emotionally to the future ...ted States Information Agency ...ter or the future sales represen... ...ve of U. S. Steel to Ghana," Fin... ...er said.

"most appropriately originate in the South . . . because . . . it would be free of any charge that there was meddling by people of the North or the other parts of the country. ...here the problem is more difficult, ...th the problems of the South ...here theproblem is more difficult.

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Hampton

THE NEWPORT TIMES-HERALD
June 3 Page 2

NEW YORK TIMES
June 4 Page 27

CENTER FOR INTEGRATION

Finletter, at Hampton, Urges Study on World Basis

HAMPTON, Va., June 3 (AP)—A proposal for a Southern college to establish an academic ...

NEW YORK TIMES
June 9

...today.

...tler, former ...

...reotypes ... in their ...

South Urged to Start Study of Integration World-Wide

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A proposal that a southern college or university establish an academic center for the study of the processes of integration "on a world-wide basis" was outlined to graduates of Hampton Institute by a former top government offical today.

Thomas K. Finletter, former secretary of the Air Force, said

By June 11, when the 168-strong senior class of cadets at Virginia Military Institute graduates, some 4,875 students will have completed studies at more than 20 schools in the Old Dominion.

Finletter proposed that a group of distinguished social scientists separately interested in the crucial foreign areas be brought together to form the center.

psychological equality and equal economic opportunity to peoples who previously were in a lower status position."

The speaker related America's own moves towards integration with the world-wide struggle of colonial people to become independent.

"The fact that integration is being worked out and going forward ...

INTEGRATION PARLEY CALLED BY HAMPTON

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., June 3—Hampton Institute has called a conference of social scientists to explore the possibility of establishing an academic center to study the processes of integration on a world-wide ...

position to cope with a ... problem of foreign policy fac... this country in its relations w... the people of Asia, the Mi... East and Africa.

The New York conference ... be held in a private home. Amo... those invited were:

Dr. Gordon Allport of Ha... ...ard, Dr. Harold Lasswell of Ya... Dr. Ithiel De Sola Pool ...

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Mr. Finletter ...ca's own drive

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE
Circ. D. 15,220
JUN 3 1957

...had received degrees.

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FINLETTER SPEAKS

World-Wide Integration Study Center Suggested

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A proposal that a southern college or university establish an academic center for the study of the processes of integration "on a world-wide basis" was outlined ...

"The fact that integration is being worked out and going forward in this country," he said, "gives us a substantial asset. It gives us an understanding of the problem ...

AWARE OF PROBLEMS

Finletter Proposes Integration Study

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...the school ...ntment of ...hiladelphia ...nd Wright ...Cleveland

Mixing Academy

Thomas F. Finletter of New York is a former Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman administration. He is also one of Adlai Stevenson's close friends, the man who was slated to become Secretary of Defense had Stevenson been elected last fall.

The racial theories of Mr. Stevenson's friend were expounded in a commencement address he delivered at Hampton Institute, a private college for Negroes in Virginia.

Mr. Finletter proposed that an academic center for the study of integration on a world-wide basis be established in the South.

"I envision this center as an integrated microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working," he said. "I believe that being in such a setting will better equip Americans to divest themselves of those preconceived stereotypes that will bar them in their assignments abroad from communicating our essence, our policy, to the new free peoples of the world."

Mr. Finletter's proposal of an integration academy in the South should give pause to those South Carolinians who supported the Adlai Stevenson crowd last year.

One further comment: Who's Who in America lists Mr. Finletter's home address as 151 East 79th Street, New York City. Is that a racially mixed neighborhood in New York? It most certainly is not. The East 70s form one of Manhattan's most exclusive WHITE residential districts. Not only is Mr. Finletter an enemy of the South, he is a hypocrite on the race issue. No mixed neighborhoods for Mr. Finletter!

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

. . . a college of applied arts and sciences, general studies, teacher education and industrial technology.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE ON JUNE 3, 1957, BY THOMAS K. FINLETTER, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

Requests for additional copies or further information: Joseph J. Brady, Director of Public Relations

World Integration - A New Challenge To United States' Foreign Policy

by Thomas K. Finletter

I deeply appreciate the honor of speaking to this graduating class at Hampton Institute as it finishes its academic career.

All graduating classes in this year 1957 face responsibilities far beyond the normal, far beyond the personal problems of making a career and of living one's life with which all men and women have to deal as they finish their formal education. A graduating class in the United States today faces the special duty of helping its country in a time of trial and danger.

But, you may ask, what have you to do with these great problems of government and of foreign affairs? Is not that for the men in Washington and in our foreign embassies to handle? What, you may ask, can young men and women just graduating from college do about such momentous matters?

True, the government of the United States is in the hands of older people and is not being run by the graduating classes of 1957. But it is not true that the citizenry, whether they be new graduates or something else, can divorce themselves from the problems of the country. Public opinion, the thinking and emotions and determination of the people, particularly those who have had the benefit of higher education, must and does have a great influence on foreign policy. Indeed I do not believe that our country can have a proper foreign policy without the interest and support and participation of all the important groups in the country. In a democracy such as we have the good fortune to live in, foreign policy is essentially the expression of the will and character of the people.

This idea has been called the principle of the river and the source. Just as a river cannot rise higher than the place where it begins, so the foreign policy of a free people cannot be better than the quality of the people. It cannot be stronger than the intensity and the wisdom which the people bring to bear on the problems with which the government must deal.

* * * *

Now it is this foreign policy of ours about which I want to talk to you today.

Let me start by pointing out to you that when you think of our foreign policy problems today, you must think of them as being made up of three broad divisions. I intend to concentrate my remarks today on one of these divisions only. But I must mention the other two in order to keep our discussion in perspective.

The first of these three divisions is the pursuit of peace; or, to put it in more earthy terms, how the United States is to defend its interests abroad in the hydrogen age without getting the country into an atomic war which will destroy us whether we win it or not.

The second grand division of our foreign policy is geographical. It has to do with our so-called Grand Alliance, the alliance of the North Atlantic, of which the North Atlantic Treaty is the legal core. The North Atlantic Treaty, as you know, is an agreement signed by the United States and most of the countries of Europe whereby each of us has agreed that we will all fight together against Russia, if Russia attacks any one of us.

Important as is this business of defending ourselves against a possible Russian atomic attack, this is not the question which I intend to talk to you about today. Rather I intend to talk of the third of these three major divisions of foreign policy, the problem of the relationship of the United States with the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa.

This latter problem is as difficult as any we are

facing in the foreign field. In many ways, it is the most difficult. Whether it is the most important I am not sure. One cannot say that any one of these three main divisions is any more important than the others. We have to handle all three of them if we are to have a successful foreign policy. But, in any case, I am certain of one thing. It is that there is no possibility of our having a foreign policy which will safeguard the interests of the American people properly unless we handle successfully our relations with the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa.

Let me now get on with discussing this question.

* * * *

There are today two major revolutions with which our country has to deal in its foreign affairs.

One is the technical revolution which has come about from the fact that man has been able to release the power of the atom. In this revolution, which is of a material kind, the United States has done well. We are keeping apace with our rivals and our possible enemies in the race for bigger and better fission and fusion bombs, and more of them, and in the airplanes and guided missiles to carry these horrid weapons against any enemy who might attack us. Also, we have some official plans for the eventual conversion of the power of the atom for peaceful purposes.

However, there is a second revolution which affects us seriously, in the handling of which we are not doing so well. This is the revolution of the formerly colonized peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa.

This is the part of the world where Western military power created the condition known as colonialism, which is another way of saying that many of the peoples of this vast area were under the military and political dominion of the countries of the West.

The day of colonialism, of the domination of all this part of the world by the white man, has come to an end. The revolution of which I speak is irresistible. The peoples of these vast areas are determined to be independent and to follow their own destiny, and their determination is not to be denied.

Let us understand how important are all this part of the world and the peoples who live there. Let us understand also the particular problems which affect the people who live in these wide areas of the world. All these people are non-white. They are of different races from the peoples of Western society. And they are numerous. These peoples, when we include the Chinese who have fallen under the Communist yoke, make up two-thirds of the people of the world. They amount to nearly one-and-a-half billion human beings.

The people who make up this two-thirds of the world have not had in recent centuries anything like the position they are going to have in the world of the future. The world has been through a period of so-called white supremacy, when the man with the white skin has had a rule over those of different race and different color far beyond that to which his culture or his numbers entitle him.

This day has changed and any foreign policy, or any national policy, of our country which fails to understand that this change has taken place for good is a policy which is doomed to failure.

* * * *

Now, this question of our relationships with the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa brings me back to what I said a moment ago about the river and the source, that is to the proposition that what a people is at home governs what they are able to do abroad.

In a sense, the problem of the relationships of our country with the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa is the problem of integration.

I would define integration in a broad sense as the necessity for making those changes in status which will guarantee legal, political and psychological equality and equal economic opportunity to peoples who previously were in a lower status position.

This is a challenge we are facing within our own country in the struggle to create the proper status for all Americans regardless of their race or color. It is the same question which we are facing in the foreign field. For the great obstacle which is tormenting the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa and is making them hesitate to work in the cause of freedom, is their feeling that the countries of the West still continue, if not the practices of colonialism, the colonialist attitude which looks down upon them because of their race and their color.

This problem of status is sometimes stated as the hatred of the peoples of the formerly colonized areas for colonialism or imperialism. For centuries, the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa have been colonized by the Western powers, by which we mean that the superior military weapons of the Western countries have enabled them to dominate the peoples who lived in the continents outside of Europe and of North America. Colonialism, in short, is the use of military power to create political dominion, and this is what the peoples of all these vast areas of the world have been suffering for some time.

Now military conditions have changed. No longer are China or these other formerly colonized countries weaklings to be carved up at the will of the Western powers. In China and in all the rest of these areas the revolution of which I have spoken

is irresistibly demanding freedom for the peoples who were formerly colonized. This revolution is in many respects like our own revolution here in the 18th century, out of which came the United States of America.

But, you may say, is not the right to independence of all these formerly colonized peoples being rapidly established? This is true. Nevertheless, there remain huge chasms of lack of understanding between the United States and the other Western countries on the one part, and these peoples of the formerly colonized areas on the other part.

Of all the factors which make up this lack of understanding, the most powerful one is the difference of race and color. The most powerful force making for misunderstanding between the peoples of the West and the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa is the survival of the notion of racial superiority or inferiority, the persistence of the horrid thought that men are to be treated differently because their race or their color is different.

I emphasized a moment ago that military superiority was the core of the colonial idea. But there is another idea which ranks with it and is inextricably entwined in the colonial approach. It is that the people of a colonizing country are superior to the people who are or were colonized. This is another way of saying that there still persists the notion of racial and color supremacy as between those men of Western society and those of different race and color in Asia, the Near East and Africa. This notion is rapidly disappearing, but we would be deceiving ourselves if we were to think that it has been eliminated from the international scene. Not until this problem is solved, not until there is an integration of thought and understanding and respect between the countries of the West and the peoples of Asia, the Near East and Africa, will there be hope for a successful foreign policy by the United States in all these vast areas of the world.

If any of you are not convinced that this idea of racial supremacy is at the core of the colonial idea, let me quote to you from a recent speech by a great friend of the United States, Carlos Romulo, the delegate from the Philippines, in his opening speech to the Bandung Conference.

This is what General Romulo said:

"I have said that besides the issues of colonialism and political freedom, all of us here are concerned with the matter of racial equality. This is a touchstone, I think, for most of us assembled here and the peoples we represent. The systems and manners of it have varied, but there has not been and there is not a Western colonial regime which has not imposed, to a greater or lesser degree, on the people it ruled, the doctrine of their own racial inferiority. We have known, and some of us still know, the searing experience of being demeaned in our own lands, of being systematically relegated to subject status not only politically and economically and militarily—but racially as well. Here was a stigma that could be applied to rich and poor alike, to prince and slave, boss man and workingman, landlord and peasant, scholar and ignoramus. To bolster his rule, to justify his own power to himself, Western white man assumed that his superiority lay in his very genes, in the color of his skin. . ."

The Russians understand this: and they have been making a major drive to win the minds of the people of Asia, the Near East, and Africa. The Russians' technique is to identify themselves with hostility to colonialism and imperialism and affirmatively to put Russia on the side of partnership, that is of intergration, with the people of all these formerly colonized areas. No wonder the Russians have been doing so well with all these people. The United States must do something about this. We cannot let the Communists win this battle, as they have been doing.

* * * *

Let me now talk about some practical measures to get this world-wide integration I have been talking about.

The fact that integration is being worked out and is going forward in this country, in my mind, gives us a substantial asset. It gives us an understanding of the problem and an insight into the emotional attitudes involved.

I don't mean to suggest that we must seek, and get, integration solely to further our foreign policy objectives.

I believe that integration in the United States has a significance wholly apart from its effect abroad, for, in fact, what we are witnessing in this country today is a clear-cut victory of national principles and beliefs over deeply ingrained emotional attitudes and deeply entrenched customs and social forms.

But it is also a fact that recognition of integration as a world-wide phenomenon and success in reaching solutions here, within our own country, will redound to our credit in all the other parts of the world where racial inequality has been experienced. If, on the other hand, we fail at home, we will have little credit with the peoples abroad who are also concerned with the same question.

It is obvious, therefore, that it is of the highest

importance to us that we get to work on this problem.

I suggest that the basic weapon for us to use is the weapon of knowledge. When one has a problem about which there are violent emotional differences of opinion, the best approach to a solution is to get at the basic truths and to consider as dispassionately as possible the facts with which one has to deal. In other words, knowledge is power. Knowledge applied to this process of integration will produce signifcant results. If the full light of knowledge is brought to bear on it, the barriers to full integration, world-wide and within these United States, will yield much more quckly than you may think.

In answering the challenge of the technological revolution, the great institutions of higher learning created centers that worked ceaselessly on revealing the secrets of the atom.

To prepare for our role in the political revolution, I believe it essential to return to the academic resources that this great nation contains.

Now I know that various studies are being made on this question, both as it exists in our own country and abroad. But I think I am right in saying that there is no one center where the process of integration is studied in all its aspects. It seems to me that a very valuable start can be made by creating such a center. The center I have in mind would, as I say, be a focal point for study of all the problems of integration on a world-wide basis. It would recognize the interdependence of the domestic problem with the international one.

I would see this center as having two general functions. One would be, as I say, research into the facts and emotions of the problem, world-wide, the purpose of which is to be to bring knowledge to bear on the facts.

But I would not confine this idea merely to the function of study, indispensible as that study is. I envision this center as an integrated microcosm of those societies in which our young people will be working. I believe that living in such a setting will better equip Americans to divest themselves of those preconceived stereotypes that will bar them in their assignments abroad from communicating our essence, our policy, to the new free peoples of the world.

In other words, I see in this center a postgraduate six months of interneship that would bring a new perspective intellectually and emotionally to the future USIA staffer to Ceylon or the future sales representative of U.S. Steel to Ghana.

I propose the following: that a Southern college or university take up this vital project. Under its auspices, I suggest that a group of distinguished social scientists who are separately interested in this area be brought together to form the initial planning group for the proposed center.

The group should be interdisciplinary. It should include political scientists, economists, sociologists, psychologists, social psychologists, geographers, and specialists trained in the Asia, Africa and Near East areas. I believe that their recommendations should be formally stated to the leadership of the political, business and industrial communities of this country.

I suggest that the first of these institutes might most appropriately originate in the South—not because I think that this is a challenge which belongs to any one region of our country, but because if it were to begin in the South, it would be free of any charge that there was meddling by people of the North, or other parts of the country where the problem was less acute, with the affairs of the South, where the problem is more difficult.

And then another reason, too. Much of the best thinking on integration has come from men and women in the South. What is more natural and sensible than to take advantage of this skill?

And then too, I would hope that on the basis of this one center, other centers might grow in all parts of the country, all to the end that we, the United States, would take the lead in bringing knowledge to bear on this problem.

Perhaps we cannot expect to go that fast. And so my specific suggestion is that one single center be started as the pilot plant for the purpose of using the techniques of knowledge to make a breakthrough toward a world-wide solution of this, one of the most intransigent and important problems of our time.

* * * *

I realize that this is a subject on which you who are graduating here today cannot take the initiative. I put it to you, however, in the hope that if you find merit in it, you may think it is worth your support.

I congratulate you on your graduation here today, and I wish you all happiness in your future lives.

HAMPTON IN TRANSITION

Presented by Edward L. Greenfield & Co.

April 19, 1957

A Program of Planning
and Communication
for Hampton Institute

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THE GOAL

Hampton Institute faces a serious challenge to its continuous existence as a valid functioning part of American college education. Contributing factors are revolutionary changes -- actual or impending -- induced by the Supreme Court decision on integration, the wider ambitions of Negro students and the increasingly complex needs of modern society.

To help meet this challenge, a public relations program for Hampton must be designed to:

1. Break down obstacles to and create positive forces working toward integration on the Hampton campus.

2. Help create a new image of Hampton capable of performing a vital function in the new college pattern of education.

3. Communicate this new image to the relevant national audiences.

Among the desired results of such a program are:

1. Formation of a student body broadly representative in talents, geographic distribution, scholastic standards, race and other criteria of American colleges and universities.

2. A solid basis of prestige and identification with Hampton for the Hampton graduate and undergraduate.

3. The interest of potential sources of financial support.

4. An active and enthusiastic alumni.

5. Wider knowledge and appreciation of Hampton in national elite groups.

6. Acceptance and respect from the local community for the new Hampton.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING HAMPTON

The Supreme Court decision against segregation in schools is a towering watershed in the progress of the Negro toward full citizenship.

At the same time, the decision poses a serious challenge to Negro educational institutions.

Hampton, although theoretically interracial, has functioned as a primarily Negro college and vocational school. Founded 90 years ago, its curriculum is still structured to some extent to fit a concept of the Negro and his place in society prevalent at that time.

Since then the concept of the Negro has changed radically.

So has the society.

To carve for itself a position of influence and prestige in future integrated college education, Hampton must develop a program which not only fits but actually pioneers in the changing educational patterns of our time.

The main obstacles which Hampton faces in the development of such a program are:

1. Racial tensions in the community. The Supreme Court decision has created tensions in Virginia which work against any extended integration of the Hampton student body, whereas in neighboring West Virginia the state college for Negroes is now nearly half white.

2. Diversion of Negro students to integrated colleges and universities. More progressive Southern states are beginning to admit Negroes and Northern universities are enlarging their scholarship opportunities.

These factors -- combined with the desire for status and prestige associated with various educational institutions -- can be counted on to divert many top-flight students who might otherwise attend Hampton at the present time.

Were it not for the great increase in college applications across the nation, Hampton and its sister schools might be in immediate, serious trouble.

By 1965, when the "war baby" days are ended, Hampton should be prepared for the possibility of an educational buyers' market.

3. Scholastic and admission standards. Ideally Hampton should have about 1500 applicants for every freshman class, a ratio of four for each one admitted. At the present time, the ratio is closer to two to one. Considered in relation to a public relations program aimed at increasing enrollment — these figures pose a dilemma.

In the long run, to operate in an integrated situation and compete in the public mind with other colleges, Hampton should raise its scholastic and admission standards.

But it must weigh this proposition against the fact that some of its present appeal to Negroes lies in its less competitive curriculum.

4. Wider horizons for the Negro student. As the status of the American Negro improves, his ambitions will demand wider horizons. It is already evident at Hampton that the vocational desires of students are reaching into higher skills and professions.

The distribution and substance of Hampton's facilities do not adequately reflect this change.

Business, education , general studies and nursing are on the increase, while art, music, home economics and industrial education enrollments are considerably below capacity.

5. Educational opportunities attractive to white students. Without present racial tensions in the community to consider, it might reasonably be expected that the present nationwide shortage of college facilities would encourage enrollment of white students at Hampton.

But even with ideal community relations, it is our belief that a psychological block might well exist in the mind of a white student considering enrollment in a primarily Negro institution. Without further research,

we submit as assumptions that (a) the white student would feel "out of place" and "an oddball" (b) that he would fear loss of status and possible bad effects on job opportunities and (c) that he would associate Hampton with a different and possibly inferior type of education. Furthermore, we feel that this attitude may carry over to Negro students as integration at the college level spreads.

We therefore recommend for consideration as one of the challenges facing Hampton the creation of specific educational situations which will short-circuit such inhibitions.

6. Alumni relations. For its new program, Hampton should win the acceptance and wherever possible the enthusiastic support of alumni. It is our belief that at present the Hampton alumni relations program is inadequate for this and other purposes. In developing such a program, consideration must be given the fact that Hampton did not become a college until 1920 and did not abolish its high school until 1931. Graduates of the latter group are thus in control of the alumni organization.

HAMPTON'S ASSETS

An effective public relations program is geared not only to liabilities but to assets. To some extent these determine the most advantageous and economical course to follow.

Hampton owns many such assets:

The administration and the trustees have demonstrated their intention to enhance the prestige of Hampton and compete for a significant role for the college in an integrated United States.

Hampton's ninety years of experience and tradition in education are important resources.

There is ample acreage allowing for expansion of campus facilities.

Despite salaries which are slightly below the national average, the faculty is a good one, and the problem is to hold its present standard.

Many prospective students can be attracted by prideful associations with Negro history and traditions.

At present a Negro may lead a more normal undergraduate life as a member of a majority.

Sons and daughters of alumni are channeled to Hampton by family tradition.

Tuition and living expenses are even less than many Northern state colleges.

Geographical distribution of the present student body is good, but room for improvement remains. (Too many of the undergraduates are from urban areas and not enough come from professional and semiprofessional families).

THE PROGRAM

Edward L. Greenfield & Co. offers a program for Hampton Institute which falls into four categories:

Community Relations

Curriculum Planning

Communications

Evaluation

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

White Virginia must eventually accept the fact of an integrated society.

Hampton Institute can perform a great service directed toward easing racial tensions by undertaking a well-considered and knowledgeable program of community relations.

Need for a Survey

A survey should be made among citizens of the Tidewater area as part of the foundation work in such a program.

Using age, geographical background and other significant sociological data, such a survey would seek to provide an accurate reflection of the image which now exists of Hampton in various sections of the community.

It would look for indications as to the course vis-a-vis the community in preparing for integration on the Hampton campus. (In doing so it would define with considerable precision areas of suspicion and resistance and those where support for Hampton could be solicited. And it would provide insights as to how resistance could best be neutralized).

The survey would also be designed to provide an accurate picture of the changing nature of the population, caused by such developments as the influx of Northerners and Westerners to the military installations.

INTEGRATION

Conditioning Southern White Attitudes to Integration At Hampton

We strongly recommend that the tactics employed to neutralize antagonism, win over neutralism and reinforce favorable attitudes toward a program of integration at Hampton be based on the results of the survey inquiring into community attitudes.

Tactical devices based on our *a priori* assumptions include:

I. Exploitation of the fact that the arrival of white students on the Hampton campus will be voluntary reverse integration -- white students coming to a primarily Negro college.

II. We anticipate that such a program will at first arouse little more than derision from extremist elements in the area. As the program proves a success, however, radical white leaders will perceive the threat to their goals inherent in such a success and can be expected to mount both covert and open opposition.

Before this resistance is mobilized, every effort should be made to reinforce the Hampton position.

A basic first move would be to create a foundation of support among the alumni and within the Board of Directors.

Secondly, an appeal should be made to the intelligence of Southern leaders, who seem capable of adjustment, and to the silent but undoubtedly substantial group of white Southerners who are resigned to, or would welcome, integration. This appeal should stress the inevitability of integration and picture the Hampton effort as an approach to realities, a workshop in world integration, an honest effort to define and solve the variety of emotional conflicts and situations arising from integration.

A center, having as its function the study of these conflicts and situations in the world, in the South, and on the Hampton campus, could well become an integral part of this effort.

Such a program could develop to the point where Hampton becomes a powerful symbol in the struggle for integrated schools -- a "pilot plant" of integration in the South.

Reinforcing Favorable Attitudes of New Residents

New residents from outside the South should be of special concern to Hampton in its community relations effort.

Many whose attitudes toward the Negro are favorable or neutral slip or are pressured into acceptance of the prevailing local attitude when they come to live in a Southern town.

Through a meaningful community program, Hampton can create points of departure for more enlightened race relations in the community as a whole.

And it can offer an alternative to unthinking acceptance of archaic emotions and beliefs.

Serving the Community

Additional information should be sought on how best Hampton can serve the community in development of adult education programs, cultural activities, etc.

We also recommend that ways be sought in increase faculty and student participation in community activities.

A Community Museum

We suggest that a museum dedicated to the Tidewater area and its history be established on the Hampton campus in cooperation, if possible, with local historical groups.

Tradition and historical associations in history-conscious Virginia can thus be associated with Hampton.

And conversely, Hampton and its past will be linked with that of the community.

Such a project would, we feel, arouse sympathetic interest among a substantial group of responsible Virginians.

Tactical Exploitation of New Situations

New situations, impossible to foresee, will undoubtedly arise which can be used favorably in improving relations between community and college.

Others will also arise which could cause severe damage unless decisive and correct action is taken.

Responsible officials, including the publicity representative on the spot, should make it their business to be attuned to such developments.

If necessary, public relations counsel should be alerted.

CURRICULUM PLANNING

We feel strongly that to create a new and valid image of Hampton, the curriculum must be strengthened.

These resources now exist on the Hampton campus and in the Tidewater area for the creation of two or three departments of national importance, departments whose reputations can arouse a desire to enroll at Hampton in prospective students irrespective of color or regional origin.

A School of Architecture and Industrial Design

Hampton's industrial arts division, whose future is now clouded by falling enrollment, possesses most of the necessary components for a fully adequate School of Architecture and Industrial Design. Such a development would utilize the craft skills of a high order now available at Hampton. It would combine them with modern theory in related fields such as Applied Art, Industrial Design, Landscape Architecture and Newspaper and Magazine Planning.

This merger of theory and practice, the alliance of "book-learning" and manual skills, would revitalize the Division of Technology. It would solve the troublesome problem of the relationship between vocational training and scholarship. By adding several key courses taught by educators of high academic standing, Hampton can thus provide a solid and modern program in this area capable of meeting the most exacting academic requirements.

More important from the public relations point of view, Hampton will be able to stress that the college has taken the Bauhaus tradition, with its useful insistence on welding the daring of theory to the exacting requirements of craft skills, and has adapted it to the current needs of American industry, commerce, architecture and art.

Such a school can be one of the most important and admired characteristics of the new Hampton image.

A Permanent Center for the Study of World Integration

In discussions with authorities in Cambridge, New Haven and New York, we have engendered a lively interest among social scientists. In addition, they have expressed a willingness to contribute their services as advisors, and as guests and visiting lecturers.

We strongly advise that a comprehensive program be drawn up for a permanent center for the study of world integration and that this program be used to adduce financial support from one of the major foundations.

Such a move in itself would be of the greatest value from the public relations point of view. The existence of such a center would go far toward imposing a national image of Hampton as an imaginative and outstanding educational institution.

A Program to Utilize Talent at Military Installations

The heavy concentration of military installations in the Tidewater area provides a pool of physicists and mathematicians who would doubtless be willing to conduce their talents, on a part-time basis, to any worth-while program that Hampton may conceive. This proposal naturally dovetails with previous suggestions in the area of community relations.

EVALUATION AND SELF-EVALUATION

I. We feel that an evaluation of Hampton facilities and curriculum made by acknowledged authorities in the field would have substantive and public relations value.

It is our view that previous evaluation efforts have been sketchy and inadequate. We suggest that an authoritative evaluation can objectify for those conservative elements within the Institute itself, the need for change and adjustment and thus add more weight to the argument for change.

II. We recommend that the thinking of the administration, faculty and responsible members of the student body be usefully channeled in a program of self-evaluation.

III. As a corrollary to this evaluation, we recommend a survey of selected high school seniors and their parents to determine what their wishful image of a college is, to delineate their image of Hampton as compared with other colleges and to examine the inherent contrasts.

Change of Name

As an important public relations measure, we recommend that the name of Hampton Institute be changed to Hampton College.

We feel that the word "Institute" has associations that conflict with the new Hampton.

Since Hampton is a college and no longer a vocational school, the name should reflect this change.

COMMUNICATIONS

We believe that the above proposals and others will furnish the basis for a positive public relations image for Hampton.

With such a foundation, we are confident that Hampton can move in the following ways to communicate this image to its best advantage.

Communications and a National Image of Hampton

The creation of a permanent center for the study of integration and the School of Architecture and Design has good publicity potentialities in trade publications and educational magazines.

It will also be self-evident that a significant change in the nature and direction of the Hampton curriculum is being undertaken.

Mass media newspapers and magazines with an interest in developments in education will be interested in these events.

It is our belief that a continuing flow of publicity can be elicited along these lines.

As the community relations program gathers momentum and takes effect, it will be another source for interesting newspaper stories and magazine articles in both mass media and more specialized fields.

A regular newsletter to alumni and friends of the school describing the changes at Hampton and furnishing routine news of the campus should be an important channel in the general communications effort.

The mailing list of alumni and correspondents should be supplemented by selective mailing lists of educators and potential financial contributors.

Lectures by the President of Hampton and other notables can be used successfully to communicate the new Hampton image. But care should be exercised to select audiences where their message will have a maximum effect.

Elite groups of educators and potential financial supporters of Hampton can be contacted. Such associations should be made in a pragmatic and informal way, utilizing the Board of Directors and other friends of Hampton.

As noted above, the newsletter plays a role in this effort.

Distinguished visitors and lecturers can be encouraged to come to Hampton in greater numbers than at present, bringing with them their prestige and publicity potential and taking away with them an impression of a vital and imaginative campus life.

A New York Center of Operations

The foregoing phase of the communications program -- the spreading of the Hampton image nationally -- can best be carried out from a base of operations in New York City, the communications and media center of the coutry, and the best single potential source of financial support.

Alumni Relations

We have chosen to include alumni relations in the section on communications because Hampton's alumni can be one of the most effective communications channels.

We can foresee two phases of an alumni relations program to be carried out by the President and the campus publicity representative:

A. Winning of alumni support to the program for a new Hampton. Toward this effort, talks by the President and other Hampton officials at alumni meetings and convocations on campus are one vital tool. The newsletter is another. Important, too, is the enlistment of powerful individual alumni behind the "new Hampton" standard.

B. Inspiring an active alumni solicitation of high school students and parents in their areas and possible lectures by alumni in their local communities on the attractions of the new Hampton.

Role of Public Relations Counsel and Campus Publicity Representative

The campus publicity representative is strategically situated to handle the day-to-day and week-to-week news breaks emanating from Hampton, to handle magazine and newsletter publication along the general public relations line outlined in this presentation, to make speeches to appropriate audiences and to conduct the current operations of the community and alumni relations programs.

Gregg, Alan

October 22, 1956

Dear Allan:

Thank you for your letter of October 12th.

I am extremely sorry to hear about your illness and sincerely hope that you are now well on the road to complete recovery. As we all know, these things are often apt to take a little while, especially for one who has so often put aside all his needs in order to fulfill those of his fellow humans. I feel sure your recovery will be speeded by the thought of majestic peace in the atmosphere of Big Sur.

If the people at the Devreux Foundation in the field of child psychiatry approach me, I shall be glad to discuss with them the project they have in mind. Up to this point, I have not heard from them.

As ever,

Dr. Alan Gregg
Big Sur, California

fc

The following is from Alan Gregg

October 12, 1956

Dear Ed:

The main purpose of this note is to introduce to you, if they approach you, a sober and sensible outfit called the Devreux Foundation in the field of child Psychiatry, whose director John M. Barcley has just written me that they may approach you to run an interview with Dr. Robert Felix of the Mental Health Division of the U.S.P.H.S., Dr. Winifred Overholser of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, Dr. Francis Braceland of Hartford and either Bill or Karl Menninger, and myself.

To my great regret I had in late September what looks like a small stroke and if for no wrose reason than common sense I should not take any such obligations now but that need not preclude my writing you that they are I think good people to deal with, and that it is important for the lay attitude toward psychiatric problems be more patient and hopeful and generous and less aversive intolerant and neglectful than is now the case. Study and research are my main faiths and a public backing for them my chief hope. And I am retired by feeling that pretending that we have the answers already amounts to a dangerous over simplification of what we used. Best greetings and good wishes to you. I admire what you are doing and the fine consistency with which you do it. Yours as ever.

ALAN GREGG
BIG SUR
CALIFORNIA

October 12
1956

Dear Ed:

The main purpose of this note is to introduce to you, if they approach you, a sober and sensible outfit called the Devereux Foundation in the field of child Psychiatry, whose Director John M Barclay has just written me that they may approach you to run an interview with Drs Robert Felix of the Mental Health Division of the U.S.P.H.S, Dr Winfred Overholser of St Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, Dr Francis Braceland of Hartford and either Bill or Karl Menninger, and myself.

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Best greetings and good wishes to you. I admire what you are doing and the fine consistency with which you do it.

Yours as ever

Alan Gregg.

Greyber, Howard

November 20, 1957

Dear Dr. Greyber:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of October 17th. I was out of the office for a couple of weeks due to illness and am somewhat behind hand in my correspondence.

Your suggestion of a series of television programs called IDEAS FROM SCIENCE is a most interesting one, however, I cannot concern myself with it personally, since I am fully occupied with my own programs.

I think that perhaps Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs might be interested in looking further into the matter and am, therefore, passing your letter along to him.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Howard D. Greyber
General Electric Company
Research Laboratory
Post Office Box 1088
Schenectady, New York

mcc

Griffin, H.K.

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
U. S. NAVAL BASE
NORFOLK 11, VIRGINIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 2, 1956

No Ans.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On March 14, the 15,000 officers and men of the Navy's Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force will celebrate their Fourteenth Anniversary.

Born in the desperate early months of World War II, the "Amphibs" opened for business with nine officers and one converted troop transport. Within five months, Marines had been landed in assault at Guadalcanal and, within eight months, American soldiers had stormed ashore from Navy landing craft on the beaches of North Africa in historic "Operation Torch."

Sixty-one major amphibious assault landings were carried out by the Navy during World War II. All were successful!

Today, beginning the 15th year of existence as a permanent arm of the Navy, the Amphibious Force of the Atlantic Fleet is keeping pace with the rapid developments of modern naval warfare. Together with their fellow amphibians of the Fleet Marine Force, they are constantly at work to ensure that they will be ready successfully to carry the fight across the seas to the enemy in any future conflict.

In view of your continuing interest in our Armed Forces, I thought you would like to be informed of this occasion. Perhaps you will find it possible to bring the Amphibious Anniversary to the attention of your audience on Wednesday, March 14.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. K. Griffin Jr.

H. K. GRIFFIN, JR.
Lieutenant Commander
United States Navy
Public Information Officer

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, New York

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

Grimes

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1957 APR 3 PM 3 45

SYA954

SY RKA126 NL PD=RK NEW YORK NY 3=

EDWARD R MORROW

=COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

No interest

HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO CONTACT YOU SOONER AS YOU SUGGESTED, HAVE BEEN OUT OF TOWN ON LOCATION AND JUST RETURNED A FEW WEEKS AGO IN COLBEES YOU SHOWED SOME INTEREST IN A SHOW WE DISCUSSED BASED ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IF YOU CARE TO DISCUSS THIS FURTHER, AT YOUR CONVENIENCE COULD YOU CONTACT ME AT WILTON PRODUCTIONS 40 EAST 49 ST PL 3-0320 SINCERELY=

=JACK GRIMES

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Monday, November 28

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Last summer I went with an English theatrical troup (Theatre Workshop of London) to play in Poland at a Youth Festival for Peace. We were chosen to go after having made a successful run at the Paris festival of Dramatic Art. I went with some hesitation (I was the only American in the troup) but with a great desire to see what was happening on the other side of the "Iron Curtain". I have come back with the belief that the American people should be well-represented

the last ten years) that they lost the point of the festival, that is, peace, and their supporters by propagandizing.

In 1957 there will be another festival in Moscow. I would like to see a large delegation and a play or a musical show appear from the United States.

May I talk to you about this? I have a great deal of faith in your knowledge and judgement and I would appreciate your advice on what to do.

My only introduction to you was some years ago when we played

at the next festival.

There were three hun
young people there from al
world, including one thousa
five hundred from Denmark
Italians, one thousand fro
thirty-four Americans. The
British delegation, with whom
ranged from die-hard Tories
Communists.

The festival, although
munist country, not very p
Communists have evidently
was, I learned, the fifth of s

undred thousand
all parts of the
usand from England,
ark, fifteen hundred
from France and
the politics of the
whom I lived,
ies to fervent

ugh held in a Com-
political. The
found (this
of such festivals in

baseball together at the Atlass's farm in Wheaton, Illinois.

I hope to hear from you soon,

Sincerely,
Elinor Griswold

21 West 89th St.
New York 24

LYcaum 5-2642

Groth file

Madras January 18th
As from -American Consulate General,
Calcutta, India

Dear Mr Murrow:

Enclosed are a few items which I think will interest you They should have been sent you when they appeared, but I find the days slip by as rapidly here as in Colorado Springs and that as a result much remains undone. In spite of this tardiness, I think you will be repaid by reading the enclosures for they give two Indian points of view on two subjects. The first gives editorial opinion of The Times of India, which as you know, appears in Bombay. The second is an editorial from a small quarterly, also appearing in Bombay, called QUEST.

The Times of India editorial on our Secretary of State appeared on December 18 th, but it might almost have been written since the LIFE article appeared. In any event, from this distance one may perhaps be excused from wondering when these demonstrations of how NOT to win friends and favorably influence people will cease. As a retired Foreign Service office I may also possibly be excused from wondering how the man who condemned John Davies for ineptitude and a lack of understanding of the responsibilities of his job can say and do the things JFD has of late without incurring the slightest disapproval from highly placed persons in Republican governmental circles

I hope you are flourishing. I continue to miss your daily comments and would love to know your private reaction to some of these recent happenings However, I am grateful for ~~the fine opportunity of being in this interest~~ ing country at this time. Warm regards and all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

Edward M. Groth

Edward M Groth

Edward R Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System
NEW YORK CITY

PS I asked B H Blackwells Ltd. at Oxford to send you WAGING PEACE. I hope that brochure reached you and that after last summer's vacation, you found an hour to have a look at SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER, the receipt of which you kindly acknowledged before you left New York the end of June

Dec 8

THE TIMES OF INDIA

THROUGH INDIAN EYES

The Misfortune Of Being Mr. Dulles

By ONLOOKER

THE late King Faisal I of Iraq who disliked Lloyd George because of his Arab policy was once asked by T. E. Lawrence what he thought of the British Empire.

"It reminds me," said Faisal, "of a desert caravan. From afar the empire like a caravan with its train of camels, its dragomen and camp followers looks impressive. But when it is near you perceive that the caravan, like your empire, is led by a donkey."

PROVOCATIVE

Mr. Dulles's latest incursion into international politics might lead some to suspect that the parallel could be extended across the Atlantic. If the Dulles-Cunha statement was bad enough the U.S. Secretary of State's subsequent embellishments make it even more provocative.

Does it not occur to Mr. Dulles that by describing Goa as a "Portuguese province" and denying that it is a colony he blows sky-high two of Washington's most cherished dogmas? If Goa and Macao are provinces so presumably are Latvia and Estonia. If it is not colonialism for a foreign country to hold Goa and Macao then it cannot be imperialism for Russia to dominate Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Is Soviet imperialism then a myth and not the grim reality which Washington has so far portrayed it as being?

The second dogma which Dulles destroys is that the United States is no supporter of colonialism. According to his own interpretation the joint U.S.-Portuguese communique virtually underwrites colonialism since Mr. Dulles, by describing Goa as a "Portuguese province" commits the United States to defending colonialism in a part of Asia. No longer can America say that she does not back colonialism. Even Britain, Portugal's "oldest ally", has not gone to the length that Washington has.

With one stroke Dulles has destroyed two vital props of American foreign policy. The U.S. Secretary of State explains that his joint declaration with Dr. Cunha was prompted by recent Russian statements in India. He complains that the Soviet leaders are trying to foment trouble between the East and West. The irony is that with his own declaration Mr. Dulles has succeeded in doing precisely that. Indeed if Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev were seeking an ally to foster their plans they have found one in a totally unexpected quarter.

The net effect of the U.S.-Portuguese communique as embellished by the Dulles version is of the most serious, even grave import. In Onlooker's opinion its impact on Indo-American relations will be far more deleterious than the consequences of even U.S. military aid to Pakistan for stated bluntly the declaration carries two obvious implications. It is motivated by a spirit of hostility to India. Of even more serious import, such a gesture can only imply that Washington is writing off India from the democratic slate.

The consequences of such folly are incalculable and may be irreparable. What Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev have been attempting to do in a strenuous whirlwind tour of India and Burma through a series of carefully worked-out speeches Mr. Dulles has succeeded in achieving from an armchair in Washington. He has widened the gulf between East and West, between the Occident and the Orient, and pushed to a point his present policy might result in edging India out of the democratic camp and tipping her into the outstretched arms of the totalitarian world.

DANGER

The danger here is more real than many Western observers realise. In India exist the classic conditions in which Communism thrives, and if despite a low standard of living, unemployment and economic frustration Marxism has not made much headway it is due as much to the inherent stupidity of the Indian Communist party as to Mr. Nehru's dynamic leadership of the country. Nehru is in fact the surest safeguard which this country possesses against Communism. To alienate him might result in driving India into courses which cannot be of advantage either to the West or to the democratic cause.

Onlooker has had occasion to criticise the over-exuberance of the welcome accorded to our Soviet guests and the danger of the mass mind equating this welcome with approval of Soviet policies. Mr. Nehru has however been at pains to make clear even during the tour of the Russian leaders that India pursues her independent course and stands committed to neither bloc. If Mr. Dulles calculated that his demarche would take some warmth out of the cordiality displayed to our Soviet guests he could have made no more maladroit move. The effect, if any, will be precisely the contrary. And add to rather than lighten Mr. Nehru's already considerable burdens.

Nor could the joint U.S.-Portuguese declaration have been more ill-timed since it followed close on the Prime Minister's Calcutta speech wherein he remarked forcefully on the silence of various countries on the Goa issue. For Washington to counter this in the way it did was more than a provocative challenge. It was an unfriendly act.

Few men could be more depressed or dismayed by the turn in events than the able, earnest and genuinely sincere representative of the United States in this country. Mr. John Sherman Cooper has discharged a difficult and delicate task with conspicuous success. He came to India at a time when the political climate was supercharged with suspicion of American motives and actions, and no American in India has laboured more patiently and perseveringly to dispel the clouds of misunderstanding than he. To have his work blighted by a blast from Washington must be a bitter blow.

By and large, the British have been far wiser and maturer than the Americans in their reactions to the Soviet visit. Despite provocation, they have maintained their poise and perspective, and the latest statement of Mr. Anthony Nutting, British Minister of State, is an admirable performance. "This kind of childish nonsense," he remarked referring to some of the more provocative Russian utterances "is not very flattering to the intelligence of their Asian audience". It certainly is not. And the more discerning of that audience, as of all audiences, is not easily taken in.

PIQUE

Washington would be wise to show a similar degree of restraint, and not to let political pique run away with political judgment. The debris of the damage done by the Dulles detente will take some time and much goodwill to clear. But it can be done provided Washington shows more circumspection and maturity in its attitudes and latitudes. If Indo-American goodwill continues it is not because of but despite Mr. Dulles.

OURS IS THE GLORY

Mr. Dulles and the Portuguese Foreign Minister had discussions on matters of mutual interest.

Dec 6 TT

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Illusion Of Spirituality

By VIDURA

THE difficult and unenviable task of attempting an explanation of our present mental malaise must be undertaken. Most cohering groups are apt to cherish certain illusions. Once established, these take a stronger hold on thought than the most valid of proved facts. Words and actions are judged in relation to them. Such as confirm them, encourage them, strengthen them, win approval. Such as do not are considered deplorable.

SUPREMACY

Very many of us in India cherish strongly two illusions. The first is that we are a spiritual people. We feel we, in the mass, are specially endowed with a power and quality not given to others. Individually, the number of us who are dishonest, selfish, worldly, may not be very different from that in many other countries. But taken together as a nation, why, we undoubtedly rank in the world of the spirit high above almost all, if not all, others. The sublimity of our sages, the renunciation of our saints, the non-material political technique of the Mahatma, surely these are sufficient proofs of our spiritual supremacy, if indeed any proofs are needed. That many among the wise of other lands have been as profound, among the saintly as devoted, is brushed aside as almost sacrilegious. That the Mahatma, besides being a pious and brave man, was also a statesman of a high order, who knew that policy to be successful must be fashioned in accordance with the nature of one's instruments and of one's opponents, appears quite irrelevant. Fundamentally, this is a highly spiritual nation. Let him, who dare deny, beware.

This illusion carried into the international sphere, produces strange consequences. We look down as from a height upon the common relations and conduct of nations. Our speech is lofty. We hold we have a right to reprimand, to advise, to guide. Are we not basically spiritual and does not that mean that our views must be right? We forget that we too are a great nation, with all a great nation's errors and strivings, and that if the number of these is not many more, it may well be because of the inadequacy of our strength.

And so, to digress for a moment from the main theme, we have the spectacle of the ex-Governor-General of India, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, demanding, as of right and as a measure of what is right, that the less aggressive and dangerous side in the prevailing world situation should dismantle, and abandon the use of, its most important weapon in order to induce the other side, still armed, to trust it. Nor does this sage counsellor pause to consider what reception such advice would have from his own political colleagues if he were to offer it to the Government of India about Kashmir. Are not the Pakistanis at least as worthy of trust as the Bolsheviks? Why not rely on the goodness that must necessarily be aroused in their breasts by the unique Indian gesture of marching the thousands of troops now in Kashmir, out of it? It surely could not be that they would be so cruel as to take advantage of the opportunity to march in and settle down.

GOODNESS

A further and worse consequence follows from this illusion of spirituality. We begin to lean heavily in foreign affairs towards those who readily admit in words our goodness and high-mindedness. The Bolsheviks have taken the measure of our feelings. They re-assure us as to our spirituality. Hastily pushing to the back of their minds their former bitterly-phrased attacks on our leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and the Prime Minister, they now speak of them only in terms of the highest respect. Almost do they treat them as if they were authentic heroes of the Soviet Pantheon, praising their idealism, endorsing their good intentions. "Neutralism", say they, certainly, nothing could be better. "Panchshila;" of course, we are entirely with you. "No power blocs"; undoubtedly, the Soviet empire not being considered one. And so it goes on, we feeling what excellent people they are, how wonderfully they have overcome their handicaps, they being marvellously tickled at the easy way in which they have managed to make us forget both their true nature and their real mission.

The West, on the other hand, is not particularly enthusiastic about our spirituality. It looks doubtfully at many of our policies. It warns us that our indulgence in some of them may cost us dear, that we face the same danger as it. Such crudity, we feel, such common, materialistic people! How very different from the warm-hearted, emotional Russians, the ancient, cultured Chinese, who declare eternal friendship and continuous approval with such fervour!

The other feeling that contributes to our malaise is the illusion from which we suffer that the achievements of the current five year plan are entirely our own, and that we shall be able to succeed in the second five year plan similarly by our own efforts. In reality, of course, foreign aid was a valuable factor in the first plan, and there is very little likelihood of the second plan actually reaching anything like the figure being mentioned now unless eight hundred to a thousand crores of foreign aid becomes available. Our authorities presumably know this. But a reluctance seems to overcome them in mentioning it. We would all so much rather ignore it, and we appear quite upset at the idea that the West, from which almost all the aid came in the past, will not come forward with a substantial offer for the next plan without waiting to be asked. How lacking in understanding, not to do a simple thing like that! And so, we fume and fret and try to feel encouraged by the thought of Communist approval and Communist aid.

INTERESTS

Not, of course, that in the long run it would not be the most sensible thing for the West to do to make the offer of its own accord. Its essential interests are the same as ours, so that for it our success in economic achievement, leading to our continuance as a democracy, would be self-insurance. And the wise, when insuring, do not bother overmuch about any considerations except the directly relevant. But that is another matter. It does not palliate or excuse our own confusedly indignant thinking. Ill-health of the mind can be extremely dangerous. It is within the power of this country to overcome it.

FROM THE QUARTERLY

QUEST (Bombay)

Dec-January issue

editorial

THE national scene today is composed of co-existing contradictory elements whose resolution is nobody's business. You can be a declared believer in national unity and support sectarian, communal, linguistic or class-obsessed groupings. Ideological commitment to plain living and high thinking imposes no limitations in the pursuit of the world's goods. Faith in non-violence is accompanied by pride in India's growing armed forces. Democratic convictions are the most accommodating of all; love of dictators and their murderous ways does not inhibit their self-righteous rhetoric. Almost any outlook is compatible with socialism. The practice of a commendable if vague liberalism does not prevent fellow-travelling. Westernisation in externals as well as in unconscious attitudes generates chauvinistic cultural nationalism; the sounder inner values of both Eastern and Western civilization are submerged in a mindless struggle for power, prestige and material prosperity.

These contradictions have little relation to the variety which makes for richness. They are more like neurotic conflicts which disintegrate the personality and rob it of the ability to create or construct. On a national scale, their major effect is to *obscure reality*—political, economic and cultural. This reality frequently breaks through the facade of our public life and blackens the image of ourselves in which we most ardently believe. For a nation, as for an individual, a reasonably accurate picture of itself is indispensable for *qualitative* development.

Outbursts of mass violence met by police firing are now almost regular features of the Indian scene. Exposures of corruption in high places followed by a refusal of those in power to take a serious view of it, are equally common. These phenomenon are mentioned not only as symptoms of a national disease, but also as pointing to a basic flaw in our political assumptions. All political effort is directed in favour of or against organised authority, to further the interests of groups or classes, to assert the rights of certain communities (in the widest sense) or to sway the masses according to the varying needs of a strategy for power. In a democracy, a different kind of political effort is constantly necessary, for the creation of a knowledgeable public on all levels of culture. This is where the role of the intellectual comes in, to raise and discuss those fundamental questions which it is the natural function of power to avoid. It might be called disinterested political effort. There is very little of it today in India.

S

It is time that the task of thinking out our programmes and values is taken more seriously. The confrontation of ideals which will result is bound to do good, in contrast to the present confusion between them.

No recent event has so thoroughly exposed this confusion as the welcome to Marshall Bulganin and Mr. N. Krushchev. The requirements of courtesy or even 'spontaneous' expressions of enthusiasm were deliberately exceeded through adoption of the most despicable techniques of mass manipulation, normally used behind the Iron Curtain. It is astonishing that there are few protests against the exploitation of children and students for political purposes. In this as in other matters, the employment of a double standard in which political expediency overrules ethics goes unchallenged. Students may not participate in politics when politics means opposition to authority. They must participate when it suits the very same authority. As for children's rallies and processions, they make one feel ashamed and humiliated. When politics desecrates the child, it is wholly evil. No expediency can justify it.

Our visitors have, of course, suffered from no bourgeois prejudices in their utterances. From a belated glorification of Gandhiji as India's liberator, to attribution of the second World War to Western aggressiveness, they have stopped short of no propagandist theme. Do we really respect these people? Are they the kind of leaders we admire? Are their moral or intellectual achievements such as to evoke our idol-worship? If tomorrow they are displaced by others, as they displaced Malenkov, would we regret it or kow-tow to the newcomers? Does it not even strike us that our welcome today might have been for Malenkov and Beria instead of for Bulganin and Krushchev, who are, indeed, Beria's murderers?

What is called for here is not suspicion or even scepticism, but simple self-respect. If that is abandoned, as it seems to be on a large scale in our response to the Soviet visit, we shall sooner or later lose the exalted position which we today occupy in international councils. That position, as a matter of fact, gives us a flattering picture of ourselves, from which we deduce vain and idle conclusions about our national stature.

BY accident more than design, *Quest* has so far published attacks on popular national beliefs—against Bhoodan, in criticism of Indian philosophy, and so on. Professor Shah's article in this issue takes a harsh view of religion, and incidentally of Gandhism, by using rationalistic criteria whose great merit is its clarity and rigour. Nothing would be more welcome to me than the opportunity to publish a closely reasoned and well-documented defence of Gandhism. The difficulty is in obtaining an article based on a thorough knowledge of the basic Gandhian texts, from one who is not only deeply versed in them as a scholar but who has experienced the particular problems which their practice creates. "The highest honour one can show to a system of thought," says Schweitzer, "is to test it ruthlessly with a view to discovering how much truth it contains..." Those in India willing to do this honour to our leading as well as other ideologies can expect ready co-operation from *Quest*.

Grotsky, Sam

February 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Grotsky:

This is merely a note to tell you that the enclosed check for $60.00 should be treated as anonymous, and there is no insertion of advertising material.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Sam Grotsky
NBC Century Theater
205 West 58 Street
New York, New York

rh

JOHN GROW
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Grow, John

September 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The visit of you and your family to Seattle was my pleasure -- as was our handling of your car.

With additional time we could have bettered the price a few dollars, but I am glad the amount was satisfactory.

Please don't absorb too much of the commerical propaganda delivered during the breaks of your news program!

Sincerely,

John Grow

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Grow, John

August 26, 1957.

Dear John Grow:

Many thanks for your help in disposing of my ancient Lincoln. The arrangements are of course entirely satisfactory, and I have received the license plates from Andy Harris.

I shall hope to see you on the Coast again next Summer. And again, thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Grow
P.O. Box 1821
Seattle, Washington.

JOHN GROW
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
P.O. Box 1821

Thursday

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your "ex"-car has been re-conditioned and placed on Davies Chevrolet Co. used car lot. The sale should be made very soon.

As soon as the car has been moved I will make sure that you receive a statement, etc.

Please convey my sincere regards to Mrs. Murrow and your son.

Yours truly,
John Grow

Gruenther, Alfred

EDWARD R. MURROW

93 FYI

January 15, 1957

Dear General Gruenther:

First of all, a belated but nonetheless hearty welcome home and best wishes for success in your new job.

For about three years I have been perpetrating a television program on Friday night, 10:30 to 11:00 pm, Eastern Standard Time. It is called PERSON TO PERSON and consists of interviews with various people in their own homes. It is a casual, informal effort to give people a chance to say something they want to say in an informal, familiar setting.

Since the Red Cross is opening its annual campaign in March, I am hopeful you will permit us to visit you and Mrs. Gruenther at Fort Myer on the evening of March 15th. This is not an effort to make news or ask embarrassing questions. Since you probably have never seen this particular effort, I would be glad to send you the kinescopes of the interview we did with General Maxwell Taylor or with Sherman Adams, which would give you an idea of the way it goes.

As ever yours,

General Alfred Gruenther
American National Red Cross
17th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

rh

Wed.

Ed:

Can you get off letter today to Gen. Grunther

American National Red Cross

17th and D. St NW

Washington DC

can tell him we always work close Red Cross..view opening their campaign we propose March 15 to visit him and Mrs. Fort Myer residence.

If he doesnt know show will send him Maxwell Taylor kine.

fyi: Red cross assures me this will be routed to them, they will approve, and Greunther will agree.

Gruenther, He

December 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Gruenther:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of December 3.

I greatly enjoyed our meeting at the Seagram Symposium and hope that we can talk again soon.

I am going to Paris for the NATO meeting and shall probably not be in Washington before then, but I would like to take advantage of your very kind invitation to lunch with you and will give you advance notice before coming down the next time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Homer H. Gruenther
Special Assistant
The White House
Washington, D. C.

mac

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 3, 1957

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It was good to meet you at the Seagram Symposium on the twenty-second. I would like to renew my invitation to you to be my guest for lunch here with The White House Staff the next time you are Washington way.

You have many friends here and I know they would all enjoy the opportunity to again say hello to you.

It will help if you will give me a little advance notice--and especially if there are any of the staff that you would like to have eat with us.

Sincerely,

Homer H. Gruenther

Homer H. Gruenther,
Special Assistant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gruliow, Leo

December 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Gruliow:

Very many thanks for your letter telling me about the course at Putney. I read it with interest and I appreciate the trouble and time you took in trying to help me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo Gruliow
Editor
The Current Digest
of the Soviet Press
405 West 117 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

mcc

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

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405 West 117 Street New York 27, N. Y. MOnument 3-1291

Thanks

December 12, 1957

Dear Ed Murrow:

I enjoyed our chat when John Gunther introduced us last week before lunch at the Century Club. After your mention of the problems you encountered in seeking out a preparatory school offering Russian, I recalled having heard of a Russian course at Putney. I don't know anything more about Putney, but I sent off a postcard to check my recollection. The reply is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Gruliow

Leo Gruliow, Editor

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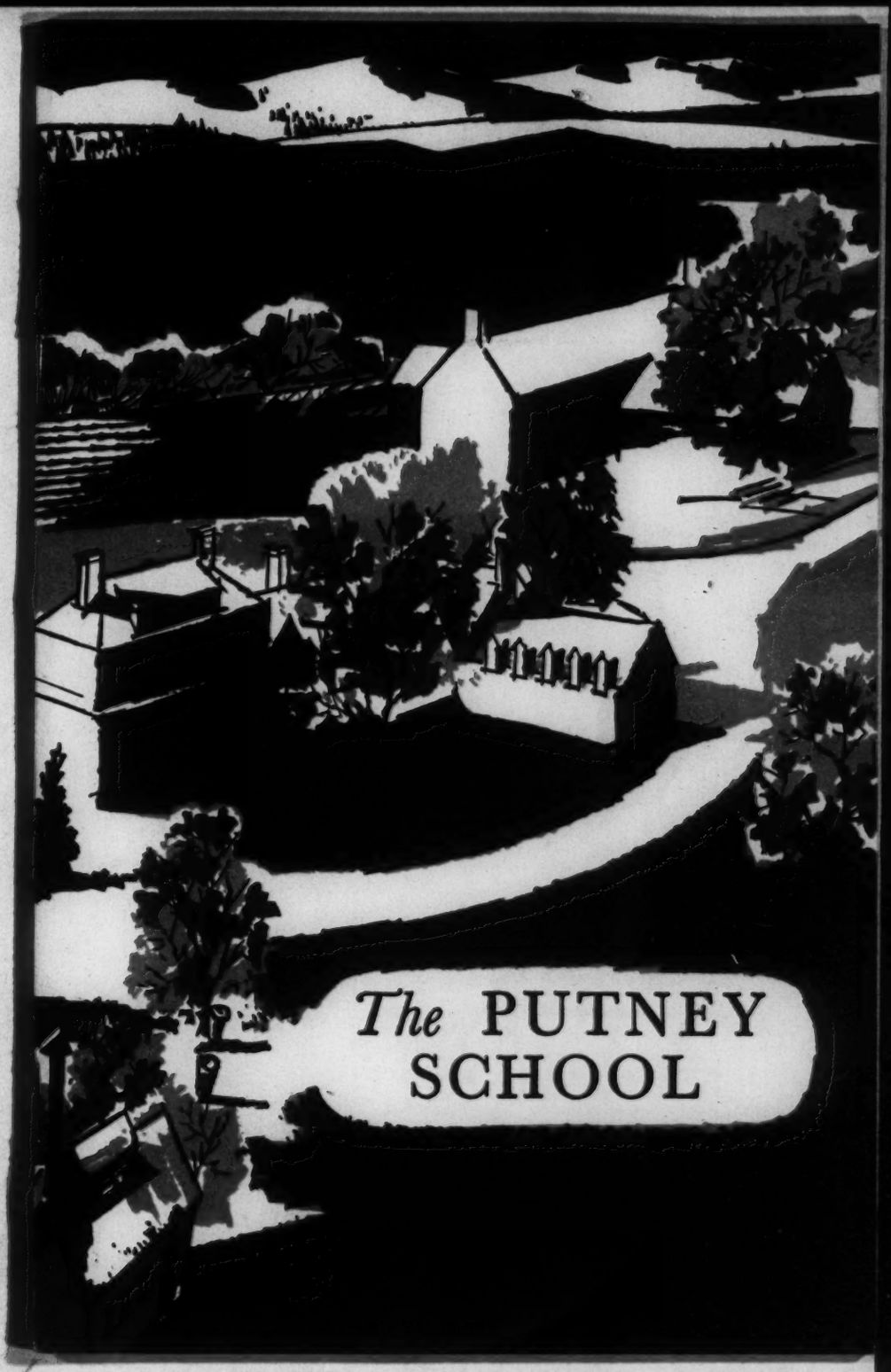
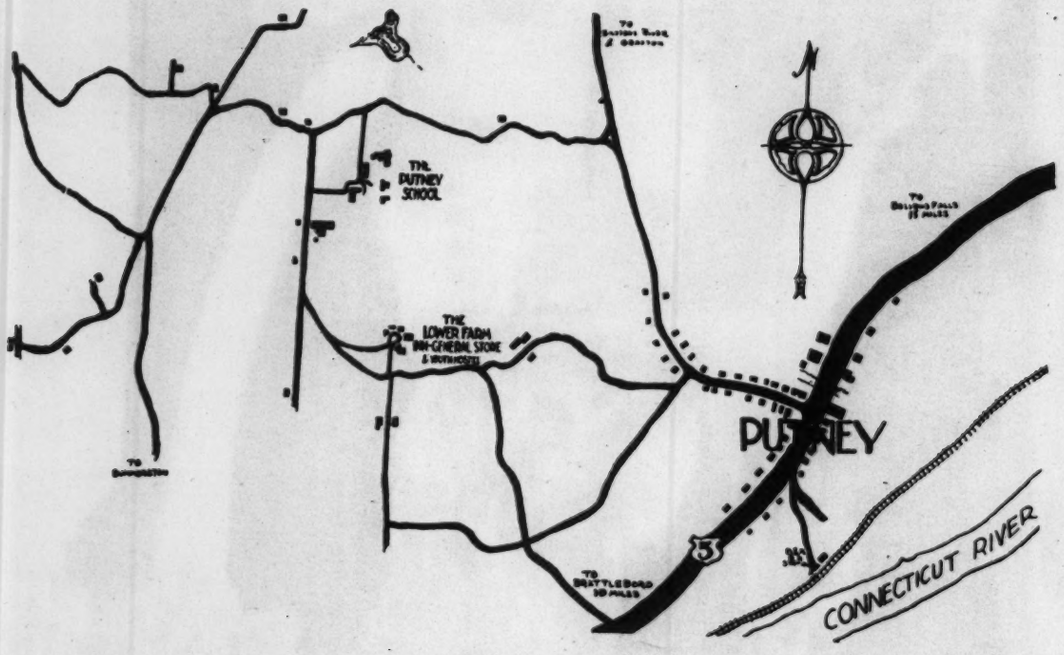

The PUTNEY
SCHOOL


THE PUTNEY SCHOOL
THE LOWER FARM INN-GENERAL STORE
PUTNEY
CONNECTICUT RIVER
5

The PUTNEY SCHOOL

FOUNDED IN 1935
INCORPORATED NOT FOR PROFIT
IN 1937

PUTNEY, VERMONT

1957-58

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CALENDAR 1957-58

September	3	Tues.	All teachers arrive
	6	Fri.	Student advisers, Council members arrive
	7	Sat.	New students, former students arrive
	9	Mon.	Classes begin
October	12	Sat.	Harvest Festival
November	28	Thurs.	Thanksgiving Day
December	14	Sat.	Students leave
January	14	Tues.	Students return
March	21	Fri.	Students leave
April	2	Wed.	Students return
June	6	Fri.	Graduation Day
	7	Sat.	Students leave

The Putney School opens earlier than is the usual custom for private schools. The long winter holiday breaks up the school year more evenly, giving teachers and students a change of some length twice in the year instead of just once; it permits the advantages of city life at the height of the winter season, and allows the School to enjoy the farm and country life fully, at its best in the late spring and early fall.

During the winter holiday each student chooses an individual project to pursue, dictated by his own tastes and outlined with his counselor.

FOREWORD

Mrs. Carmelita Hinton founded the Putney School in 1935 to break through some of the traditional ideas of education for adolescents, to experiment, to pioneer. The contagion of her courage and the validity of her principles are strikingly evident in the spirit of the school today.

We believe that every student at Putney is unique, that each has great worth regardless of family background, religious affiliation, color, or national origin, and that each has unrealized potentialities. To liberate and develop these potentialities we offer work of many kinds to be done for its own sake, and not for rewards or in a spirit of competition. We believe that the good life is possible here and now; that the best preparation for the future is obtained by living a full and adventurous life at a school whose students and staff are enthusiastic, sensitive and humble, whose personal relations are guided by mercy and love and who strive for work of high quality and proven value for themselves and for others. At Putney we attempt to practice these ideals in our daily living consciously and thoughtfully with a minimum of preaching.

In so far as civilized men have worked for these goals for centuries, Putney is a traditional school. It is in the area of method that Putney is experimental. Because of our willingness to change and to experiment, and to say that we do not know all the answers the school has an air of freshness and vitality. To teach respect for thoughtful, thorough learning we rely first of all on the inspirational qualities of our teachers who are attracted to Putney from many parts of the world. We rely also on the simple truths rediscovered by the progressive educators of this century, that learning can be a delight and that it must be motivated by the personal interest of the student. All meaningful work is creative and young people will provide the essential motivation from within themselves only if they have a warm sense of per-

sonal identification with the results of their efforts. Our long classes, the use of the discussion method, emphasis on individual projects, absence of grades, and the free use of our library of over 10,000 volumes, all challenge the student to seek, and to evaluate, and to acquire a sense of values for what is true and lasting in human experience.

Because we believe the potentialities of an individual cannot be realized by academic work alone, we offer an activities program which includes carpentry, singing, painting, dancing, orchestra, drama, handcrafts, electronics—all designed to enrich life by active and skillful participation, both with mind and hand.

Furthermore we believe that young people benefit from a close contact with nature which is not possible in urban living. Through the use of the out-of-doors in farm work, recreational athletics, camping, skiing, riding, walking, boys and girls gain assurance and inspiration by sensing that they belong to and can enjoy the natural world. All three aspects of our program, the academic, the activities, the use of the out-of-doors, are important in themselves, and together they form the vital core of a truly liberal education.

Our life here is democratic, unpretentious and informal. We require the students to make decisions for themselves and often for the group; decisions which may be wrong, but without this risk no real self-discipline or self-government is possible. All of this is done by boys and girls, working and living together; learning to value each other as individuals, and thus laying sound foundations for self-understanding and for later family life. From our experience we know that students leave Putney with increased intellectual curiosity, a respect for life, an eagerness to go on to college and to live for others as well as for themselves, whether it be in their homes, their towns, their country or their world.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PUTNEY SCHOOL

The Putney School is a coeducational, college preparatory boarding school, situated on a broad hilltop at an altitude of 900 feet, in the Connecticut River Valley in southern Vermont. The village of Putney, three miles away, is on U.S. Route 5, ten miles north of Brattleboro. Boston is 115 miles distant, New York 213. There are trains between Putney and Boston via Greenfield, Massachusetts; and between Putney and New York. Visitors to the school are welcome at any time. When possible, advance notice is desirable, so that arrangements for appointments, and meal and overnight accommodations may be made.

Buildings and Equipment

The school owns about 1000 acres of farm, pasture and woodland. There are seven acres of fields for baseball, soccer, touch football and hockey; three tennis courts; a riding stable, ring and jumps; a swimming and skating pond; 2 ski tows, 2 jumps and trails; and a fifty-acre nature-study area.

The Main Building, with offices, music and social rooms and infirmary, was once a large summer residence, to which have been added an assembly hall and girls' dormitory. The former carriage house is now the Crafts Building, with a studio for sculpture, ceramics and metalwork, and work rooms for weaving, leather work, cooking and sewing. The Library Building contains classrooms, offices and conference rooms, a studio, and a library of over 10,000 volumes. A long shed was converted into a boys' dormitory. A new dormitory for twelve boys and a faculty family was completed as a school project in 1957. A dormitory for girls, with an attached faculty home, was completed in 1947. Smaller groups of students live in nearby cottages and homes. The Kitchen-Dining Room Unit (1941) also contains

the post office, provision rooms, deep freeze and staff living quarters.

The Christopher Reynolds Building houses the science, mathematics and language courses; it also has a large exhibition hall, projection room, laboratory space for photography, electronics and astronomy, and rooms for drama and dance activities and school publications.

Lower Farm Buildings: The Putney School Inn, for school visitors and the general public, has room for fourteen guests, the Youth Hostel in the wing accommodating thirty. The old sugar house has been remodeled into a general store and tearoom. The theatre, once a barn, has a well-equipped stage and a hall seating 350. Nearby is the elementary grade school known as the Putney Little School. The new Alumni House overlooks the valley from a neighboring hillside.

Farm

The farm is vital to general education at Putney. Many students choose farm crews for their afternoon work jobs, and some have daily jobs in the barn. The farm supplies about 30 percent of the food used by the school, including all of the milk and potatoes. It comprises about 150 acres in tillage, 5 acres in vegetable gardens, 25 acres in permanent pasture, and 750 acres in woodland. With the emphasis on dairy farming, it has a registered Holstein herd of about 40 milking cows, 34 young stock, and one bull; in addition there are 650 hens.

The buildings consist of a large dairy barn (with a gymnasium in an upper wing), two silos and a dairy house with pasteurizer, as well as a hen house, sugar house, machine sheds, saw mill and vegetable storage. Maintenance buildings include carpentry, paint and blacksmith shops.

Student Body

There are 183 students (96 boys, 87 girls) in the student body, including 16 day students. About half enter Putney in

the ninth grade, most of the rest coming in the tenth. Division by grades and geographical distribution follows:

9th grade	28	11th grade	54
10th grade	49	12th grade	52

New York	55	Pennsylvania	4
Connecticut	33	Washington, D. C.	4
Massachusetts	25	Illinois	3
Vermont	21	New Jersey	3
California	6		

And 2 each from Arkansas, Florida, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and one each from Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin; and 3 from Canada, and 2 each from Central America, Mexico and the Philippines.

Academic

The school year consists of 32 weeks and two vacations: Christmas 31 days, Spring 13 days.

The week-day schedule follows:

6:50	Rising bell and cleaning of rooms
7:25	Breakfast
8:25- 9:40	Class period
9:45-11:00	Class period
11:00-11:15	Milk lunch
11:20-11:45	Meeting
11:50- 1:05	Class period
1:05- 2:05	Lunch
2:05- 3:25	Class period
3:35- 5:05	Outdoor work or play
6:25	Dinner
7:30- 9:30	Evening activities or study
10:00	Bed hour for all

The average recitation has 12 to 15 students. Classes are 75 minutes in length; the first half is given to lecture, discussion, or demonstration; the second half generally to

supervised study or student-teacher conferences. Most courses meet three times a week, with weekly assignments. Grades are kept only for a student's record and are not given out to the students or parents. Throughout the year each course has occasional Work Weeks, during which students work on individual projects. Project Week is held the week before winter and summer vacations; classes do not meet, and every student selects an academic and a non-academic project on which to concentrate, working on his own under the guidance of a qualified adult. Comprehensive reports covering all phases of the students' lives are sent to parents three times a year, and each student's adult counselor writes a personal letter to the parents at least twice a year.

The following courses are offered:

English

Languages

Italian
Latin
French
Spanish
German

History

Ancient
Mediaeval to 1648
European and American 1648 to present (2 year course)
American Civilization (2 year course)

Mathematics

Elementary Algebra
Intermediate Algebra
Plane Geometry
Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Introd. to Analytical Geometry and Calculus

Science

Natural Science
Biology
Chemistry
Math-Physics
Physics
Applied Science

The Arts

Music (theory, literature)
Painting (history, studio work)
Sculpture (history, studio work)
Drama Dance Shop

College

Since the beginning of the Putney School in 1935, 95% to 100% of each graduating class have gone on to college. The alumni number 847.

In the past five years 256 boys and girls have been graduated, and 239 have entered from Putney the colleges listed below:

Harvard	22	Pembroke	11
Radcliffe	21	Smith	8
Amherst	7		

Six each to:
- Antioch
- Reed
- Sarah Lawrence
- Swarthmore
- University of Colorado

Four each to:
- Boston University
- Pomona

Two each to:
- Bard
- Carleton
- Goucher
- Haverford
- Simmons
- University of Arizona
- University of California
- University of Wisconsin
- Wheaton

Five each to:
- Brown
- Bryn Mawr
- Columbia
- Lawrence
- Mass. Inst. Technology
- Middlebury
- Oberlin
- University of Michigan
- University of Virginia
- Yale

Three each to:
- Cornell
- Mills
- St. Lawrence
- University of Chicago
- University of Michigan
- University of Vermont
- Vassar

One each to forty-eight other colleges and universities in the United States, Canada and England.

School Government

Some years ago the school body adopted a constitution, written by a committee of faculty and students, in accordance with which many of the internal affairs of the school are run. The Community Council, composed of 9 students, 6 faculty and 2 staff members, meets twice a week at lunch

to discuss and act on matters of community concern including discipline and morale. Three student officers elected by the students in each dormitory are responsible, with an adult dormitory head, for its general tone and appearance. The student dormitory heads together with certain adults form the Dormitory Heads Committee, which meets once a week at lunch. The following is a list of the standing committees, composed of both student and adult members, which help in the running of the school: Academic, Athletics, Dormitory Heads, Fire, Safety, Service Committee (for supporting outside causes), Standards, Work Jobs, and Health (with no student members).

Household Jobs; Work Jobs

The students care for their own rooms, and each has some daily job (20 to 45 minutes), such as waiting on table, doing dishes, dormitory, barn and classroom clean-up. These jobs are changed three times a year.

Each student is a member of an outdoor work crew, in line with his interests and abilities, which helps run and maintain the place. The crews, headed by adults with student foremen, work three afternoons a week from 3:35 to 5:05 (one afternoon in winter). There are about 15 crews, including farm, dairy barn, horse barn, woods, lawns, maintenance, painting, carpentry, ski committee, theatre, Lower Farm, emergency; there are also a number of seasonal crews.

Athletics; Outdoor Recreation

Organized sports, coached by adults on two afternoons a week, include soccer, field hockey, touch football, volleyball, tumbling, baseball, softball, track, tennis and riding. Outside games are scheduled for the major team sports. Students also engage in hiking, biking, swimming, skating and badminton.

In winter skiing is the major sport, with practically all of the students participating. They are divided into squads according to ability and instructed by student and adult teachers. Past ski teams have placed consistently high in New England meets. The school has two rope tows, two jumps, and miles of ski and touring trails.

A great deal is made of out-of-door trips: mountain climbing, canoeing and kayaking, skiing, cross-country exploring, sketching and photography expeditions, agricultural trips, over-night camping.

Morning Assembly; Evening Activities

A thirty-minute meeting takes place every morning after milk lunch. On Mondays and Fridays there are general programs usually headed by students; Tuesdays there is usually an art talk, film or demonstration; current affairs come on Wednesdays and Thursdays, with student and faculty reports, discussions and panels; and on Saturdays there are general announcements or a town meeting.

Friday Night Singing, an institution at Putney, is engaged in by the whole student body.

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, evening activities are offered. Unless a student needs extra study, he devotes three of these nights to activities of his choice; the fourth evening is for required study.

At present there are over thirty such groups, new ones being added from time to time as new interests develop and leaders are available:

Art	Metalwork
Art Appreciation	Meteorology
Camping	Mineralogy
Chamber Music	Natural History
Cooking	Old Testament
Current History	Orchestra
Dance—folk and square	Philosophy
Dance—modern	Photography
Dioramas	Play Reading
Drama	Poetry Reading
Farm Council	Practice
French Culture	Putney Review
Gun Club	Reading
Leatherwork	Sculpture
Madrigals	Shop
Magazine	Weaving

In addition there are an active Farm Association and a Ski Club.

Sunday Evening Meeting

Sunday evenings there is a talk, frequently by an outside speaker, as well as choral and instrumental music. These talks are directed towards helping the students become more aware of religious, moral and ethical questions. Every Sunday morning the school provides transportation to Putney and Brattleboro for those students who wish to attend a church service of their choice.

Entertainment

Some sort of entertainment, usually student planned, takes place each Saturday night, such as a square dance once a month, a film once or twice a term, a lecture, musical or dramatic program, barbecue or progressive dinner, and two formal dances a year. In addition to camping expeditions, there are occasional group trips to Boston and New York.

The chief events of the year are the fall camping week-end; the Harvest Festival on an early week-end in October; Thanksgiving dinner, dramatics and square dance for faculty, students and their families; the Christmas Festivities, plays, dances, songs; the long Winter Term week-end for skiing; Town Meeting the first Tuesday in March; the Long Spring Week-end when everyone goes on four-day camping expeditions; and Graduation.

Admission and Costs

Entrance is based on character, interests, and academic ability and achievement of the applicant, which are judged by school records and recommendations, answers to a questionnaire, and by a personal interview when possible. Boys and girls may enter any grade, though there are few openings in the upper grades.

Tuition	$2200
Medical Fee	40
Student Bank Deposit	75

Tuition for day students is $975 a year. This includes milk lunch and lunch five days a week, and as many as four dinners a week, depending on the student's evening activity program.

Tuition is payable in advance in semi-annual installments, due September 1 and February 1, unless other specific arrangements are made in advance. There is no refund on tuition if a student leaves school.

Incidental expenses for laundry, books, school supplies, trips, entertainment, some clothing, pocket money, etc., average about $200 a year; many of them are the same as a child would have at home. Such expenses are managed through the Student Bank. Deposits are requested periodically, against which the student draws necessary amounts by signing slips. These are sent home monthly to the parents. The Business Office, when informed of the wishes of the parents, is very willing to cooperate in controlling expenditures of students by the use of weekly allowances or other means.

Optional music lessons on any instrument cost $35 per term, and may be paid for by the term, but it is understood that the student is to take the lessons for the whole school year. The school year is divided into three terms.

A student may keep or rent a horse at the school, taking entire charge of it under adult supervision and providing his own equipment. The cost is $250 a year; a horse may be shared by two students, cutting the cost in half. Horses may be rented only for the entire school year.

There are tuition reductions. Applicants are chosen on the basis of their character, creative interests, scholarship, and family need.

Faculty & Staff

There are 80 people on the Putney School staff. Practically all are in close contact with the students, through the classrooms, evening activities, house jobs and outdoor work jobs.

HENRY BENSON ROCKWELL *Director*

A.B. Philosophy, Princeton, 1937. M.A. History, Harvard, 1952. Assistant headmaster, Pomfret School, 1942-51. Director of Admissions, and teacher of American History, Putney School, 1952-55.

GERALDINE BIDDLE (MRS. GEORGE D.) *Registrar; in charge of Evening Activity Program*

A.B. University of Michigan, 1929; A.M. University of Pennsylvania, 1930.

CHARLES N. BRICKLEY *History; in charge of Students' Academic Programming*

Ph.D. Clark University, 1947. Teaching fellow, Clark University, 1947-49. In charge of Evening Activities, the Putney School, and in Putney Work Camp, 1950-52. Director, Telluride Association Summer Program, Cornell University, 1955-1957.

HESTER CALDWELL (MRS. JOHN H., JR.) *Modern European History*

The Putney School. A.B. Smith College. Taught history at Kingswood School, Cranbrook, Michigan, 1950-52. Co-leader of Putney Cape Breton group, summer 1953.

JOHN H. CALDWELL, JR. *Mathematics; in charge of Athletics*

The Putney School. A.B. Dartmouth College. Taught at Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vermont, 1950-51. U.S. Navy, 1951-53. Member U.S. Olympic Ski Team, 1952. Co-leader of Putney Cape Breton group, summer 1953. Director Summer Camp, Colorado Rocky Mountain School, Carbondale, Colorado, 1956.

JEFFREY W. CAMPBELL *English*

A.B. 1933, B.D. 1935, St. Lawrence University; graduate study in philosophy and sociology, London School of Economics. Directed social studies program of Student Christian Movement in N.E. universities until 1939. Part-time tutor in American history and literature for Cambridge University, 1941-45; resident staff tutor for Oxford University in the Industrial area of Britain's Midlands, 1945-49.

HENSLEY R. G. NANKIVELL *French; German*

Cheltenham College, England. Trinity College, Oxford 1953-56. B.A. in French and German.

ARTHUR J. NEWMAN *Little School*

B.A. Union College 1955. Working for M.A. (has completed fourteen credits) in Elementary Education at Bank Street College of Education in New York City. Group teacher after-school program, of first and second grade children at Mills College's Lexington House Childrens Center, New York City, 1956-57.

ERNESTINE PANNES (MRS. HILGARD) *Little School*

Ph.B. University of Chicago 1934. M.A. in Human Relations, New York University, 1950. Graduate work at Teachers' College Columbia and New York Universities 1950-52. Executive Secretary, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Chicago 1937-44; Executive Secretary Commission on the Freedom of the Press, 1944-46; Executive Secretary and Instructor, New York University Center for Human Relations Studies, 1946-51; Director of Field Work in Intergroup Relations, Columbia University Teachers' College, 1951-52; teacher of one-room eight-grade school, Peru, Vermont, 1952-53; teacher of ninth grade English, Greenfield, Mass., Junior High School, 1956-57. Manager, Vermont Guild of Old-time Crafts and Industries, summers, 1954-57.

HILGARD PANNES *Carpentry; sports; work jobs*

Three years of sailoring in square rig; five years at the University of Chicago majoring in anthropology; three years of soldiering, followed by, until September 1957, work in design and building in Weston, Vermont.

CHARLES RICHARD PARKINS *Medieval and Modern European History*

A.B. Political Science and History, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1957. Honors Research, Political Science. Traveled extensively in Middle East, studying Social, Economic and Political problems of the area with the American Education Abroad Foundation, New York, summer 1956. Visited Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Israel. In charge of Public Speaking activity.

GUNILLA AKERRÉN *Dormitory Supervision*

Three years acting training at The Gottenborg City Theatre, followed by professional acting. Teacher Training College in Stockholm, two years, graduating as an elementary school teacher. Presently a student at The Putney Graduate School of Teacher Education.

DOROTHY BUGBEE (MRS. RICHARD H.) *Secretary*

Graduate of Concord High School, Concord, Mass., the Ring Sanatorium and Hospital, Arlington, Mass., and The Practical Secretarial School in Waltham, Mass. Worked in several hospitals in greater Boston area and in several Brattleboro offices. From 1954 until September 1957 with the "Vermonter" in Putney.

CAROL DUNBAR *Flute*

Graduate of Eastman School of Music. Student of Joseph Mariano and Doriot Anthony Dwyer. Studied at Boston University (was a member of Symphony Band and Chamber Band). Has been a member of musical groups in Springfield vicinity. Taught in Chicopee (assistant to instrumental supervisor) and in Wellesley, Newton and Brookline systems.

ION CONSTANTINE LASKARIS *Drama; English*

A.B. English Literature, Boston University 1955; two years study for M.F.A. in Theatre Arts, School of Drama, Columbia University 1955-57; Oxford University Summer Session in 20th Century Verse Drama Studies 1954.

WINNIE LAWRENCE (MRS. CECIL F.) *Secretary; School Post Office*

Graduate of Commercial Course, Brattleboro High School. Worked in the United States Post Office, Putney, Vermont.

PATRICIA LECONTE (MRS. MAURICE) *English*

Two years at Simmons College, Boston, and one year at The Sorbonne, Paris. Taught evening activities for several years at The Putney School.

LOUIS J. MUCHERINO *Riding Instructor*

Horse trainer and stable manager.

ROBIN SPRY CAMPBELL (MRS. JEFFREY W.) *Sculpture; Ceramics; Metalwork*

B.S. Skidmore College, 1943; M.A. in Art History, University of Rochester, 1948; M.F.A. in Sculpture, Cranbrook Academy of Art, 1951. Women's Army Corps, 1943-46. Has exhibited throughout the United States.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAROW *Mathematics; General Science*

A.B. in mathematics Swathmore College. M.A. in mathematics University of North Carolina. Certificate in meteorology University of Chicago. Meteorologist with the Air Force. Part time instructor in mathematics University of North Carolina; instructor in mathematics McCoy College of the Johns Hopkins University. Staff Research Assistant with Project Thor, Ballistics Analysis Laboratory, Institute for Cooperative Research of the Johns Hopkins University

JEANNE SARRAUTE CASE (MRS.) *French; School Hostess*

Ecole Normale Bordeaux, Brevet Supérieur; B.S. Syracuse University, 1938; graduate work at Johns Hopkins and Middlebury summer schools, 1940, 1942. Taught at Marot Junior College, 1939-42; Gateway School, New Haven, Connecticut, 1943-45. Social work in France with Unitarians, 1945-47.

DORIS E. CONARD (MRS. W. M.) *In charge of Fund Raising*

A.B. Bryn Mawr, 1946, History. Taught history, Laurel School, Cleveland, Ohio, 1946-48. Field Secretary and Assistant to Director of Admissions, Bryn Mawr, 1948-50. M.A. Western Reserve University, 1951, History. Teacher of English and Assistant to Director, the Winsor School, Boston, Mass., 1951-52. Teacher of fifth grade, The Buckingham School, Cambridge, Mass., February to June 1954.

W. MACNIVEN CONARD *Geography; Mathematics; Shop; Trips*

A.B. Yale University, 1948, Political Science. U.S. Navy, 1943-46. Studied at M. I. T. School of Naval

Architecture, 1944. Yacht Design, 1949. Sales Engineer and Production Engineer for Pratt and Whitney Division, Niles, Bement, Pond Co., 1949-54. Teacher Training Course, Shady Hill School, February to June 1954.

LOVAT COOPER-ELLIS *English; College Adviser*

A.B. Harvard, 1942; Middlebury French School, summers 1942, 1943; M.A. Bread Loaf School of English, 1953; graduate study at Harvard, 1952-53. Taught at Pomfret School, 1942-52; chairman Department of English, 1948-52. Assistant to Committee on Admissions and Scholarships, Harvard, 1952-53.

HERBERT R. DRURY *Biology*

A.B. Dartmouth College, 1952; M.S. (In Conservation) University of Michigan, 1955. New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, 1953 and 1956 (Baboosic Watershed Project 1956); S. S. Kresge Company, 1954. Summer Work: John J. Teal Central Canadian barrens Musk Ox Expedition, August, 1954; American Geographical Society Greenland Ice Cap Project, 1953; U. S. Weather Bureau Arctic Stations Resupply Operation, 1952; U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Great Lakes Fisheries Investigations, 1955; Camp Keewaydin staff assistant, Ontario, 1948; Gardner Brothers Oil Well Drilling Contractors—"roughneck," Texas, 1950; Third Institue of Northwest Resources, Oregon State College, 1951; New Hampshire State Conservation Camp, 1946.

PIERRE C. FISCHER *Physics and Math-Physics*

B.A. in Physics, University of Maine, 1953. Teaching Fellow, Astronomy, Harvard University, 1953-54. Graduate work of Arts and Sciences as a regular graduate student in Astronomy at Harvard University, 1954-55.

ANGELO FRANCHINI *Ancient and Medieval History*

Ph.D. University of Padua, Italy, 1948; Received a "Diploma of Didactic Specialization for Emigration

and Colonization," University of Padua, Italy, 1953; Library Assistant, Italian Institute of Culture, London, England, Summer, 1952; Since 1944 taught and tutored Italian, Latin, Ancient, Medieval and Modern History, World Geography, Elementary German, Greek, Physical Education in Classical and Technical Secondary Schools of Trento (North Italy); Interpreter and Guide for Foreign and Italian Tourists. Traveled in Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, Germany and Austria; Published the Book: "Rendenesi Nel Mondo E Il Taron," Trento, 1951, dealing with the emigration of a people to all parts of the world and the characteristic jargon of these emigrants.

STEPHA GERASSI (MRS. FERNANDO) *Spanish; French*

Universities of Berlin, Paris, Madrid; graduate degree University of Madrid (Castilian Language and Literature). Research in literature, history and economics for magazines and cultural organizations. Organized and directed the Raffia Art Craft, New York City, 1944-48.

KAREN S. GOODLATTE *Library Assistant*

Olivet College

RAYMOND S. GOODLATTE *English*

Drew University; University of Illinois; A.B. Olivet College, 1942; graduate study in English, Harvard, 1946-51. Associate editor of *Accent:* A Quarterly of New Literature, 1940-41. Military Intelligence Investigator, U.S. Army, 1942-45. Assistant in drama to Professor F. O. Matthiessen, 1946-47; teaching fellow in English, Harvard, 1947-51. Taught creative writing, Arlington Summer Institute, 1950, 1951. Leader of Putney group to England, summer 1952.

CORNELIA HINKLE (MRS. NORWOOD) *Music; Piano*

A.B. Radcliffe; Surette School of Music; studied piano, Longy School, with Frederic Tillotson. Assist-

ant in music, Beaver Country Day School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; teacher of music, Geneva Country Day School, Geneva, Illinois; taught piano, Cambridge, and in public schools, Derry, New Hampshire.

NORWOOD HINKLE *Music Director; Orchestra; Choral and Chamber Music Groups; Music Theory*

A.B. Harvard; A.M. Harvard; Surette School of Music. Assistant editor, Oliver Ditson Company, Boston. Choirmaster, Cambridge. Director of Music in public schools of Derry, New Hampshire, and Pinkerton Academy. Member of Berkshire Music Center.

MAURICE LECONTE *French*

Baccalaureat of Mathematics and Philosophy, University of Paris; Agricultural Engineer, College of Agriculture, Rennes; Columbia Teachers' College Summer School, 1950; Middlebury College Language Schools, summers 1953-54-55. Served with French Division of American Army, 1944-45.

FELIX LEDERER *Latin*

Universities of Munich, Frankfort, Berlin; Ph.D. Bonn University, 1934. Taught at Miss Barry's American Foreign School in Florence, Italy, 1936-43; special library work at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, 1945-49. Has translated numerous Italian musical works into German. Graduate work at Middlebury College Language Schools, summers of 1952, 1953, 1954.

MARISA LEDERER (MRS. FELIX) *Italian; Librarian*

Ph.D. University of Florence, Italy, 1947; Library School of Florence, 1948. Worked in the catalogue department of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, 1948-49; Widener Library, Harvard, summer 1949. Summers 1952-54 on the staff of Middlebury

College Language Schools (General Phonetic Center). Summer 1955 attended workshop for school librarians under the auspices of the Secondary Education Board and the Department of Library Service of New Haven State Teachers College. Summer 1956 on the faculty of the Italian School, Middlebury College.

NARDUS LESSING *Cello*

Graduate of the Royal Dutch Conservatory at The Hague; studied cello with Mossel and Ydo. Taught at Pittsfield Music School, Windsor Mountain School, Lenox; private teaching in Springfield, Massachusetts. Cellist in the Jan Stocklinski String Quartet and in the Hartford Symphony Orchestra.

GEORGE F. MASON *Naturalist*

Clark University, Pre-Medical School, 1925-26. Associate Curator in the Department of Education, American Museum of Natural History, 1943-52. Has written six books on nature subjects, published by Morrow. Has made several expeditions to Alaska.

JERRY M. PFOHL *Art*

Studied with Conrad Kickart, Paris, 1948; The Anglo-French Art Centre, London, 1949; Art Students League, New York, 1950. U. S. Army 1951-53. Studied with N. C. Blamey, The Regent St. Polytechnic, London, 1953-55, receiving National Diploma of Design, 1955.

ROBERT ROSEGRANT *Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds; in charge of Work-job Program; in charge of Day Students*

B.S. Harvard, 1926; M.A. University of Michigan, 1929; graduate work at Yale and Cornell. Teacher and administrator, Cherry Lawn School, 1926-27, 1929-35. Assistant director, Gardner Museum, 1935-39; registrar, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1939-42. The Putney School, 1942-44. Academic director, Hickory Ridge School, 1944-46; principal, elementary public school, Brattleboro, 1948-51. Treasurer, Putney Credit Union.

JOSEPH SCHAAF *Introductory Music; violin; viola*

A.B. Columbia, 1948. Taught music at Hickory Ridge School, Putney, 1948-51; teaching fellow, Bennington College, 1951-53. M.A. Bennington College. Summers 1950-54 and 56 Greenwood Music Camp. Director of music, Putney Work Camp, Summer 1955.

MARGARET SMITH (MRS. JACK A.) *Piano; trombone*

Oberlin Conservatory of Music, 1955. Studied piano with Axel Skjerne, and organ with Fenner Douglass. On staff of Tally-Ho Music Camp, summers of 1951 and 1952, and while there studied trombone with Emory Remington of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester.

EDWARD A. SHORE *Mathematics; Chemistry*

B.S. Illinois Institute of Technology, 1947; M.S. University of Wisconsin, 1948; Teacher's College, Columbia, 1954. Taught science and mathematics at Pukekohe High School, New Zealand, 1951 and 1952; Tonga High School, Tonga Islands, 1953; Upsala College, New Jersey, 1954.

CHARLES STONER *Dance; in charge of Audio-Visual Aids*

B.A. Dance, Butler Unversity, 1951. Three summers at The Perry-Mansfield Theatre School as publicity director; working with dance and drama. Exhibition Square Dance Group at Steamboat Springs. Worked with Harriette Ann Grey, Myra Kinch and Robin Gregory. Taught Modern, Tap and Ballroom dancing in Indianapolis. Three years with the Coast Guard. Summer, 1955 at Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival with Ted Shawn. On staff of Putney Work Camp, summer 1956.

JOHN THOMPSON *Wind Instruments*

B.S. School of Engineering, Northeastern University; studied music with Roy Sherman. For several summers has been clarinetist at Middlebury Composers' Conference working with Robert Bloom. First clarinetist in the Vermont Symphony Orchestra.

MARY LOU TREAT (MRS. ROBERT S.) *Dormitory Head; Putney Review*

A.B. Connecticut College, 1949; Sales Representative and Promotion Assistant, College Textbook Dept., McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1949-53; Editorial Assistant, *Construction Daily,* McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., 1953-54; Administrative Assistant, Center for Information on America, Washington, Connecticut, 1954-55.

ROBERT SHERMAN TREAT *In charge of Admissions; American Civilization*

A.B. Amherst College, 1950; Union Theological Seminary, 1950-51; Columbia University, American History, 1951-52; Yale University, Education, Summer of 1954; taught Ancient History and American Civilization, The Gunnery, 1953-55; Director of Admissions, The Gunnery, 1953-55. Director of Conference Surveys, Center for Information on America, Washington, Connecticut, Summer, 1955-56.

BUSINESS AND OFFICE STAFF

JOHN H. CALDWELL, SR. *Business Manager*

B.S. Cornell, 1928. Assistant landscape architect and forester, Genesee State Park Commission, New York, 1928-34; manager, National Park Service, Somerset, Pennsylvania, 1934-41.

DOROTHY B. CALDWELL (MRS. JOHN H., SR.) *Secretary*

Cornell University.

ELEANOR CAREY (MRS. DONALD) *Secretary*

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation, four years. Weisshrod and Sons, two years.

RUTH HODGDON (MRS. ROSCOE) *Secretary; bookkeeper*

Bay Path Institute.

CHARLOTTE P. MACDONALD *Secretary*

Simmons College; Massachusetts School of Art. Interior Decorator, Boston. American Field Service, New York City, World War II.

OLGA ORTHMANN (MRS.) *Switchboard Operator; receptionist*

B.A. Cornell 1930. Editorial Research, Radio and Time Inc.

NANCY WEST *Alumni Records*

A.B. Mount Holyoke College; Middlebury Language School, summer 1932; University of Grenoble, summer 1934. Secretary in Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Travel and study in Spain, 1930-32.

MEDICAL STAFF

JOHN NICHOLAS HOUPIS, M.D. *School Physician*

University of Vermont, 1936-40; Washington University, 1944 (Refresher Pre-Med—Army); Syracuse College of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, January 1945-48. Postgraduate training: Internship: Worcester City Hospital, 1948-49; Ass't Residency in Pediatrics, Syracuse Medical Center, 1949-50; Clinical Fellow in Pediatric Medicine, Children's Medical Center, Boston, 1950-51; Ass't Residency in Pediatric Surgery (six months), Children's Medical Center, Boston, 1951. Qualified and accepted candidate for American Board of Pediatrics.

SUSAN SKERRY, R.N. *Head Nurse*

Franklin County Hospital, Greenfield, Massachusetts, 1947; post-graduate work at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, 1947-48. Private and camp nursing experience.

PAULINE F. DORT (MRS. NORMAN P.), R.N. *Assistant Nurse*

University of Kentucky; The Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky.

HOUSE STAFF

ROY BAILEY *Chef*

MADELYN CHARTIER *Assistant*

LINNIE DYER (MRS. MARSHALL) *Cook*

MABEL GRAY (MRS. EDWIN) *Housekeeper*

B.S. University of Illinois, 1931. Dietitian Y.M.C.A. Cafeteria 1932; Lakeside Hospital, 1933. Putney School 1935 to 1941; 1955-

CLYDE HULETT *Night Watchman*

IRENE LETOURNEAU (MRS. JEAN) *Assistant*

JEAN LETOURNEAU *Cook*

MARY PAPIELESKA *House staff*

JOHN ROWELL *Assistant*

ANNA SUMNER (MRS. HARRY) *House Staff*

FLOSSIE WILLIS *Cook*

OUTDOOR STAFF

LAURENCE TITUS *Farm Manager*

B.S. Agriculture, University of New Hampshire, 1933; Graham Scientific Breeding School, 1938. Herdsman, Hillcrest Farm, Bakersfield, Vermont; D.H.I.A. county supervisor, Lancaster, New Hampshire; farm operator, Fairlee, Vermont, 1936-42; farm foreman, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Massachusetts.

ORIL CLARK — *Assistant*

EDWIN GRAY — *Painter*

ROSCOE HODGDON — *Maintenance*

Vermont State School of Agriculture, 1937.

CAROL MAYNARD — *In charge of school landscaping and inn vegetable gardens*

Agricultural courses at Massachusetts State College. Farm manager, Montrose School for Girls, Maryland, five years; in charge of dairy herd, Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Massachusetts, six years. Herdswoman, Putney School, and in charge of student agricultural activities. D.H.I.A. supervisor for Windham County, Vermont, since 1948.

IVAN MECHAM — *Herdsman*

THOMAS MORSE — *Carpenter*

HERBERT ROBERTS — *Farmer*

INN

SALLY HILLER (MRS. GEORGE) — *Manager*

MOLLY LEWIS (MRS. JAMES) — *Assistant*

JAMES LEWIS — *Assistant*

STORE

JAMES LEWIS — *Manager*

THE PUTNEY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF TEACHER EDUCATION

The Graduate School, started in 1950, is an independent institution which extends the Putney philosophy to the level of teacher preparation, with the Putney School as its chief laboratory of professional training.

The Graduate School program leads to the Master of Arts Degree. The program includes:

1. Courses in philosophy, psychology and history of education, accompanied by practical experience in the classrooms at Putney.
2. Participation in a creative arts program as a dynamic part of a secondary school.
3. Participation in a diversified work-job program, including opportunities for farming and forestry projects.
4. Full use of the out-of-doors for recreation, sports, camping, trips.
5. Study of the neighboring community, with as much participation as possible in its life.
6. Study-travel is an integral part of the program and includes visits to other interesting schools, to regional developments, and to foreign countries.

All applicants must have the Bachelor's Degree from a recognized college, or the clear equivalent of such preparation. Those who have not had professional courses in education are preferred.

The Graduate School is two miles from the Putney School. It is on a large estate with a superb view overlooking Mount Monadnock.

The charge for the year, including all expenses (room, board, tuition, 3500-mile studytour), $1450.

For information address: Dr. Morris R. Mitchell, Director, Putney Graduate School of Teacher Education, Putney, Vermont.

In addition to this residence program at Glen Maples, there will be, beginning September 4, 1956, a year's program of study-travel. Admission to this program for candidates for the degree will be the same as for the residence program. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith, who have previously circled the globe with study groups, will be the leaders. They were for twenty years directors of the American Youth Hostels and organized and directed Youth Argosy, providing inexpensive travel abroad for many thousands of students, teachers, and social workers. Mr. Smith received the Master's Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University. Though including points of historic and artistic importance, chief interest will center in those constructive forces around the world that are helping to advance human culture. Cost for the year's travel will be $2950, toward which scholarship aid is available in meritorious cases.

THE LITTLE SCHOOL

The Little School is an elementary day school situated in a building a bit away from the main stream of Putney School life.

The school places equal stress upon the intellectual and emotional development of each child; small classes permit much individual attention. In addition to providing thorough training in the fundamentals, it also shares the Putney School philosophy of taking full advantage of the out-of-doors, and of fostering self-reliance and a genuine sense of responsibility for group welfare. Another major objective is to guide each child in the discovery and pursuit of his own individual interests.

SUMMER WORK CAMP

Putney's philosophy is further expressed in an eight-week camp for 100 boys and girls of high school age, using the buildings and grounds of the School. Young people are given opportunities to work with their hands, to acquire new skills, to share in a rural living group, to participate in the creative arts, to develop responsible attitudes toward themselves and the community.

Mornings are devoted to work on the farm, grounds, and construction, under the leadership of counselors and the School's year-round maintenance staff. Afternoons are free for swimming, horseback riding, canoeing, tennis, games and sports. Evenings are spent in creative activities: music, art, dramatics, dance, languages and sciences.

There are overnight camping trips each weekend, and the summer is climaxed by week-long trips in which all participate. Groups hike and climb in the mountains, canoe on lakes and rivers, and ride horses or bicycles through the New England countryside.

Counselors are experienced in school and camp work; they are chosen for their real concern for young people, for their skills and interests, and for their understanding of Putney's purposes.

CAPE BRETON CAMP

The School conducts an eight-week trip to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, where it owns a 225-acre farm, situated on the shoulder of a mountain, backed by pine forests and running down to pastures and the open sea. The Island is inhabited by people who maintain their Scottish and French customs; the water is warm for bathing, and the country ideal for camping. The cost is $425 from Putney and return. If one cannot afford Europe, this is a wonderful substitute. Information may be obtained from the school.

SUMMER TRIPS

It has always been one of the main educational policies of the Putney School to encourage as much travel as possible among the students. In keeping with this policy the school has sent groups of students from Putney and other schools to foreign countries every summer since 1937, except during the war.

Three years ago, however, the school and The Experiment in International Living worked out plans whereby qualified students desiring to travel abroad might go with Experiment groups.

Under The Experiment program students go abroad not just to see a country, but to learn to know its people. Normally, Experiment groups of ten, with a trained leader who acts as their adviser and friend, live in the same town for the first four weeks of the summer as members of separate families where there are young people. During the second month, the American and his young host join the group in a camping, hiking, cycling, bus or train trip to other parts of the country.

Candidates for Experiment membership must be between 16 and 30 years of age (those of 16 must demonstrate unusual maturity); and are selected on the basis of: (1) their qualifications, (2) recommendations, (3) interviews with former Experimenters.

Putney School students may secure Experiment applications and literature at the school office. All other inquiries should be addressed to *The Admissions Office, The Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vermont.*

THE PUTNEY SCHOOL INN

The Putney School Inn, situated at the Lower Farm about half a mile away from the Main Building, is run by the school and is open to the general public the year around. It is patronized by parents and others interested in the school, and by many who are looking for a small homelike inn in the country. Reservations may be made with Mrs. George Hiller, the manager, or through the school.

YOUTH HOSTEL

The Youth Hostel, one of the American Youth Hostel chain, is also open the year around to hikers, bicyclers, horseback riders and skiers, as well as to school visitors. It is in a wing of the Inn, and consists of two bunk-rooms accommodating twenty-eight, a kitchen and a living room. Some provisions may be bought at the school General Store close by, or meals may be taken at the Inn. Reservations may be made with Mrs. Hiller, manager of the Inn.

GENERAL STORE AND TEA ROOM

Maintained for the students, faculty and general public, the Putney School General Store carries an extensive line of work and sports clothes, ski and camping equipment, daily needs, gifts, native crafts and products, and much else of general interest. Parents of students are encouraged to outfit their children from the Store, as its stock is suitable for life at Putney.

Mail orders are promptly filled.

Grundman, Henri

December 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Grundman:

Belated thanks for your letter of November 7th.

This is merely a note to tell you that we do not at the present have plans for filming in Spain. If our plans change, we will certainly communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henri Grundman
Castellana Hilton
Madrid, Spain

rh

Ed
gone you would on this one

CBS TELEVISION FILM SALES, INC.

485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y. · PLAZA 1-2345

Person To Person

Henri Grundman
Castellana Hilton
Madrid, Spain

November 7th, 1956

CBS TELEVISION
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Att: Mr. Fred Friendly

On Watches

Dear Mr. Friendly:

I introduce myself to you with this letter as Representative of CBS TV Film Sales in Spain where I am also in charge of dubbing in Spanish all CBS film shows.

Fred Mahlstedt of CBS TV Film Sales told me that you are in charge of Ed Murrow's programs, and in view of the fact that I have good Government contacts I can arrange permission for a filmed interview with General Franco for Ed Murrow's show "Person to Person".

In case that you are interested for such an interview, would you please let me know and also give me details of requirements by Ed Murrow.

Yours sincerely,

Grundman

HG/dg

Henri Grundman

From: Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc.
10 East 40th Street, MU 6-3200
New York 16, N.Y.

For: REPUBLIC AVIATION CORPORATION

For Release Monday,
October 1, 1956

(This story has been cleared for security by the U.S. Government.)

EARTH SATELLITE DATA SOUGHT BY NEWEST MISSILE

Republic Aviation, University of Maryland Launch Lightweight High-Altitude Research Rocket

FARMINGDALE, N.Y., Sept. 30 -- The University of Maryland and Republic Aviation Corporation today jointly announced first flight of a new, extremely lightweight high-altitude research missile that raced 3,800 miles an hour into outer space, obtaining data for use in development of space vehicles.

First flight of the new rocket, which is small enough to fit in a family-size station wagon, lasted 5.6 minutes. In this time the missile streaked 80 miles up and relayed measurements of primary cosmic radiation, temperatures and spin of the rocket and acceleration experienced by internal equipment.

The rocket firing was the first of a series of correlated launchings to be made from different areas around the earth to probe the ionosphere, a layer of space above the stratosphere beginning 80 miles up. Data obtained from this and subsequent firings will be used by a group of scientists, headed by Dr. S. Fred Singer of the University of Maryland, to formulate an integrated picture of the upper atmosphere.

Dr. Singer described the scientific value of upper atmosphere exploration as "of considerable importance, not only from the basic research point of view but also to investigate better the regions outside of the atmosphere where the larger rockets, satellites and eventually manned spaceships will some day be flying."

(more)

Dubbed "Terrapin" after the University of Maryland's mascot, the two-stage rocket is less than 15 feet long, six and a quarter inches in diameter at its thickest point, and weighs only 224 pounds. It was designed and produced by Republic's Guided Missiles Division in Mineola, L.I., N.Y.

Starts Off At 1,900 M.P.H.!

A solid propellant rocket motor fired the Terrapin to 10,000 feet in six seconds at a speed of 1,900 miles an hour. At that altitude the first stage of the missile separated from the second stage which coasted another 30,000 feet higher. Then the second-stage motor shot the Terrapin to 50,000 feet at a maximum speed of Mach 5.8 (5.8 times the speed of sound), or about 3,800 miles an hour. The missile coasted the rest of the way to peak altitude. At maximum velocity the rocket experienced temperatures in excess of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It was fired from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics proving ground at Wallops Island, Virginia. Throughout the development of the Terrapin, NACA contributed liberally with advice and consultation.

Robert G. Melrose, general manager of Republic's Guided Missiles Division, said that Republic had completed preliminary design of a third-stage rocket for the Terrapin which would enable it to climb to altitudes of 200 miles and higher in only a few seconds' more time.

The research missile, first of several dozen to be produced by Republic, and its collapsible zero-length launcher were specailly designed for the upper atmosphere research program, a Department of Defense project administered by the University of Maryland. It carries special miniaturized instrumentation weighing only six pounds which was designed at the University under direction of Dr. Singer.

(more)

Uses Printed Circuits

The instruments, which are housed in Terrapin's "warhead," make use of several new electronic principles, including printed circuits, an all-transistorized telemetering (radio) system, a Geiger counter to measure radiation and a new design transmitter. Dr. Singer said the instrumentation is "so simple" it was built and assembled by high school and university students. Special protective devices were designed into both the rocket and instruments to shield the sensitive equipment from the intense heat. These instruments collected the data and telemetered it back to earth from Terrapin in a matter of seconds.

Melrose called Terrapin "one of the cheapest and most portable high performance rockets of its kind," and said its cost is only a fraction of that of missiles previously used to obtain high-altitude data. These factors make Terrapin a potential weather and research vehicle for the armed services, he said.

Terrapin Project Engineer for Republic is Morris S. Roth. Associated with Dr. Singer in designing the instrumentation and in the atmospheric research project are: Dr. J.H. Sreb, Bruce Edwards, Ray Elton, Richard Bettinger, Carl Reber and R.N. Roy.

The first-stage rocket motor for Terrapin was designed by the Allegheny Ballistics Laboratory in conjunction with the U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance. The second-stage rocket motor was designed by Thiokol Corporation with the Redstone Division of the U.S. Army Ordnance.

Republic was awarded the Terrapin contract as the result of a design competition for the best-performing missile at the lowest cost.

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J95627L

Guided Missile

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
C. STUART HALL
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

September 29, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a story about a new little guided missile that will fly more than 80 miles up into the ionosphere at a speed of 3800 miles an hour. Its first and only flight covered 160 miles (80 up and 80 down) in less than 6 minutes.

The missile is such a top secret that the company that developed it wasn't even allowed to take pictures of its first flight. However, I think you'll get a pretty good idea of the missile's possibilities from the attached story. It's for release Monday, October 1.

If you'd like more information, please give us a call and we'll try our darndest to get it for you.

Best wishes,

Muriel

Muriel Fox Aronson
Director, Radio-TV Dept.

MFA:gs

Gulick, John

January 9, 1957

Dear Professor Gulick:

Perhaps what we are both saying is that the creation of the state of Israel where, when, and how it was created was a mistake and involved a degree of injustice. I don't know.

There are many times, and this is one of them, when I would like to stop talking so much and repair to Chapel Hill or some other equally agreeable institution and try to fill some of the great gaps in my knowledge of history and politics. Meanwhile, I can only hope that you will lambast me in equally literate fashion if you disagree with my small voice, which I realize is not wiser nor more accurate than it was when it reached from only one end of the room to the other.

Sincerely yours,

Professor John Gulick
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

rh

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

December 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For one whose voice is small, it is a privilege to receive from one whose voice is so large such a response as your letter of December 10. I feel considerably reassured by the statement of your opinions in regard to the Middle East situation. Beyond this, I should like to make two comments on your letter:

First: I could not help at first reacting, "touché for you, Ed Murrow", on reading your "impression from Toynbee and others that the Jews qualify as one of the 'native peoples' of the Middle East", inasmuch as the ancient Middle Eastern matrix of Judaism, Hebrew, and various Jewish social patterns is a point which I make in a course on the area which I teach. But, when one considers modern cultural and political factors, such a long view projecting so far into the past can hardly be justifiably made a basis of action. Certainly, the "Oriental Jews" are as native to the area as are the Arabs and others, and many of them now constitute a considerable proportion of the population of Israel. But the conception of the country, its inspiration, organization, and support are strictly from modern Europe and America. The founders, leaders, and dominant citizenry of Israel are no more native to the Middle East than you and I are to Europe whence our ancestors came. This was my point.

Second: I appreciate and respect your remarks regarding your own role as a "reporter". To the layman, however, a "reporter" is merely a reciter of the bare facts and figures of events. Ironically, many such mere reciters are billed on radio and television as "commentators" which they are not. You, however, are not one of these. You have displayed a deep concern for the problems of mankind, and you have therefore assumed some responsibility for their analysis and interpretation. If this were not true, many of us would not so long have greatly appreciated your programs, and I would certainly not have written you concerning your coverage of the Middle East situation.

Sincerely yours,

John Gulick

John Gulick
Assistant Professor of Anthropology

40

Gulick, John

December 10, 1956

Dear Professor Gulick:

I am grateful for your thoughtful letter of November 15th. It is, of course, true that any reporter is bound to be influenced by the climate of opinion prevailing in the country in which he is working. I made every effort, and I think the text will bear me out, to attribute Israeli opinion to Israeli leaders. One phrase in your letter interests me considerably. You contend that my "tone conveys the impression that the interests of the Western powers and Israel rightfully take priority over those of the native peoples of the Middle East themselves." I had received the impression from Toynbee and others that the Jews qualify as one of the "native peoples" of the Middle East.

There is no question, and I have tried to make it clear, that Israel's neighbors have genuine and legitimate grievances; particularly in the matter of the Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip and in Syria.

I have the feeling that the basis of your contention is that Israel should not have been created where, when, and how it was. You may be right; I might even agree with you. But the primary function of a reporter surely is to reflect conditions as they now exist, rather than as they might have been. So far as the refugees are concerned, it is an historical fact that refugees do not go back, at least in modern time they never have.

I am grateful to you for having written as you did because those of us who enjoy this monopolized opportunity of uttering to our fellow countrymen, are all too seldom subjective to the reasoned type of criticism contained in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Professor John Gulick
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

rh

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

November 15, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Deaf Mr. Murrow:

I have long admired your ability to portray with clarity the tangled intricacies of many of the public problems in our world, at home and abroad. I have also long admired your willingness to tackle "controversial" issues, especially in the interests of justice.

I am therefore very much disappointed in the over-all tone of your several Middle East programs since the beginning of the Suez crisis.

This tone conveys the impression that the interests of the Western powers and Israel rightfully take priority over those of the native peoples of the Middle East themselves; it almost ignores, actually, the fact that these people have some very legitimate rights of their own, disregard for which by the Western pewers has burdened the people of the area with genuine grievances and thereby made the blandishments of Russia that much more effective. In other words, this tone distracts the public from the fact that the Western powers (including Israel) are heavily responsible for much of the misery which besets the Middle East today, and from the fact that they should be explicitly committed for moral reasons - not just strategic ones - to making amends on a very large scale.

These amends must be more than irrigation projects, and the like. They must also include an open recognition of our past errors and a gracious acknowledgement of our responsibility for the consequences of those errors. Only through such an acknowledgement, plus practical measures of course, do I see any chance of releasing the native peoples of the Middle East from their bitterness against us.

I see very little of such graciousness - let alone the understanding which it implies - in the general tone of our American press which, unfortunately, appears to be the same as that set by you in your recent programs.

Sincerely yours,

John Gulick

John Gulick
Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Greensboro, VT.

JOHN GUNTHER – ~~216 EAST 62nd STREET – NEW YORK 21, N. Y.~~

Aug 23

7

Dear Ed -

"Wreckless" – not a bad word all things considered –

We have been listening to you with great pleasure & profit, as always.

Ever

J

CABLE ADDRESS: HAMWRIGHT, N. Y.

HAMWRIGHT, BOGOTA

Haas, Larry

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BOGOTA OFFICE

CARRERA 6A. Nº. 14-74
OFICINAS: 801 - 804

APARTADO AEREO 7962
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, S. A.

April 1, 1957

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for the handsome foto. We're shining up a special spot from where it will glow upon us.

It was fine to get your note. This place has its compensations, but they don't include reception of such programs as, say, "See it Now" and "Person to Person". I trust that they are continuing to keep you happy.

Please give my best wishes to Jesse and John and to Fred Friendly.

Warmest regards,

Larry

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y., EE.UU.

Haas, Laure

February 26, 1957

Dear Larry:

I am delighted that all goes well with you and that you are putting your vast knowledge of our neighbors to the south to good account. The torreador picture may be symbolic, but the bulls at least don't grow any bigger up here. I am sending along the picture and I am flattered to be asked for it.

I shall convey your regards to all the brethern.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lawrence S. Haas
Hamilton Wright Organization, Inc.
Carrera 6A. No. 14-74
Oficinas: 801-804
Bogota, Colombia, S. A.

rh

CABLE ADDRESS: HAMWRIGHT, N. Y. HAMWRIGHT, BOGOTA

HAMILTON WRIGHT ORGANIZATION, INC.

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OFICINAS: 801 - 804

APARTADO AEREO 7962
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, S. A.

February 15, 1947

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
NewYork 22, N.Y. EE UU

Dear Ed:

When CBS almost two years ago decided that I should retire, I was given the hardest assignment I've ever had in all my years as a newsboy. After traveling and loafing I began to go nuts. I was tapped for the job of director of the Bogota office by HWO, and I've never fallen so in love with work as I am now. Don't ever retire.

A few nights ago Edith and I were dining in the Meson de España, an Asturian restaurant, and when I looked high on the wall and saw a bullfight poster from Leon, Spain, I was almost struck breathless. For the full-length torero, depicted facing a charging bull had the face--almost--of Ed Murrow, and I was tempted to ask the proprietor for it so I could send it up to you for your autograph.

That would have been a lot of trouble, so I'll tell you what I'll settle for: An autographed picture of yourself, legitimately photoed, for the guy in Colombia with an "o" from the guy in Columbia with a "u". It would grace my growing gallery.

Please give my very best to Jesse, John, Fred and all the boys and gals.

Sincerely,

Larry

Lawrence S. Haas

Hagerty, James

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1956

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for the "Person to Person" ruler. It is a very handy gadget and it is now on my desk.

My best wishes to you and the members of the staff for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
to the President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Hoggarty

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Bill McGowan

from: Ed Murrow

January 23, 1957

Thanks for your note.

I would like to look into the possibility of doing a show on Thomas Haggerty. Can you give me his address.

Sincerely,

Sin?

PAP

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Bill Mc Gowan

Ed:

I'm in the News department for Channel 18, here in Hartford, Ct.

We've come across Thomas Haggerty, Editor of the WINSTED(CT.) CITIZEN, who has been plying his trade 64 of his 83 years.Haggerty might be the oldest newsman in the country.He's a spry fellow, at work by 7 in the morning, immense appetite for people and news.I think one of his more memorable interviews was with W.J. Bryan.

I'd be happy to shoot some footage of Haggerty and send it along with additional background information, if you'ld care to study it.

Sincerely

Bill Mc Gowan

Bill Mc Gowan
Channel 18, Hartford, Ct.

50

Haglund, N.

April 20, 1956

Dear Miss Haglund:

This is merely a note to grant McCadden Corporation Mr. Murrow's permission to use clips from ONE PLANE ONE BOMB which Mr. Murrow narrated on THE BOB CUMMINGS SHOW as per our telephone conversation on April 6th.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Norma J. Haglund
McCadden Corporation
1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue
Hollywood 38, California

McCADDEN CORPORATION

General Service Studios

1040 N. LAS PALMAS AVE. HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIF.

HOllywood 4-2141

April 19, 1956

Dear Madam:

On April 6th I talked with you by telephone to request clearance of use of clips from "ONE PLANE ONE BOMB" for use on "THE BOB CUMMINGS SHOW". You checked this with Mr. Murrow who gave his verbal okay. However, at our request, you were going to forward a written clearance which we have not received.

Inasmuch as the film is now in the hands of our cutter, we would like the written clearance in the event any of the film is used.

Thank you for your cooperations.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Norma Haglund

Norma J. Haglund
Secretary to Paul Henning
PRODUCER, BOB CUMMINGS SHOW

Secretary to Edw. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 11, New York

Haldane, A.G.

ALEXANDER G. HALDANE
WEST NEWBURY
VERMONT

Apartment 412,
Hunting Towers (west)
Alexandria,
Virginia.
February 26th. 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I trust that the delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 27th. ult., and the record album, will not be considered as an indication of the lack of any degree of appreciation of either one. Preoccupation with too many other things, not necessarily more important, has contributed to the accumulation of a rather frightening back-log of personal correspondence since the first of the year.

The record of excerpts from Churchill's speeches has been played many times since I received it. It has been said that each generation produces an outstanding orator, and I think it would be generally conceded that Churchill is the most distinguished of his. I shall always treasure this record, and be grateful to you for making it possible for me to have it.

Every once in a while, I think that I am about to "even the score" with Lacey for some of the nice things he has done for me, when I learn that he has done something else, like asking you to send this record to me, which puts him again away out in front of me. In my book, he and Marge are wonderful people.

For over a week, I have been trying to reach you by telephone, but contacting the President of the United States would seem to be a comparatively simple project, once the barricades are up around your inner sanctum!!! My objective is to tell you about a fairly lengthy and frank discussion with Streibert, Washburn, and half a dozen others of U. S. I. A., in which you may possibly have some interest. I will keep trying!

Kindest regards, and again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Haldane

Hale, Bob

November 12, 1957

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 4th. I'm sorry to hear you had the flu, but glad to know you are feeling better.

I hope the Assistant Director's job at Fred Niles Productions comes through, and I wish you much luck.

I am sorry to have to tell you that the prospects here in New York don't look very good.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob Hale
3736 Arthur Avenue
Brookfield, Illinois

mac

October 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed;

I want to thank you for your advise. I stopped in to see Mr. Atless and he sent me to Mr. Dillion who placed me 4th on a waiting list of about 300.

In the meantime I have been looking at everything else from Ad agencies to Film companies here. Finding a job is like looking for a black ant in a coal pile. So far I am still walking the streets and knocking down doors. I have a slight possibility of falling into an Asst.Director's job at Fred Niles Productions, one of the more active film outfits in the City. However I am not planning on anything until I am told that I should report for work.

If your invitation to look around New York still holds for the Spring I would like to do so. So many people here have told me that I would be so much better off in television if I could get to New York. I'll keep in touch with you to see if this can be worked out some time in the future.

I spent two weeks filling at one of the suburban stations as traffic director and then a stomach infection which I had picked

up in Glacier Park hit me with such force that I blacked out at the station. So the doctor put me to bed for a couple of weeks and then this session was followed by the flu. So that coupled with difficulty of finding a job has made Chicago look a bit cloudy to me. But I am sure that there will be brighter days soon.

I really enjoyed the tribute to Danny Kaye last week. There wasn't a dry eye in the house. That's what I call good television.

I trust you and your family are all in good health. My regards to them and I will be sending a print of the slide I took of the three of you at Glacier as soon as I receive it from Eastman.

Bob Hale

Bob Hale

Hale, Bob

September 3, 1957

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter. Our return trip was pleasant enough, although New York is no bargain.

The only thing I can suggest about Chicago is that you call Mr. Atlass and try to see him personally when next you are there.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Hale
3736 Arthur Avenue
Brookfield, Illinois

fc

Glacier Park, Montana
August 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colubia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I hope that your trip from Glacier was a pleasent one. We all certainly enjoyed having you and your family with us. I hope that Casey found the fishing to his satisfaction.

I want to thank you personally for the use of your name at CBS in Chicago and for the invitation to visit you at CBS in Spring.

I took the liberty writing to Mr. Atlass and I mentioned our conversation here at the Park. I think, however, that in doing so I have made a mistake. Mr. Doebler, Executive Assistant wrote back saying that the information that I included in the letter had been passed on to the Personal Department. As you mentioned when we were talking, it is hard to get anywhere by going through Personal departments.

Do you think that I should expect a reply from Mr.Atlass? And should I still stop in there for a visit if I don't get receive a reply?

I would appreciate any suggestions you might have as to my next move. As you said it is hard to get anywhere without the right conections. I hope that this is not an inconvenience for you. I certainly appreciate everything you have done already, Ed. It was totally unexpected and I can't thank you enough.

Please extend my regards to Mrs. Murrow and Cassy.

Having just view the pictures taken at the Concert that Sunday afternoon I must say you make an excellent looking Blackfeet Chief.

Thanks again for everything.

Yours Truly,

Bob Hale

Bob Hale.

Address after September 10:

3736 Arthur Ave.
Brookfield, Illinois

Present Address:

Glacier Park Lodge
East Glacier, Mont.

Halle, Kay

September 27, 1957

Dear Kay:

I am sorry I missed your call. This is just to let you know that I regret very much that I cannot accept any speaking dates during the current season. Some time ago, I had to make my choice between doing radio and television broadcasts and making speeches.

I very rarely get to Washington, and when I do it is usually only for a few hours, however, I hope there will be an opportunity for us to meet soon.

As ever yours,

Miss Kay Halle
1534 29th Street
Washington 7, D. C.

mac

Halle, Ka

March 25, 1957

Dear Kay:

Many thanks for your little note on our SEE IT NOW show on "England After Suez."

I am so glad you enjoyed it. We got mostly favorable reaction to it, so we were quite pleased.

As ever yours,

Miss Kay Halle
Gladstone Hotel
114-122 East 52nd Street
New York 22, New York

fc

Gladstone
114-122 East 52nd Street at Park Avenue
New York City-22
PLAZA 3-4300
CABLE ADDRESS
"GLADSTO"

Dear Ed,

I thought you
See if now - in the
mood of Britain was
unbearable - Such balance
& tact & equilibrium
& faithfulness was in
it.

You are an example
of what could be -

Bless you
Kay Hull

THE DOWNTOWN GALLERY

EDITH GREGOR HALPERT, *Director*
Consultation service by appointment

32 EAST 51 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone: Plaza 3-3707

Halpert, Edith

January 14, 1957

Mr. Fred Friendly
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Fred:

Now that the holiday furor has ended, I am going through my various papers and among them find a note to the effect that I was to communicate with you about a Mr. Max Youngstern of United Artists. And so, I am getting in touch. Ben Shahn told me something about a drawing and I would like to know whether Mr. Youngstern made the decision, and if so, where I am to communicate with him. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Incidentally, could you use your influence to make an appointment for me with Ed Murrow? I am very eager to talk with him about the possibility of arranging a program with Mrs. J. Watson Webb, whom he had met - and being a shy character, would prefer not to call him directly about this. How about giving this little girl a hand?

My best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Edith

EGH/ek

See later reply wk

Thurs. Jan. 24
3 pm?

Hamblin, Dora

May 1, 1956

Dear Miss Hamblin:

Please destroy the negatives. I would hate to have it known that I drink coffee, even in the basement of a bank; however, when in Iowa --

Thanks for the kind comments about our efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Dora Jane Hamblin
Life Magazine
221 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

rh

cc: Mr. Friendly
plus correspondence

Hamilton, T. J.

September 3, 1957

Dear Tom:

I am just back in the shop and find myself completely committed for the rest of this week. I am sorry.

Please express my regrets to Cullen and I will give you a shout on the phone as soon as I am dug from under.

As ever yours,

Mr. Thomas J. Hamilton
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square, New York 36, New York

fc

The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 NY
LAckawanna 4-1000

THOMAS J. HAMILTON
CHIEF OF BUREAU

UNITED NATIONS BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.
PLAZA 8-0254

August 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have just come back from Europe, to find a letter from Cullen Gosnell saying that he will be here September 4 through 7. I hope very much that you can join us for lunch at The Century or at the United Nations, although I realize that you have been on vacation -- Scotty's column Sunday was further confirmation.

Any how it would be grand to see you and please drop me a line about whether you can do it.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. J. Hamilton

Hamlet, Ann

March 7, 1956

Dear Ann:

Thanks for your note. I regret very much that I couldn't get to Egypt and Jordan. However, my colleague, Howard K. Smith was there and we are now in the process of editing 180-thousand feet of film shot in Israel and in Egypt. I don't expect anybody to agree with all of it, but at least the Arabs and Jews get a better opportunity than they had a year before to express their views.

Spring is beginning to edge in in the country, and Pete and I think we may be able to start plowing in another couple of weeks. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ann Hamlet
American Colony Hotel
Jerusalem
Kingdom of Jordan

rh

AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL
JERUSALEM
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

February 21st

Dear Ed —

Ever since we landed in Beirut and saw the refugee camps and heard their story I have been upset. But I had a good feeling about your coming over to give the U.S.A. the facts and you have a way of seeing the underdog's side. The Arabs certainly are that.

Now I hear you have been in Israel and not here.

To me this situation has gone so far now that it is a question of saving the U.S. If the Arabs turn to the Communists and they will unless Israel is pushed back we will have most

AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL
JERUSALEM
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

of the Eastern hemisphere against us. Europe couldn't hold out. We can't let Russia get the oil fields.

The Zionist leaders at home should be told that as much as we would like to continue helping them it is now a matter of life and death for the U.S.

What we have done is diametrically opposed to what we stand for.

I don't know how we can get it across to the people. The Jews control most all the advertising in newspapers, radio and television. We will have to make the Jews see the danger at home

Sorry to bother you

Will joins me in sending our best to you and Janet Sincerely W.

Hammerstein, Oscar

October 3, 1956

Dear Oscar:

Thanks for your welcome and stimulating letter of September 27th.

I fear me that electronic soap boxes are very unstable. I shall try to teeter a bit on one you suggest when we do the show next Sunday.

You were, as usual, both courteous and thoughtful to write as you did. I wish I could write as well.

As ever yours,

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd
10 East 63 Street
New York, New York

fc

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2ND
10 East 63 St.
New York City

September 27, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I understand you are doing a program on Suez, to which I look forward with great excitement. I was wondering if, in the course of the program, you had had a chance to deal with what I consider the most important feature of the situation. It relates to our little talk on "Person to Person" on international anarchy. In other words, living in a world without any law or order, a nation - and even a small nation like Egypt - can suddenly say "I am no longer going to live up to my contract." Instead of having a court into which the contractual parties can hurl him, we have a world thrown into immediate and complete confusion. We have international conferences. We have threats of gunboat diplomacy. We have threats of boycott. We bluff, we negotiate. Russia, India, the United States, Great Britain and France summon their conflicting philosophies and collide with one another in a disgraceful free-for-all. A world of sovereign nations, without any enforceable law to guide them is an idiotic spectacle.

I now descend from my soapbox with the fervent hope that you perhaps may step on to it some day. You are the man who could do something about this.

All good wishes to you.

As ever,

Oscar

Handy, W. C.

WILLIAM C. HANDY, MUS. D.
1650 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
CIRCLE 6-8843

June 29th,
1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:-

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your good letter and I am anxiously awaiting the date, July 14th, since such an affair will go a long way towards my recovery I hope.

I know I will enjoy the program as you described it and this will be a high spot as I journey along life's highway.

We will be looking for you as outlined in your letter and for this, Mrs. Handy joins me in thanking you in advance.

Yours very sincerely,

W. C. Handy

WCH:abb

Harbeight, Irvin

February 26, 1957

Dear Irv:

How delightful to hear from you again! I wish that we could sit down and have a long talk. Do hoist my a signal if you get to New York this summer. I may not be in the city, but I won't be far away and my office can always tell you where I am.

A few months ago I was in Charlotte, North Carolina and spent the night with Charles Witmer, whom you will remember from Georgia Tech.

As ever yours,

Mr. Irvin Harbeight
Auto Title Department
802 Jackson Street
Toledo, Ohio

rh

The following is from Irvin Harbieght:

Dear Ed:

Thought you might be interested in this clipping. You remember Doc Jones from convention days in Toledo. He had us out to dinner one night.

Sure would like to see you sometime to renew old friendship.

Watch all your shows -- and you look the same dapper young man of 1929,30,31.

I may get to New York this summer and have chance to see you then.

A long time since the convention days at Stamford, Georgia Tech, and Toledo.

I left the Book Store at Toledo U. in 1949 - and have been in clerks office since that time.

Best of luck

Irv.

COUNTY OF LUCAS

TOLEDO 2, OHIO

OFFICE OF
CLERK OF COURTS
•
GORDON JEFFERY
CLERK

COURT OF APPEALS
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
COURT HOUSE
COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS
429 MICHIGAN STREET
AUTOMOBILE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE DEPT.
802 JACKSON STREET

Dear Ed:

Thought you might be interested in this clipping. You remember Hoc Jones from convention days in Toledo. He had us out to dinner one night.

Sure would like to see you sometime to renew old friendship.

Watch all your shows — and you look like same dapper young man of 1929-30-31.

I may get to New York this summer and have chance

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802 JACKSON STREET

to see you then.

A long time since the convention days at Stanford, Georgia Tech. and Toledo.

I left the Book Store at Toledo U. in 1949 - and have been in clerks office since that time.

Best of Luck.

Lw.

Leon Harbright
auto Title Dept.
802 Jackson St.
Toledo, Ohio

8 TOLEDO TIMES
Toledo, Ohio
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1957

Garfield Jones, Father Of PR Vote Here, Dies

Dr. O. Garfield Jones, 72, former political science professor at the University of Toledo, died yesterday in Martin County Hospital, Stuart, Fla.

Dr. Jones

Dr. Jones, who served at TU 36 years prior to his retirement in 1955, was responsible for the adoption of the Proportional Representation system of elections formerly used in Toledo.

He was hospitalized with pneumonia and released from the Florida hospital Friday. The next day, he returned to the hospital for treatment of a heart ailment.

Never Ran For Office

During his lengthy term at TU, Dr. Jones became nationally known for his "laboratory method" of teaching political science. Though he never ran for public office, Dr. Jones was considered in political circles here as the most qualified observer of voting habits in Toledo and Wood County.

A stickler for parliamentary procedure, Dr. Jones was author of several manuals on the subject. TU officials estimate more than 10,000 students took his unique political course, "Effective Citizenship."

A native of St. Paris, O., Dr. Jones was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University with a bachelor of science degree in 1912. While at the university, he was a baseball star under the coaching of Branch Rickey.

Army Officer During War

He later studied at the University of Chicago, Cornell University and the University of Wisconsin. He served as a high school teacher in Payson, Utah, and a professor of political science at Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia., prior to World War I and served as a captain in the Army during the war. After the war, he went to the University of California to get his PLD degree in political science.

Harriman, Averell

March 20, 1957

Dear Governor Harriman:

Enclosed herewith is the book Mr. Murrow said he would send to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Hon. Averell Harriman
Governor of New York
Governor's Mansion
Albany, New York

"Egypt's Liberation" by Nasser

Harriman, J. B.

March 9, 1956

Dear Mrs. Harriman:

First of all, my apologies for taking so long to answer your cordial letter.

My present schedule of radio and television programs, together with the somewhat extensive traveling I am sometimes called upon to do, leave all too little time for my personal correspondence.

Fred Friendly and I have considered the possibility of doing the story as you suggest on SEE IT NOW, but unfortunately the new format we attempted at the beginning of the current season does not quite lend itself to the type of program you suggest.

If at some future time we see an opportunity of doing such a show we shall certainly get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
1504 26th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

fs

1504 26th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
December 5, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you are perhaps aware, I have long been interested in seeing that the residents of the District have restored to them their rights of self-government which were taken from us some eighty years ago. It is an ugly blot on our American democracy that a city of nearly a million population is disenfranchised.

I know how many such proposals must be made to you, but it has occurred to me that this might be a fitting subject for "See It Now". It would be timely early next year, since the Senate has passed a bill to restore those rights which is presently pending in the House - bottled up by the House District Committee. It could present interesting materials; Washington is a photogenic city, and this struggle has many and interesting ramifications and sidelights. It is important; I know you share my conviction that denial of democratic rights anywhere is always important, and particularly so when it occurs in our Nation's Capitol.

If this notion has any interest, I would be more than delighted to explore it further with you or any members of your staff. The Washington Home Rule Committee, of which I am co-chairman, would be most pleased to cooperate in any way at all.

Sincerely yours,

Florence J. Harriman

(Mrs. J. Borden Harriman)

Harrison, Jeanne

March 8, 1956

Dear Miss Harrison:

I have been trying to reach you by phone, but to no avail. What I have to tell you is very unhappy news. Briefly, I asked Mr. Murrow when he would like to record the narration for the New York State Health Department. He looked at the script (which has been on his desk for quite a while) then at me and said, "Miss Holder, trying to edit 180-thousand feet of film our cameras shot in Israel and Egypt, doing five quarter-hours of radio news and one-half hour of television every week have bogged me down and I'm afraid I just cannot do the narration. Would you please apologize to Miss Harrison for me?"

Needless to say I, too, am very sorry and cannot apologize sufficiently for the delay, and I do hope you don't think too badly of us. I am herewith returning the script and both Mr. Murrow and I wish you good luck.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Jeanne Harrison
Room 516
250 West 57 Street
New York, New York

February 16, 1956

Dear Jonas:

Sorry to bother you with this, but could you or one of your colleagues let me know whether this thing is "kosher." I've been in Israel for the past ten days.

As ever yours,

Dr. Jonas Salk
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

rh

Room 516
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York
JUdson 2-5200
January 31, 1956

Miss Holder
Mr. Ed Murrow's Office
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Holder:

Attached is the script that the New York State Health Department hopes Mr. Murrow will narrate.

Dr. John Enders of the Harvard University Medical School and Children's Hospital of Boston has read and edited the script.

I'm sure you understand how important Mr. Murrow's acceptance would mean and also how happy we would be to record this at his convenience.

Thank you so much for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,

Jeanne Harrison

Jeanne Harrison

JH:ss

Harrison, Rex

December 6, 1956

Dear Rex:

Thank you for your letter.

In times like these, reporters become confused and must take refuge in that wonderful statement made by Winston Churchill when he said, "Not even I have always been right."

I appreciate your kind comments and your taking the trouble to write to me.

As ever yours,

Mr. Rex Harrison
Mark Hellinger Theatre
New York, New York

fe

Wednesday. Mark Hellinger Theatre.
New York.

My dear Ed.

Long a great admirer of yours I have been listening to your reports recently with great interest.

Last Wednesday you were not able to broadcast, as you remember, but there was one of your CBS reporters from Paris with such a diatribe against

of affairs that now exist
amongst the Western Powers.

Regards.

Rex Harrison

the French
bad taste re
high time th
least to g
to America
I feel qui
been prese
existed the
because it
that nature
is this le

, & with the classic
remark that it was
the British & French
quote "Toe the line
ican policies".
quite sure that had you
sent you would have
this stupid reporter
it in remarks of
ture that have led
lamentable state

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

Good Evening:

This is Larry Lesueur, pinchhitting for Ed Murrow. Mr. Murrow planned to originate the program tonight in Charlotte, North Carolina, but his plane has been delayed due to bad weather. So here's what happened today.

Moscow radio announced that Vyacheslav Molotov has been appointed "minister of state control". The broadcast indicated that Molotov..who served Stalin for many years as foreign minister also retains his present title of first deputy premier. According to the official Soviet encyclopedia, the minister of state control supervises government spending. Theoretically at least, Molotov is not in a position to influence the operation of other ministries. Recently, the office has received little attention. The man Molotov succeeds..Vassily Zhavoronskov..is a relative unknown. But it's a position Stalin held before taking over supreme power in 1922 Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia spoke last week of differences between a Stalinist faction in the Kremlin leadership and the faction let by Party Boss Khurshchev. Molotov is a Stalinist. The State Department in Washington has declined comment.

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a resolution demanding that Russia end the deportation of Hungarian citizens. The resolution.. introduced by Cuba..also demanded that persons who have been deported be returned promptly to their homes. The vote was 55 to 10, with 14 abstentions. The 10 votes against the resolution were cast by the Soviet bloc, plus Yugoslavia. India was among the countries which abstained. But India had joined Indonesia and Ceylon in submitting a separate resolution, insisting that UN observers be allowed to enter Hungary. In appealing for passage of this resolution, India's Krishna Menon urged the Hungarian puppet government to cooperate with the United Nations. "The people," he said, "must have

the right to decide their own destinies." Menon joined the West in demanding that Soviet forces be withdrawn immediately from Hungary. And this resolution was also passed, 58 to 7.

Reports from Vienna say that Russian troops have begun firing on refugees who try to escape from Hungary. Some persons crossing the frontier are suffering from bullet wounds. In Washington, the White House says more than 5-thousand refugees probably will be admitted to the United States, if that figure, originally announced by President Eisenhower, proves inadequate. Representative Walter, who is in Austria, has proposed that 17-thousand refugees be admitted to this country. The first planeload of Hungarian refugees to reach the United States arrived today an McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey.

Secretary General Hammarskjold reported to the United Nations General Assembly today on his mission to Cairo. Hammarsjjold said Egypt has agreed to work out a basis for the maintenance of the Untied Nations police force on Egyptian territory, including its deployment and the question of lines of communication and supply. He asked the Assembly for broad powers to negotiate an over-all agreement wit Egypt, but emphasized that the police force can operate in Egypt only with the consent of the Egyptian government. The negotiations, he said, must also be based on the principle that the United Nations will maintain its force in Egypt until the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli troops. Hammarskjold noted that...as yet..no withdrawals have taken place. He said he would report to the Assembly again "as soon as I receive clarifications from the governments concerned." Hammarskjold said he is negotiating with private salvege companies with a view to clearing the Suez Canal in conformity with Egypt's request for United Nations assistance in the task. His report left unanswered the question how long the international police force will remain in Egypt and what other countries will be asked to contribute troops.

The first United Nations troops went on active duty today at Port Said. A company of Norwegian riflemen moved in by train to enforce the cease-fire between the Anglo-French occupation forces and the Egyptians. They were cheered by both sides.

The United Nations commander ..General Burns..said today that the police force in Egypt is primarily a symbol. They did not go to Egypt, he said, to fight.

President Nasser issued a statement today on the aims of the Egyptian government. "The policy of Egypt," he said, "is the policy of national independence." He said this means both political and ideological independence and vowed, "I will not become the stooge or satellite of anybody." Nasser denied he is trying to create an Arab empire. The basic objective, he said, remains the social and economic improvement of the Egyptian people.

Syria asked the United Nations today to stop what it described as a threat of imminent aggression from Israel, Britain and France. It said Israeli forces are massing on the frontier and that British and French planes have been flying over Syria for the past two weeks.

The closing of the Suez Canal threatens the European economy. Gasoline rationing has been ordered in Britain, effective December 17. And a fuel crisis has developed in France. For the developments in that story, we switch now, by recording to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris. A city without gasoline, coal, oil, soap or sugar. Motors and salad bowls are equally dry. The lack of fuel oil to motors is, of course, directly attributable to the blockage of the Suez Canal. The lack of salad oil, salt and sugar is, however, directly attributable to a disgraceful exhibition of selfish individualism, for which the French are famous but in which they've now surpassed their own worst record and because of which they may wreck their already endangered economy.

The real economic danger, due to the Suez crisis, is serious but not grave. It may, however, become disastrous because of the public panic, the hoarding by individuals and the speculation by merchants who are deliberately withholding stocks against an expected rise in prices rather than a real shortage.

The government has donw absolutely nothing to reassure the public and avoid panic. A week a go the prime minister delivered a nationwide radio appeal to the people to keep calm. This proved to be exactly the wrong thing to do. The people over here have had enough experience of wars and world crises to know that when a government asks them to keep calm, that is prehaps precisely the moment to begin worrying. Had the French premier accompanied his appeal for calm and civic virtue with a frank statement of the true situation and a plan to assure a fair share of products for all, this panic may have been avoided. It can still be stoppedif the government takes action. The nation's editoriaists have already begun to denounce the hoarders and their trying to shame people into a little decency and civic responsibility, as in Britain for example. So far, however, the government here seems to be too engrossed in power politics and in putting down the rebellion in Algeria to concern itself with public morale and morality. France, and indeed, all of Europe, is living through a severe political, diplomatic and economic crisis. This European crisis can be seen and felt more clearly here in France than elsewhere because of the internal political division which keep the French at feve pitch. But the crisis , nonetheless, is severe throughout this entire continent.

On the diplomati front there are severe strains on the estern alliance. The small nations of Europe, Belgium, Lenamrk, Italy, are furious with the French and British for having gotten them all into this mess in the

Middle East. Europe stands or falls on its supply of oil; and at the moment, Europe is going to fall hard this winter, unless urgent steps are taken to assure all supplies for industry and communications. The estimate now by experts of the European economic Cooperation organization is that there may be a cutback of 30% in economic and industrial production, which is nothing short of disaster. This is the gravest threat to Europe's economy since the winter crisis of 1947-48 when the Marshall Plan rescued Europe just in time.

Unless there's some kind of an oil Marshall Plan to furnish both the products and the dollars to pay for them, the economies that were saved may be lost.

Europeans are very worried that this time Americans will say "let them go and good riddance." They know over here that America has every reason, legal, moral and emotionsl, to let them stew in their own pot. There's also the fear that America may finally decide to help but only on condition that France and Britain pull out of Suez immediately and knuckle down to American policy directives. So far, both these fears are unjustified or at least premature. It is true that the United States has not yet rushed in with a rescue plan. But responsible officials over here know perfectly well that America has to move cautiously or risk Arab sabotage of the pipelines America has also given its allies unofficial and discrete assurances that an emergency aid program will be carried out. There's no evidence that America is trying to exploit its advantage to dictate policy to the French and British. I havenot heard a single government official make such a charge. Although it is heard freely in alarmist rumor mongering on the public place.

So far, therefore, the crisis over here is mostly artificial. Although in a funny way, it is no less real for that. For rumors, add even lies, are

sometimes more powerful than the truth, particularly when no one knows what the truth is. The situation tonight, therefore, is one that calls for frank and forthright action and the fullest information to the public to end the dangerous rumors that are spreading like wildfire throughout this continent. It is a time, too, for patience and generosity on both sides of the Atlantic; for the alliance of the free nations has never been more seriously threatened. Recriminations may be justified but they can serve no useful purpose.

For the past eight years, under successive Democratic and Republican administrations, the basic principle of American foreign policy has been the inter-dependence of the United States and Europe. America, of course, can survive without Europe. But it is a question as to whether survival would be worthwhile if we all had to live in lead-lined cellars behind a radar screen.

This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

LESUEUR: In Washington today, the army issued a draft call for 17-thousand men in January. This is the same quota as announced for December.

In New York, the National Labor Relations Board has asked for a federal court injunction to end the dock strike, charging the International Longshoremen's Association with unfair labor practices.

And in Chicago, the National Mediation Board has announced settlement of wage dispute between the nation's railroads and the brotherhood of locomotive firemen and enginemen. Settlement was reached on the basis of a "package" amounting to twenty-six and a half cent an hour increase over a period of three years.

This is Larry Lesuer. I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: The United Nations is faced today with grave responsibilities. E.B. White once gave this advice to delegates representing the United States. "When you sit down," he said, "sit down as an American if that makes you feel comfortable. But when you think with longing of thep place where you were born, remember that the sun leaves it daily to go somewhere else."

As Ed Murrow would say, Goodnight and good luck.

Harry

605 RIVER BANK
RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY

January 12, 1957.

Dear Janet and Ed:

Even though I have spent some of my in-between-time with the Murrows, I must apologize for delaying so long the acknowledgment of your good Christmas remembrance through the brace of Deer Hunt Club pheasants. They were really "out of this world" and, following the Club recipe, Florence and I enjoyed them beyond words. Thanks for your thoughtfulness!

Things have been happening to us - directly and indirectly.

First came Janet's real Murrow-like job with the Amechees - it certainly was a terrific performance. Artful control reflected the Master's technique. The feminine voice called for no concession - only the cigarette was missing. You should both be proud!

And then, Ed, your revealing interview with Chou En-Lai. W C A U scheduled it at the ungodly hour of 11.15 P. M. - to the great loss, I am sure, of many people within its scope. Why I cannot say but, until that time, I really had the feeling he had abandoned the characteristics so often attributed to so many of the Orientals. I do not think I shall ever forget his face -his eyes - his mannerisms; to me, at least, you really served.

Now, talking about me, if I may, I just want you to know that experience has driven away the retirement fears I had three years ago. Some of my activities have been sufficiently constructive and rewarding to defeat all ideas of useless boredom. And a great recent occurrence in our family field has contributed much to our happiness. Fourteen years ago our only son married a lovely girl; in the course of the last eight years they adopted two boys and a girl. At 4.45 A. M. January 2nd a daughter was born; it's a story frequently told, I know, but there seems to be something Providential about it that makes it worth repeating.

I've jabbered enough. I hope that Casey is coming along great - he must be quite grown up

605 RIVER BANK
RIVERTON, NEW JERSEY

now - and that both of you are well and happy. I have just felt today like saying something more than thanks and hello to you - our very best for just the kind of a New Year you would like to have if you could set all the ducks ina row right now.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harshbarger, Clay

TELEVISION CENTER / State University of Iowa

Iowa City

March 28, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to express my personal thanks to you and your staff for allowing Murray Yaeger to be around See It Now for approximately three weeks.

Murray feels he is practically a member of your staff which is a tribute to your generosity.

Murray's account of the thought and care which goes into the production of See It Now increases, if possible, my admiration for the show.

Most sincerely,

H. Clay Harshbarger

HCH:mw

Harter, Clifford

Ignore

Plainview Texas 12/21/57

Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madisn Ave.
New York City N.Y.

Dear Sirs:-

I am writting you in the hope that you will be able and willing to help me get in touch with Mr. Edward R. Murrow, author of the book,"This I believe." and who conducts the T.V. Programe, "Person to Person," whose personal address I do not have. I will explain my reasons for wanting to contact Mr. Murrow and ask that you use the enclosed stamp to send this comunication on to him. I feel that at this time it is the duty of all citizens to contribute anything of value that they might possess, in the way of constructive information, that would tend to augment understanding in the promotion of World Peace.

I am a veteran of World War 1 ,age 68, and ever since the close of that war I have given much time to reading and thinking about the CAUSES which lead to war. My ideas at first had no cohesive unity but in my attempts to trace all essential causes to their fundamental nature and origin I became aware that there was a basic relationship to these various aspects and that the evil lay in the psychological phenomenon of individual and national self-interest. In 1930 I wrote an article,entitled,"Selfishness and Strife or Unity of Purpose and Harmony ." However my litterary abilities were decidedly limited, and my article did not conform to "Editorial Policy", and what people WANTED to read. so my article never reached print. For years I did not try to air my views, tho I continued to read, keep abreast of developments and THINK . World War 2 (Which I had hoped to try to avert by my views) came and went and only in the last 3 years have I had time to try to put my ideas in writting. My concept has broadened,my convictions have, thru relative factors, become solidified into a unified entity, which I have a deep conviction is closely atuned to the Cosmic Design of the Great Creative intellectuality of Divinity. I am convinced that the modern complexity of our times needs to be realistically linked to the GUIDING PRINCIPAL ,which, thru the Law of Relativity, unifies

man's materialistic world of Physical Science with the Higher sciences of the mental and Spiritual realms of being. I have the deep conviction, that, if the UNIFICATION of all FACTUALLY well grounded knowledge, could be achieved, there is no urgent need of NEW KNOWLEDGE. The NEED is for rational corelation and coordination of the knowledge we have.

We are hearing a great deal these days about the needs of education.

I hope I am not exibiting inconsistent egotism when I say that the abysmal need of education today is the need of Open Minds and broader concepts on the part of the ADULT POPULATION. How can finate minds constructively form educational policies, in the assumption that increased intellectuality and profound wisdom will result, unless the link between finate action and the infinate controls of NATURAL LAWS are rationally harmonized?,

I have attempted to see the future by examining the past in Philosophy from Thales (640-550B.C.) to such moderns as Herbert Spencer, Bertrand Russell, William James and John Dewey, tho my elementary education did not get beyond 8th. grade. I have gone into a rather extensive study of the origins and natures of Religions of various vintage and have read and thought extensively on the theories of evolution derived from such sciences as Geology, anthropology and archaeology. My favorite slogan is from Scripture; "Hear Ye all things and Hold Fast to that which is GOOD." I have read Thomas Payne, Robert Ingersol, Henry Ward Beecher and Norman Vincent Peale, but believe with Goethe that "Wisdom is found only in truth." I think I have something in common with another person whom I admire very much. Quote; "I believe that it is the privelege and responsibility of each person, to use his mind, to study, to reason to listen and accept differances of opinion, but to decide for himself where he stands on all subjects affecting his life and actions. I believe that things which will not stand up under reasonable thought must be suspect-- but it is also obvious that there are many things beyond human comprehension."

I believe also with Will Durant " When LIBERTY exceeds intelligence it

begets Chaos." And I think it can be plainly seen, that the general Psychological condition of the individual mentalities of we Americans, presents a picture which has much more in common with CHAOS than with the UNITY and HARMONY that the complexity of the times DEMANDS, if we are to to SURVIVE and TRIUMPH, in the interest of the RIGHTEOUSNESS we PROFESS to believe in. The intellectual lethargy we have indulged in, (as a people) will never produce the unified force necessary to lead us out of the wilderness of our materialistic complexity, and to await the appearance of a modern Moses is to INVITE disaster. The American Library Association is reported as sponsoring a campaign, aimed at Adult Education, "Under the slogan, "Wake up and READ." SPLENDID, but if the reading does not result in the assimilation of factual knowledge it will not achieve the purpose that induced it.

Now here is my purpose in writting you, I want to give whatever value my work may have to mankind. I am assembling my writtings in a large 19"X24" scrap-book. Two yrs. ago I had several heart attacks (Angina Pectoris) and at 68 anything is likely to happen, I have worked at Farming, Loging, Mineing, and Carpentry (Hard Work) all my life but now I can't work and I am fortunate in having Social Security and Disability Pension enough so my wife and I can Live, and we OWN our home, free of encumberance, so I have plenty of time to read and write. But it so happens that my wife does not understand my theories and is a member of a church which does not look with favor on NEW IDEAS. The thing I want to know is if you would be interested in the work I am doing to the extent of helping me arrange to have this scrap book and possibly other manuscript material, delivered to YOU in event of my death. It would be yours to do with as you saw fit, all I would ask is that it be made available to the public. Or if from the foregoing you think it might be acceptable for publication either in book form or a series of magazine articles, I would like to try that method, but I am a miserably poor typist as you can no doubt see. I am poor on spelling, definition, and phrazeology, and tho I know the requirements for manuscripts I would need help to assemble the Ideas

(which I have in abundance), into a comprehensive continuity, which would convey the reader from one thought to another, in proper sequence, to make acceptable reading. I have not the means to employ typists ect. and the person I would need to work with (Who would have to have the qualifications I do not have) would also have to be a person who would have no restrictive religious beliefs, that might tend to produce friction. Dont get the Idea that I am Atheistic, I believe profoundly in the existance of a Divine Creator, but I View RELIGION as a human institution, which is subject to the same evolutionary Laws of Progress and Growth, as ANY OTHER institution, resulting from mans psychological development. Moreover, I believe if we could expand our general level of understanding to such magnitude, we might be able to show the men in the Kremlin that their SCIENCE pursued to, its initial nature and origin, necessitates the existance of a Supreme Super-Human Power, and that science definately has moral and ethical relationships, which ignored, breeds a negation, which could well lead, in this age, to the Destruction of most, if not all, that is valuable in this civilization. They already know the possibilities but they, and perhaps we, don't fully realize the full ethical ramifications.

I have no notoriety, no prestige, no wealth and I am not SEEKING any, my greatest treasure is the understanding I have achieved, but that has no value if it can not be transmitted, and frankly I am completely at a loss to know how, considering everything, to achieve that, I have no contacts with academic minds and I have run into the, contemptible sophistication of stuufed shirts, which represent some of the "PROPER CHANNELS." which is why I decided to try to contact someone who might see the merit which I hope my work has. At any rate I will appreciate a reply and your opinion and advice.

Very Respt. Yours

Clifford I. Harter
2311 West 5th. St.
Plainview Texas

P.S. I think I should explain that I have merely tried to outline my theory in this letter and that I am aware of the delicacy involved in trying to introduce a concept into the stream of public thought, which would seem decidedly antagonistic to the status quo.

In view of such facets, I think any publicizing of work of this nature, should be concentrated in the direction of showing the ways in which science is a derivative of Natural law, and Nature a creation of Divinity, thus tending to EXPAND the general concept of the METHODS employed by the Creator in making manifest the mandates of his LAWS. Possibly such approach might go far in minimizing the dependance upon Mystical and Mythical concepts without casting reflections upon the inadequacy of the beliefs of the reader which of course must be respected.

"Heaven is not reached at a singl bound, but we build the ladder on which we rise, from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, and we climb that ladder, round by round." I would like to close by the following Quotation from a Speech by Thomas A. Edison in 1929. "Somehow I have not achieved the success I want. Earlier this evening I talked with two school children -- tomorrow the world will be theirs. It is a troubled world, full of doubt and uncertainity. You say we men of science have been helping. Are those children and their children going to approve of what we have done? or are they going to discover too late that science was trusted too much, so that it has turned into a monster whose final triumph is man's own destruction. Some of us are begining to feel that danger, but it CAN be avoided. I once had two dynamos. They needed regulating. It was a problem of balance and adjustment and I feel that the confusion in the world today presents much the same problem.

The dynamo of man's God-given ingenuity is runing away with the dynamo of his equally God-given humanities. I am too old now to do much more than say, Put those dynamos in balance, make them work in harmony as the Great Designer intemded they should. It CAN be done. What man's mind can conceive, Man's character can control. Man must learn that, and then we need not be afraid of tomorrow and men will go forward toward more light." Let there BE LIGHT.

Hartsfield, B.

May 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Hartsfield:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter of April 12th, which, I fear, must be in error.

I was in Algiers on the night of the broadcast and find no reference to the incident in my program of that date.

I heartily agree that laudatory as well as unfavorable aspects should be reported.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. B.H. Hartsfield
2516 15th Avenue South
Birmingham 3, Alabama

fc

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INCORPORATED

BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA.

April 12, 1956

Thank you for your letter of April 12. Must be error. I was in Algiers on night of broadcast. Hearing Lowell as well as reports should have been favorable and full reference to incident in my program at that date.

Mr. Edward Murrow
American Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I listen to your radio broadcast regurlarly but was disappointed last night at your report of the incident which occured in the Municipal Auditorium here, when six men attacked the singer Nat (King) Cole on the stage.

You reported the fact only which reflected on Birmingham and the South when you should have reported all of the facts. For instance, you did not mention the fact that Policemen immediately seized the attackers before Cole was seriously hurt and that they are now in jail or under bond for the crime. Also you did not mention the fact that after the attack when Cole appeared the White audience vigorously applauded him for five minutes or more without a let-up.

In other words the object of this letter is to ask you to be fair to the South. We have a ruffled element here just as you have in New York and other Northern cities and the country should not be left under the impression that these men who made this attack were representative of our citizens. I am enclosing a clipping from our morning paper. From this you will see what the real attitude of the South is in matters of this kind.

I hope you will be fair to the South and call attention to this and give all the facts in an early broadcast.

With best wishes and high regard.

Sincerely,

B. H. Hartsfield

B. H. Hartsfield
2516 15th Avenue South

BHH:bs

Birmingham Post-Herald

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER — TELEPHONE 53-5381

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1956

This Is Our Warning

Outrageous and inexcusable was the unprovoked attack on Nat (King) Cole, Negro singer, on the stage of the Municipal Auditorium.

The fact that it was premeditated compounds the gravity of the assault and emphasizes the necessity for vigorous prosecution of those responsible.

It is lamentable that the police, who had been alerted to the possibility of trouble, could not have intercepted Cole's assailants before they reached him. But their prompt and effective action when the attack was made calls for only highest commendation.

What possibly could be gained by such an attack?

It brings only further misunderstanding of the South and the grave problem which confronts us.

It certainly reflects no credit on any organization or movement which may be at the root of the attack or the inspiration for it.

It does, however, serve as a warning to all of us that dangerously irresponsible forces are here which, if given quarter, can result in nothing good for the community.

We saw the Klan rise from just such beginnings to run rough-shod for a time over all who opposed it.

That must not be permitted to happen again.

If we are to have an orderly society we must first have respect for law. Those who trample it under foot must be made to feel its certain penalty.

There can be no compromise.

Haven, Violet

October 28, 1957

Dear Violet:

It was very kind of you to write me.

PERSON TO PERSON program is currently booked, however, thank you for the suggestion. We will keep it in mind.

Again, thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Violet Sweet Haven
101 Ocean Avenue
Seal Beach, California

msc

Good to hear from you again, Ed.

101 Ocean Avenue
Seal Beach, California
October 22, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thirty years ago today you and I were graduating Seniors at Washington State College. You were President of the Student Body that year. Tad Richards was our matinee idol, Ox Hansen and Butch Meeker our football heroes. Grid star Joe Koenig was almost a curiosity because he was an Eskimo from far-away Alaska.

Since then we have traveled the Earth, you far more than I. We met in New York in 1933. You had returned from teaching at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey, and I had finished three years of teaching in the Hawaiian Islands and Tokyo, Japan. You were doing educational work in New York and I sought your advice about a teaching job in Ankara while finishing my Masters at Columbia.

In the intervening years during seven trips to the Orient as a newspaper woman I met a fabulous man. This letter is to bring "The Gold King of the Philippines" to your attention. He is Judge John W. Haussermann, now living on his farm at New Richmond, Ohio, seventeen miles down the Ohio from Cincinnati. He will soon be ninety, and I respectfully submit this great man to you as being of tremendous interest to the general public on your "Person to Person" television show. In brief, this is his story.

Lt. John W. Haussermann of Leavenworth sailed from San Francisco in 1898 with the Kansas Regiment for Manila, where he fought in the Battle of Manila Bay and remained to become a struggling attorney. In lieu of a fee in 1912 he accepted some stock in a defunct mine in the Baguio hills of central Luzon, forgot about it and wrote it off as a dead loss. This old mine, the Benguet Consolidated Mining Co., became the biggest gold mine in the world and Lieutenant Haussermann, of the Kansas Regiment, became "The Gold King of the Philippines". He also became the No. One Citizen of Manila, revered by Filipinos and Americans alike. Under his management, as president of Benguet, the Judge soon gained control of the richest ore-producing gold mine in the world, the adjoining Balatoc Mining Co. of Baguio. Later, also on Luzon, he came to control a whole mountain of chrome at Masinloc.

Fascinating stories and people surround Judge Haussermann and his operation of his mines. Huks and guerillas made it necessary to fly the payrolls and drop the money onto fields at appointed times. In 1942 the Japs confiscated the mines, and for years it seemed his fortune was lost and his beloved mountain people were abandoned. Mr. Duggleby, his general manager, was beheaded by the Japanese at Santo Tomas Internment Camp in Manila during the war. All contact was lost with his life's work. Then came the Japanese surrender, and the Judge returned triumphantly to the Philippine Islands, rebuilt the mines, and restored in large measure the faith of the oppressed natives of Baguio in the democratic way of life of the Western World.

Judge Haussermann was a close friend of General Pershing and Governor William Howard Taft in Manila, an intimate of General Douglas MacArthur, and is consulted on Philippine matters constantly by General Carlos P. Romulo and M. J. Elizalde. His acquaintance with President Eisenhower dates back to 1937 when the President was a Lt. Colonel serving under MacArthur in Manila. Today the Judge lives on and directs his mining operations from Pond Run, the farm in New Richmond, Ohio, on which he was born ninety years ago next December 14th.

You are a mighty busy man Ed, but I felt the story of how a Kansas soldier became "The Gold King of the Philippines" would intrigue your audiences, and that you would like to know Judge Haussermann is in Ohio this winter.

Sincerely yours,
Violet Sweet Haven
Violet Sweet Haven

Havener, Helen

March 9, 1956

Dear Miss Havener:

Many thanks for your letter of February 28th.

We appreciate your suggestion that we do a television program on the MacDowell Colony but unfortunately there seems to be no possibility of doing so, since we are already fully committed on our SEE IT NOW programs for the remainder of the year.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Helen Havener
145 West 23 Street
New York 11, New York

fc

Helen Havener

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

445 WEST 23 STREET • NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • CHELSEA 3-3623

1026. February 28, 1956 KC

No

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you haven't forgotten me entirely. I used to see quite a lot of you when you handled international broadcasts for CBS and I was with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

My office handled - back in 1952 - the MacDowell Birthday drive, and just recently we have been taken on again to assist in general publicity and public relations for the Edward MacDowell Association and the MacDowell Colony.

It has occurred to me many times, and also to several of our directors, that the Colony might furnish material for an excellent television program. This would be no time of year to do it, of course, because of the cold, the travel problems, and the fact that there are a limited number of residents for the first winter Colony. However, in the summer the Colony usually bristles with celebrities, and it just might seem to you picturesque and worth doing. Just in order to bring you au courant with what the Colony is doing I am enclosing a photo offset of a Christian Science Monitor article which will bring you reasonably up to date.

If you think there is any merit in the idea of putting the Colony on television, perhaps you will let me know in the enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelope. I will then memory-jog myself to let you know the period during the spring or summer when it would be possible to get the most interesting material.

With happy remembrances of your fine cooperation in the past, I am

Cordially,

Helen Havener

Helen Havener

HH:bs

Haverlin, Carl

October 26, 1956

Dear Carl:

As usual, you are a very thoughtful guy. Thanks for the tip on Dichter. We will look into him pronto.

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl Haverlin
Broadcast Music, Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Aaron

Haverlin
Carl

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
589 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-1300

June 1, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Mr. Jack Chow, chief of the English Program Section of the Broadcasting Corporation of China, sent me the attached scripts which are broadcast over Radio Free China on Taiwan.

Mr. Chow has been receiving the various script services from BMI and has offered to send us these scripts regularly both in return for our scripts and because he felt we might find them useful. Unfortunately, they are of no value to us, but I thought it might be a good source for you to follow up.

In the event you want to get in touch with Mr. Chow, his address is Broadcasting Corporation of China, Broadcasting House, New Park, Taipei, Taiwan, China.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC
Enclosures

Press Opinion May 24, 1956

By M C Tao

Free World and Middle East

With the Egyptian recognition of Communist China, the free world has suffered another setback in the present cold war. It also shows that relations between the West and Middle East are becoming worse than ever before.

The press in Free China has expressed its concern over this action taken by Egypt. The China papers urge that the West should extend more help through world organizations to the Middle East in solving its internal problems and take initiative in the cold war against Communism.

The United Daily News Tuesday pointed out that the recent change in Egypt will break the balance of power both in Middle East and between Communist and democratic blocs.

The private paper was equally worried over the prospect of the Near East. It said that, with the weapon supply ~~from~~ from the Communist Countries, Egypt has opened up her door for Russian penetration in the middle East area. If the Kremlin should win out in that strategic area, then the Suez Canal and the abundant oil fields there would naturally change colour. Therefore, the paper emphasized that the time has come for the democratic nations to take positive actions in order to prevent Communist infiltration in the Middle East.

The editorial reminded the free world that, in spite of the ideological contradiction between Communism and Islamism, the various problems Confronting them have forced the Moslem nations to bow down to the Communist influence. The utter

poverty and misery of the Moslem people, the deep-rooted hatred toward Western colonialism and the eagerness for social revolution—all these have made some of the Moslem nations gradually pro-Communist. At the same time they fail to realize the true nature of Communism. So they usually would take the Kremlin's words at their face value. "These problems " the editorial said "naturally give Russia many opportunities for exploitation."

The United Daily News told the free world that only by achieving these three points may the Middle East be saved: These three points are:

(1) To bind Mideast closely with the United Nations and to prevent other Moslem nations from recognizing the Peiping regime.

(2) To extend more aids to Moslem nations in solving their internal problems such as the improvement on agricultural techniques, taxation system and so on, and

(3) To avoid exercising pressure on these nations. In winding up its editorial, the United Daily News urged the United States to take immediate actions to defend the Mid-East against Communism.

Meanwhile, another paper in Taipei Monday editorially Commented on the Egyptian recognition of the Peiping regime. Under the topic of "No Time for Complacency," the independet China post saidl

"Though the Egyptian decision to recognize the puppet

Peiping regime is no cause for alarm, the present is neither a moment for complacency. It has no become evident that a powerful movement is afoot first to win diplomatic recognition by more and more countries for the aggressor regime at Peiping and eventually to admit it to the United Nations as a respectable member."

The China Post editorial went on to say:

"This movement gathered momentum as a result of last year's Bandung conference where the com't so-called "Premier" Chou En-lai was presented by Indian Prime Minister Nehru to the other Asian and African nations as an affable gentleman, safe to do business with.

Then the English language newspaper pointed out that the last year's 4-nation Summit Conference and the present U. S. — Peiping parley at Geneva have gradually enhanced the prestige of the puppet regime and given rise to Communist smile offensive. To cap the climax, the paper continued there was the infamous package deal with the Soviet Union for the admission of 18 nations to UN membership. Though Outer Mongolia, did not get into the world organization, owing to Free China's exercise of veto power in the Security Council, the Communist influence in the UN was considerably increased with the admission of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, One noteworthy feature of the heated debate over the package deal was the strange acquiescence of the United States in this dubious transaction.

The China Post then warned the free world that if Egypt's action be followed by other nations, then the consequences would be dangerous. In emphasizing this point, it said:

"Only against this background can the Egyptian decision to recognize Peiping be viewed in proper perspective. The action of one single country like that of Egypt is insignificant in itself. But if it is the forerunner of similar actions to be taken by other countries, all genuine lovers of freedom cannot shut their eyes to the ugly realities and pretend to see nothing wrong."

In Conclusion, the independent paper urged the United States to take the initiative in the struggle against Communist aggression and advised the Washington government to cut off the meaningless Geneva talks with the Peiping regime.

Well, so much on the Mid-East problems. Here we are bringing you another article by Mr. Tseng Hsu-Pai, radio Commentator of the Broadcasting Corporation of China. In criticizing the over-all strategy of democratic nations against Communis, Mr. Tseng calls on the free world to take offensive actions.

Mr. Tseng first points out that the present world crisis lies in the fact that the Communist bloc has a common aim — that is, the setup of a Communised world. In order to acheive their common goal, all Communist nations are easily consolidated into a strong ~~tactical~~ Conflict unit. But, on the other hand, he continues, the free nations aspire only

to secure peace and prosperity which are, in nature, negative. As a result, nothing can stimulate these free nations to form a combat unit, unless impending crises threaten their security and existence.

Recalling the international situation near the end of the second World War, Mr. Tseng finds that free nations, then, were naive enough to regard this War as the last international conflict in human history! However, in the eyes of Soviet leaders, it was merely a beginning of another World War, because, according to the Russians, there is no end for human struggle.

The China Commentator then makes an analysis of the free nations and classifies them into three types:

(1) Basically Anti-Communist nations like the U.S., Britain, France, Korea, Free China and Vietnam Republic.

(2) Nations in North Europe that have no thorough understanding of Communism and are, therefore, inactive in the Anti-Communist movement, and

(3) The fence-sitting netural nations that only hope to fish in troubled waters.

Realizing the dissension among the democratic antions, the Kremlin has found it easy to gobble them up one by one through their smile offensives."

As a result, in some democratic nations, illusions have arisen to the effect that a peaceful Co-existence of the two worlds may be possible. "This illusion," Mr. Tseng says, "is very dangerous indeed."

The radio Commentator predicts that even if some day the co-existence of the two worlds should become possible, it would still be hard f

it would still be hard for the democratic camp.

He explains that:(in his word)

As existence of Communism depends on the unceasing struggle and expansion, the Soviet bloc would not relax its aggression under any circumstance. However, the democratic nations would be indulged in the illusion of co-existence and would, therefore, loosen all their defense alliances with the result of their own eventual extinction.

In view of these aspects, Mr. Tseng concludes that all free nations should make a radical change in its strategy immediately and take up the indispensable offensive tactics in the struggle against Communist aggression.

Special Commentary May 22, 1956
By J.C.

Sino-Japanese Friendship

Latest reports from Tokyo quoting the Japanese Kyodo News Agency as revealing that a "drastic change" of Japanese foreign policy is in the making in the wake of Egypt's recognition of Communist China.

The Kyodo News Agency is quoted as reporting that the Japanese Government is now ready to permit the exchange of private trade representatives between Japan and the Communist Peiping regime, as a first step towards exchanging official trade missions.

According to Kyodo, the managing director of the Japan-Red China export and Import Association Mr. Saburo Nango would be sent to Peiping and the Chinese Communists are also expected to send a trade official in exchange.

The Japanese leading news service further reported that the decision of swapping private trade representatives was made by the Ministry of International Trade & Industry and the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Obviously, such a move, though private, was being made with the blessings of the Japanese government.

This report came as the Republic of China's new Ambassador Mr. Shen Chin-ting is on his way to Tokyo to assume his new post, succeeding Dr. Hollington K. Tong who has been appointed as Chinese ambassador to the United States.

To the Free Chinese, the news of Japan's decision to step up trade relations with Communist China is a rather

discouraging sign, especially when the Chinese government and people are working hard for the betterment and further promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation.

It has been stressed time and again by both Chinese and Japanese leaders that the close friendly ties and cooperation between the two free Asian countries are vital to the security of Asia, where no signs of Communist expansion are found in spite of the uneasy truce in Korea and Indochina.

Ever since the end of war between Japan and China in 1945. this country has been doing everything it can to maintain the best possible amicable relations between the two nighboring nations.

Despite ~~of~~ the unfortunate war, there is no bitterness whatsoever on the part of the Chinese people against the Japanese people. China's post-war policy toward Japan — a policy of magnanimity in the true Confucian spirit, was proclaimed by President Chiang Kai-shek in the first flush of allied victory in 1945.

It might be recalled that following Japan's surrender, President Chiang gave every possible facility in the expeditious repatriation of thousands upon thousands of Japanese nationals, while the infamous Nanking massacre comitted by the Japanese military was completely forgotten and erased from the minds of the Chinese people. It fully demonstrated the genuine desire of the Chinese people for quick reconciliation with their Japanese neighbor.

President Chiang's policy of maghanimity is in line with the ideas cherished by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

During the first world war in 1917, Dr. Sun wrote a pamphlet called "The Vital Problem ofChina." In it, the father of the Chinese republic laid down a blueprint for the future policy of China by stressing that, to use his own words,"Should China desire an ally, she should not look beyond Japan and the United States of America. The relationship between China and Japan is oneof common existence or extinction. Without, Japan, there would be no China, and without China, there would be no Japan."

If such are Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings on the proper relations which should exist between china and Japan, it is reassuring to both the Japanese and Chinese people that those basic ideas are being followed by the Chinese government under the leadership of President Chiang Kai-shek.

In fact, this has been always the policy ofChina toward Japan both before and after the vast Chinese mainland was overrun by Communism in 1949.

However, duringthe past few years following the Communist occupation of mainland China, the policies as pursued by the Japanese government have appeared somewhat baffling. Diplomatically, Japan has been on friendly terms with the Republic of China. Yet on the other hand, there have been dealings, in one form or another, with the Chinese Communist regime in Peiping.

In an effort to rectify this situation for fear that it would endanger the Sino-Japanese relations, the Chinese government in Taiwan has done much along this line.

Only last month, China sent a goodwill mission to Japan headed by our distinguished speaker of the Legislative Yuan. On the eve of the departure of our new ambassador to Japan Dr. Shen Ching-ting, President Chiang Kai-shek called in Dr. Shen to instruct him personally to do his utmost in the promotion of Sino-japanese friendly relations and cooperation. This shows the seriousness with which the President looks upon the relations between the two countries.

There is no doubt that the Chinese goodwill mission which visited Japan last month had contributed a great deal in furthering the friendly ties between China and Japan.

However, we are again perturbed by recent reports from Tokyo that the Japanese were moving toward stepping up their trade relations with the Chinese Communists following Egypt's recognition of the Peiping regime last Wednesday.

The Chinese people have long been at a loss as to the true aims and objectives of the Japanese government policy. It seems that ther have been some sort of inexplicable problems existing between Japan and China, as the relations between the two countries are still far from being what they should be. In spite of this fact, China has been willing and is ready to make any reasonable sacrifice in order that the relations between the neighboring nations may be put on a more friendly and satisfactory basis. This would be vitally important in the interest of peace in Asia and the world as a whole. The time may have come when Japan should reveal her true intentions toward China.

China has been aware of and sympatheic toward Japan's desire to revitalize her national ecomomy through international trade. In trying to expand their international trade with the Communist bloc, the Japanese should be well on their guard against the political traps that might be set by the Communist jugglers.

We venture to say that as far as Communist China is concerned, Japan is not likely to gain what she expects through trade activities. Conversely, doing business with Red China might possibly do more harm than good to the interests of Japan. Because trade would throw the door open for Communist infiltration and subversion which would result in serious consequences.

It should be remembered, further, that the free world is the logical and has been the good customer of Japan. The free world, not the Communist bloc, is the market which would help Japan attain a economic boom in due time.

Despite the fact that Britain and France are making strenuous efforst to ease embargo restrictions on trade with Red China, the free world would not go out of its way as to build the economic strength of Communist China, which has shown no signs whatsoever of departing from the Communist ultimate objective — world conquest.

In the face of our common enemy — Communism, China and Japan should further unite themselves and work hand in hand for the preservation of peace and security of Asia.

As our new Ambassador Dr. Shen Chin-ting is arriving in

Tokyo today, we sincerely hope that Ambassador Shen would forward our frank opinions to our Japanese friends. At the same time, we also hope that our Japanese friends would study our views carefully in the hope that the Sino-Japanese friendly relations will be further strengtthened.

MAY 21, 1956

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE WEEK

Break of Diplomatic Ties with Egypt

In order to come closer to the Communist bloc, the Egyptian government decided last Wednesday to recognize the Peiping regime. On the very next day, Free China issued an announcement to break off its diplomatice relations with Egypt. The Chinese diplomatic representatives in Cairo were ordered to close the Embassy and come home.

The Egyptian move, though abrupt, caused the least surprise in Free China, Ever since Col. Abdel Nasser became a dictator in 1954, Egypt has taken a so-called "neutral" course. Its pro-Communist intentions were quite clear when Egypt begin to accept Communist arms supply last September. All the time, Egypt has made secret dealings with Peiping, including the signing of trade and cultural agreements and has planned to open a so-called consulate on China mainland. In fact, Egypt has long accorded a de facto recognition to the puppet regime and even supported Peiping's admission into the United Nations, Therefore the Egyptian recognition of Peiping's ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ at the moment seemed to bring in no more damage than what had already been done.

Egypt was the second nation recognizing the Peiping regime since the U.N. condemned ~~at~~ Communist China an aggressor. (The first was small Nepal bordering Tibet.) And it was the sole Arab League member to have taken such an ill-thought move in defiance of the free world. The Nasser

move was undoubtedly seeking to damage the prestige of the United Nations. With diplomatic ties with the puppet regime , Egypt amy hence get the Communist arms supplies through Peiping to disrupt the Mideast Peace. It remains to be seen how the free world will take this challenge of a "neutral."

It goes without saying that Egypt will try to get other Arab League nations to follow its move. However as Communism and Islamism are contradictory to each other in nature, it is unlikely that other Moslem countries will go so far as to embrace Communism.

Double-Barreled Soviet Propaganda

In line with its sweet and light "smile offensive" to deceive the free world the Kremlin last week floated two prepaganda balloons. A Soviet spokesman announced that 1,200,000 Soviet troops would be demobilized before May 1 next year. On the other hand, a secret police chief claimed that all concentration camps in Russia would be abolished within the next 12 to 18 months. However, such startling news failed to arouse any particular interests of the free world.

As for the Soviet generous gesture to redude troops, the free world has no way to verify it in the first place, because the total strength of the Soviet armed forces is kept secret. Only last year, Russia announced the reduction of 640,000 troops. As a matter of fact, all other major powers demobilized their troops after second world War. With the rejection of Eisenhower's proposal fro exchange of military blueprints and aerial inspection, the unilateral Soviet disarmament could not be taken as anything more than a propaganda stunt.

Moreover, the numbrical stength of troops is of little importance in the atomic era. Even if Russia means business this time, it could at best be a step to swift the Soviet financial and manpower resources for development of nuclear or other lethal weapons. In a totalitarian country, it is easy to re-mobilize the discharged men within a short time. Therefore, the alleged reduction of troops, even if true, could not be regarded as a genuine step of disarmament.

But what is the real motive behind the Soviet propaganda stunt? To name but a few, it seeks (1) to disrupt the West German rearmament, and (2) to cause the United States to reduce its foreign military aid. Of course, the Kremlin have also wanted to use this move to lay the responsibility for failure in the London disarmament talks on the West.

The alleged abolishment of concentration camps is less valuable than the propaganda of the military reduction. Under the Communist rule, the whole of Russia is a big concenration camp. What does it matter whether or not there exist small concen ration camps?

U S REjection of Kremlinites' Visit

In a world where appeasement is prevalent , the United States has done much in maintaining a firm stand of justice against Soviet cold -war maneuvers. Last week a White House spokesman reaffirmed President Eisenhower's rejection of the Soviet leaders' bid to visit America,. This is indeed a praiseworthy step to encourage the anti-Communist people the world over.

During their trip to England in late April,Soviet Premier ~~Nicholas~~ Bulganin and Communist Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev hinted at their willingness to visit America. The instant American answer then was "No" because the proposed visit could not serve any useful purpose. President Eisenhower has let it be known recently that he doubts the purpose of the Soviet suggestions for a visit at this time .

The American doubts of the Soviet sincerity are fully justified as all Soviet friendly gestures-~~hae~~- have proved to be a bait to lure others into political traps. But it is to be regretted that the United States could not convey its feelings to its Western allies and influence them to take a similar stand.

For instance , although ~~in~~ on the surface Britain made no major concessions to the Russian leaders during ~~h~~their visit, yet ~~it~~ the British found it hard to refuse the Soviet offer of a billion pound Sterling trade. Already Britain was reported to relax embargo against Communist China in violation of the United Nations' sanction. Meanwhile , French Premier Guy Mollet has come to Moscow . In spite of his assertion that France still remains faithful to the West, this visit has left much room for Soviet instigation.

These two facts serve well to prove that any close contact with Soviet leaders is detrimental to the democratic world. Therefore , it is the duty of the United States to warn its allies of these dangers and to urge them to stand firm in internatonaal affairs.

MAY 1956

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE WEEK

Chinese Sovereignty Over Coral Islands

Chinese Minister of the Interior Wang Teh-fu issued a special statement last Tuesday reaffirming the Chinese sovereignty over the Nansha or Coral islands in the South China Sea. He said, in his own words, "that the Nansha islands form an integral part of the territeries of the Republic of China is indisputable fom historical, geographical, jurisditional or factual viewpoint."

This etatement was a stohg rebuttal against a Filipino's claims tc this group of uninhabited islands west of the Philippine island ofPalawan. Last March President of the Philippine Nautical School Tomas Cloma led an expedition to the Nansha island. As a result of this expedition he based his claims on the right of the so-called discovery and occupation, Moreover, he even went so far as to registered with the Philippine Foreign office his absurd alaims.

In fact, the Nansha or Coral Islands, together with the Paracels and the Pratad, are Chinese remotest territory in the South China Sea. The Chinese government has in its archieves many documents to proveits territorial rights. As recent as in 1946, the Chinese navy established a control office on one of the main isletsin the the barren islands.

Apart from the Interior Minister's statement, the Chinese government has also made protests to the Philippine government through diplomatic channels regarding thes matter. It was said that Philippine authorities, though conceding they could never rightly claim the ownership, are still demanding

a joint Sino-Philippine occupation of the islands under the pretext of forestalling the Communist menace. This demand is, of course, groundless:

As is known to everybody, the Communists could not possibly extend their military invasion to these remote ~~is~~ islands, especially with Free China 's strong air and naval forces lying in between, Therefore, Free China will never yield to such demands.

In ordr to show the dtermination to protect these southern -most islands, it is hoped that ~~Chinese~~ henceforth naval and air patrols beconstantly sent to th area by the Chinese government. It is also hoped that civilian experts will go there to explore possibilities of developing the natural resources.

Ike's Appeal for Unity of West Europe

There is no other more effective way than strengthening its unity for the free world to deal with Communist aggression nowadays. Only through strength and unity, could the free world make use of its overwhelming superiority to hold Soviet Russia in check. In view of the words and deeds of American autorities in recent months, many reasons can be found to believe that the American foreign policy is pursuing this rightful course.

As a measure to demonstrate its military power, the U.S. Navy last Monday successfully tested the first American air-drop H-bomb on Bikini. Commenting on the Russian branded reduction of troops, President Eisenhower wisely declared that the United States considers its own needs and those of its allies no matter what the Russians have done. This serves to be a good warning against Soviet deception.

However, it is still to be pitied that, up to now, the democratic nations are not consolidated enough to counter Soviet cold-war thrusts. They are divided on many important issues. If they ~~could not~~ cannot iron out their differences early, not only the Middle East cristis ~~could~~ will not be removed but the grand alliance in West Europe may also fall apart some day in the face of the Soviet diversion campaign.

Bearing in mind the drawback of the Western alliance, President Eisenhower in early May suggested the setting up of NATO cabinet. Again last Friday, the American Executive Chief appealed for establishment of a "united states of Europe" to consolidate the Western unity that can support the

weight of a new and free world.

The idea of a "united states of Europe" may be still too premature to be put into practice. But to face the colossal Soviet hot and cold war tactics all free countries in Western Europe have to undertake the task of patching up their differences and discarding their greivances against each other. In order to achieve this goal, the wisdom and insight of statesmen in Western Europe is badly needed.

President Chiang's Comments on Mideast Crisis

"Egypt's recognition of the Peiping regime has created another favorable factor for the Communist bloc to further its infiltration and subversion activities in the Middle East." President Chiang Kai-shek made this remark last Saturday in his interview with Mr. Kingsbury Smith of the International News Service.

"To the Free World," the Chinese leader continued "the increase of the Communist influence in the Middle East means, in fact, the decrease of prestige and influence of the Western nations in this area. The situation in the Middle East is, therefore, expected to deteriorate."

The President further made bare the Communist aims in the Mideast as "disintegrating the local anti-Communist forces and expelling Western influence from this area." He predicted that "their minimum objective would be to induce Egypt to prevent Great Britain from returning to the Suez Canal Zone in time of emergency." The judgment was given by the Chinese Chief Executive with his unusual far-sightedness. However it is up to major powers of the free world to heed his advices.

Mainland China, Southeast Asia and the general area of North Africa and the Middle East have along been regarded as fertile grounds for Communist expansion. The Communist bloc has seized the China mainland but is still not able to digest it all. The Communist aggression into Southeast Asia has been blocked for the time being. Only North Africa and the Middle East remain a vacuum for Communist penetration. The Soviet arms supply in exchange for the Egyptian

recognition of Peiping is but a step in the Communist campaign in the area.

As it is known, the Middle East and North Africa have long been within the sphere of British and French influences. The Mideastern oilfields and the Suez Canal are the lifeline for the British. Now that Egypt clings to the Soviet orbit, the British security built on the Baghdad Pact and the Suez Canal is inevitably jeopardized.

The situation in the Middle East today is dangerous but not hopeles . For there are still many anti-Communist nations in this area. Even within the Arab League, only a ~~handful~~ few countries follow the lead of Egypt. Should all major democratic nations unite themselves to face the crisis there, it is not too late to save the area from Communist domination.

PROGRAM TITLE: Chop Shoy of Free China

WRITER: Jack Chow

DATE: April 20, 1956

PURPOSE: Produced for WNYC, The Jinx & Tex Show, WBEZ in Chicago, WCYB in Bristol, Tenn., and KIRO in Seattle, Washington.

THEME: Oriental Scene
UP AND UNDER FOR

ANNCR: Hello everybody! This is Jimmy Hsiung welcoming you to "Chop Shoy of Free China", a weekly presentation of Radio Free China transcribed from Formosa.

THEME: UP AND FADE FOR

ANNCR: Chop Shoy, as you might know, is a famous Chinese food which contains a bit of almost everything usually served in a gaudily painted Chinese platter. Its direction translation, of which you might have heard, is mixture, or to use a French word, pot pourri. And now, here is your host Jack Chow with Chop Shoy of Free China.

JACK: American Author Lacadio Hearn wrote in 1904 of his travels to the Far East, "Here, all is enchantment. You have entered bodily into Fairyland--into a world that is not and never can be your own. You have been transported out of your century into an era forgotten, back to something as ancient as Nineveh."

One of the old yet still popular means of transportation in some of the Oriental countries today is a double-seat tri-cycle vehicle generally referred to as pedicab--spell p-e-d-i-c-a-b. Now I am going to ask Jimmy Hsiung to tell us something about this particular transportation on Formosa. (Turn to Jimmy). Jimmy, would you like to do that now?

ANNCR: Yes, of course, Jack. You see, to many of our people here in Taipei, pedicabs seem to have become the fourth daily necessity, next only to food, clothing, and housing.

It is only when people cannot afford to hire a taxi and yet are impatient to queue up in long lines before bus stops that they call a pedicab.

Somebody would always argue when the pedicab driver asks for a high charge, for only a short distance. But when bargaining gets nowhere, he would swallow his pride and steps on the car. But the trouble is not yet over. With the pedicab rushing through the streets here, often at a neckbreaking speed, paying no attention to traffic rules and sometimes escaping death by the hair's breadth, someone must heartily congratulate himself on reaching his destination in one pieace.

More often than not, stepping out of a theater after a night show, you would find the streets full of them, bumping and brawling with each other, and blocking everybody's path. Real patience is needed to get through the pedicab barricade without getting hurt.

The trouble does not stop with pedestrians. To motorists, pedicabs are becoming a perpetual menace. You need quick and brisk action to hit the brakes when a pedicab suddenly dashes out of a hidden lane in front of your car. Sometimes, in a narrow lane, the pedicabbie, slowly moving before a sedan, simply turns a deaf ear to the tooting, apparently having no intention to grant a motorist the right of the road.

The newspapers have something about pedicabbies almost everyday--clashing with cyclists, colliding with cars, and above all, flailing pocket knives to settle disputes among themselves.

Over 13,000 pedicabs are swarming in Taipei, including some 9,000 on the street, and 4,000 owned by offices and families. This makes one pedicab for 55 citizens of Taipei's total population of 700,000.

The street pedicabs are assigned by police to different "beats" as they are called where they wait for their customers. However, some pedicab drivers who have not registered with police or who prefer to be "free lancers" ~~xxxx~~ so to speak, roam about the streets picking whatever customers they can.

The average take-home income of a pedicabbie figures around TW$1,500 a month, that is something like 45 US dollars with some who occupy "beats" before bars on Chungshan North Road the busiest street in Taipei, and other similar favorable areas earning as much as TW$3,000 a month, which is something like 80 US dollars and some unlucky ones getting less than TW$1,000 that's less than 30 US dollars. Over 80% of them own their pedicabs. Others rent them at TW$7 or some 20 US cents a day.

Pedicabs were first introduced to Taiwan after the end of the last war. Soon these new vehicles replaced the old fashioned

rickshaws, which have now become extinct here. Many mainland refugees who have no other suitable jobs, would pick up a pedicab to solve the problem of supporting their families.

At present there are over 400 "beats" for pedicabmen in the city of Taipei. A late comer who wants to take a place in a "beat", will have to pay from TW$1,500 to TW$3,000 or some 40 to 80 US dollars, according to the location of the beat, for some one else to make room for him.

The pedicabmen, though a headache to police here, are in themselves a force not to be neglected. They made remarkable contributions to a fund-raising drive to support the troops on the offshore Islands of Kinmen and Matsu last year. As the pedicab drivers are closely knitted into what is called "influence groups", they can be useful to the Taipei public if better organized. Traffic accidents and brawls among themselves will also diminish when the pedicabmen are taught to be more law-abiding.

JACK: Thanks, thank you, Jimmy, for the story of pedicabs on Formosa.

Among the few top-notch Chinese sopranoes now living on the Nationalist island of Formosa is an Italian-trained singer Miss Shen Hsueh-yung, better known to her foreign friends as Mrs. Celia Quo.

Miss Shen Hsueh-yung took her singing lesson in China and graduated from the Vocal Department of the Chinese Art College in her native province of Szuchuan. She further studied vocal music under famous Chinese Teachers and later under the famous Italian operatic singer Madame Dina No-tar-gia-como in Tokyo and other noted Italian professors in Rome.

She is well known in both Italian and Japanese music circles and to TV and radio audience in Rome and Tokyo for her interpretation of Chinese native folk songs and her renditions of soprano roles in Italian opera.

Miss Shen's voice, high or low, is round, and attractive. She was praised by music critics for her superb interpretation and extraordinary beauty of voice, together with noble, rich and warm sentiment.

Today, we've invited Miss Shen to come to our studios, and will sing us a couple of Chinese folk songs which, I am sure, you will enjoy. But before we meet her, I'd like you to join me as she sings (我住長江頭)--I Live On This Side of the Yangtze River, which describes how a young Chinese girl thinks of her lover who lives on the other side of the river.

MUSIC: I Live On This Side of the Yangtze River.

Applause..... Up and fade ..... It's just magnificent!. I'm sure our friends in the United States agree with me when I say it's magnificent. Now I want you to meet Miss Shen who speaks very good English. (Turn to Shen) How do you do, Miss Shen. We're mighty glad to have you on this program.

SHEN: Thank you, Mr. Chow. But I don't think I can speak very good English.

JACK: I think you're doing well.

SHEN: It's very nice of you to say so.

JACK: Miss Shen would you mind telling us how did you become interested in singing?

SHEN: Well, I have like singing since childhood, and after all, everyone in my family is a musician.

JACK: How long have you been singing, Miss Shen and how do you enjoy your music life?

SHEN: For about 11 years. As far as my music life is concerned, I certainly like it, and I am glad that I am in the music field.

JACK: You have any idea as to how many records you have made so far?

SHEN: Oh, I think I have six of my favorate songs put in the records but I've made a great deal of tapes for radio broadcast in many different countries, including the United States.

JACK: What are your future plans, Miss Shen?

SHEN: Well, I shall continue to work hard in singing, I am planning to make a second trip to Europe sometime in the near future. But before I do that, I hope to visit the United States as I've always wanted to go there.

JACK: Would you like to sing us another song?

SHEN: Yes, with pleasure. Which one do you like?

JACK: Oh, how about the Chinese folk song (繡荷包) meaning An Embroidered Purse.

MUSIC:

JACK: Thank you, thank you very much Miss Shen, the Italian-trained Chinese soprano now living on Formosa.

MUSIC: 30 Seconds

JACK: Mr. Kuo Chi-yuan, a well-known comtemporary Chinese composer born on wrote a piano solo two years ago. He took it to the home of one of his friands who is also a musician. On his friend's avice, Kuo rewrote it into a symphonic peace based on the tune of a Taiwan folk song. And it came to be known as "Symphonic Variations on a Taiwan folk tune."

MUSIC: Symphonic Variations on a Taiwan folk tune.

JACK: Symphonic Variations on a Taiwan Folk Tune composed by Chinese composer Mr. Kuo Chi-yuan and performed by the Chinese symphony orchestra in Taiwan.

~~MUSIC: Up and under~~

JACK:

Current events & press opinion in Free China.

Last week, the Nationalist Chinese government here sent two important missions to visit two important friendly nations--the United States and Japan.

The United States-bound party which set out on April the 12, was a star-studded military group consisting of Chinese Nationalist topbrass headed by Gen. Chou Chi-jou, former chief of General Staff and now Chairman of the National Defense Council. Other prominent figures included in the group are Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal chief of staff Gen. Huang Cheng-chiu, and the Nationalist army commander Gen. Huang Chieh.

The military party was to spend three weeks in the United States studying US army installations and troop combat training at the invitation of American Army Chief of Staff General Maxwell D. Taylor.

The Chinese Nationalists here look upon the trip as a sign of even closer team work between the Chinese and American armed forces. Military leaders of both sides have often spoken with great satisfaction over the splendid joint operations being established on Formosa. The Stateside visit of the Chinese generals will help them understand better the American way of doing things and of maintaining a military strength in a tip-top shape all the time.

These Nationalist generals are expected to be back here early in May. Usually, May is not a welcome month to the Nationalists on Formosa, because the winds and currents in the Formosa Strait during this partilar month would be more favorable for a possible Communist attack. But the Nationalist defense forces on the offshore islands which are being steadily beefed up with American help, have been ordered to look out for a possible Red Chinese invasion as the month of May rolls in.

The Chinese Nationalist mission to Japan, primarily a civic and a political group, flew to Tokyo on April 15 for a 10-day good-will visit. They were invited there by a number of Japanese Diet members who visited Formosa last year.

Heading the Japan-bound mission was Mr. Chang Tao-fan, speaker of the Nationalist law-making body generally known as the Legislative Yuan.

Although Japan recognizes Nationalist China and keeps a diplomatic envoy in Taipei with the rank of Ambassador, the Chinese Nationalists sometimes are rather disappointed at the way the Japanese conduct their foreign policy in regard to Communist China and some neutral countries, notably India.

The Japanese businessmen have been doing business with the Chinese Reds. Japanese Diet members and representatives from different segments of society have made numerous trips to Red China. Last month, Japan's Premier Ichico Hatoyama went so far as to

declare that he would be glad to go to Peiping to meet the Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in order to use his own worlds "promote mutual understanding between the two countries."

The Nationalist Chinese goodwill visitors led by the head of the Legislature is regarded as a major effort to win the Japanese from the Communist side so that friendly ties between Taipei and Tokyo may be further firmed up.

Commenting on the goodwill party to Japan, the Chinese Nationalist newspapers generally hope ~~the~~ and believe that the visit will do come good in strengthening the friendship between the two Asian nations.

The Nationalist official organ Central Daily News called for long range ideals for mapping but the course of future Sino-Japanese cooperation.

The other Nationalist official paper China Daily News pointed out on April 15 that if the present trends of certain groups in Japan wishing to establish relations with the Chinese Communist regime were not corrected in time, Japan would again be led astray as she was in the last war. The paper said the Chinese goodwill mission would do well if it could help the Japanese people recognize better the true face of the Russian and the Chinese Reds.

Meahtime, the Nationalist government-operated Central News Agency Bulletin made a flat admission on April 16 that certain vexing problems, as the paper put it, are still standing in the way of amicable Sino-Japanese relations. The friendship between the two countries is far from what it should be.

These vexing problems, the Bulletin pointed out, include not just Communist agitations, but also the false neutralist hopes as entertained by many of our Japanese friends.

The Central News Agency said frankly that the Japanese are facing the danger of Soviet aggression from without the subversion from within, so laong as the Chinese mainland remains under Communist control. It went so far as to tell the Japanese that the security of Japan and the Far East as a whole, hinges upon the eventual liberation of China from Communism.

In sending off the Chinese goodwill mission, the English language daily China Post expressed its confidence on April 17th that the visit of Nationalist leaders to Japan will usher in a new era of Sino-Japanese friendship.

The paper stressed the importance of friendly ties between the two nations. Quoting Dr. Sun Yat-sen's words, the China Post said, "The relationship between China and Japan is one of common existence of extinction. Without Japan, there would be no China, and without China, there would be no Japan."

The Nationalist Chinese editorial writers on Formosa are also watching the visit of Soviet Premier Bulgainin and his Communist Party secretary Khrushchev to Britain.

The independent United Daily News appeared to be concerned in its editorial on April 18, commenting on the Russian's visit to London.

It said, "Of course, we don't think a veteran diplomat like Eden would be taken in by what the Russians have to offer. But the question is: Britain may have to take the Russian lies knowingly.

The Central Daily News run by the Nationalist Party here urged the British Prime Minister to cooperate fully with the United States in the anti-Red fight. While the Hsin Sheng Daily News demanded that contents of the London talks between Prime Minister Eden and the Russian visitors be made public, and called on the British not to budge on matters concerning such vital issues as Middle East, disarmament, German unffication, and strategic embargo against Communist countries.

On April 17th, the Chinese-operated English language daily Hongkong Tiger Standard said flatly that the real purpose of Khrushehev and Premier Bulgain's going to Britain is to isolate the UnitedStates.

In deciding to go to London despite the unsatisfactory program, the paper pointed out, the Russian leaders are playing for less tangible stakes, They are out to convince the British people that the Soviet Union is peace-loving, that it is the United States which is keeping up the world, tension, and that the West should accept Russia's disarmament proposals, so that money could be saved for constructive purposes. As a gesture of goodwill, they may even offer Britain a gold loan.

The Tiger Standard concluded by saying that President Eisenhower is said to have perfect confidence in Prime Minister Eden's ability to handle the two Russians. One will soon see if that confidence is rightly placed.

BROADCAST MUSIC, INC.
589 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 9-1500

February 1, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am so pleased, as are many of your friends and those of Ralph Newman, to know that you are visiting him on the 10th of February. Indeed I am planning to delay my trip to Florida in order to assure my seeing the show.

I don't know whether you are or are not a member of the Civil War Book Club. I have asked Ralph Newman, the president, to check his records, and if you are not a member, to enroll you as a member with my compliments. I thought perhaps this might give you a feeling of proprietorship when you called at the Book Shop.

Sincerely,

Carl Haverlin

CH:JC

Haverlin, Car

February 28, 1956

Dear Carl:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of February 1st, which I found awaiting me on my return from Israel.

I hope you enjoyed seeing the program with Ralph Newman as much as we enjoyed doing it.

I am honored to be enrolled as a member of the Civil War Book Club and greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl Haverlin
Broadcast Music, Inc.
569 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

fe

Hawk, Bob

October 26, 1956

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for yours of October 22nd. If I were to submit myself to the ordeal to which I subject others, I would love to have you fire the questions because they would be both intelligent and in good taste. The fact of the matter is we still have a very considerable number of people more interesting than Murrow to interview, and I must regard myself at remaining at the bottom of the barrel!

It was a most pleasant surprise to see you and your wife the other day, and I hope the interval between meetings will not be so long.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Hawk
1095 South Orange Grove Avenue
Pasadena 2, California

rh

BOB HAWK

October 22, 1956

Dear Ed:

Running across you in front of CBS a couple of weeks ago was a most pleasant surprise for me. Included among your "long list of..." is my wife, and we thoroughly enjoyed meeting you.

Does this make any sense? Everybody knows that one of these weeks your "Person To Person" cameras will be turned on Murrow; and the job of doing the interviewing, as well as being right down my alley, is something I would thoroughly enjoy. I know it should be handled with dignity, but at the same time with all good humor.

There may be lots of reasons why this couldn't come off, but I am sure you and I agree that if it could, it would be fun.

Cordially,

Bob

RMH:m

1095 SOUTH ORANGE GROVE AVENUE • PASADENA 2, CALIFORNIA • SYCAMORE 9-8439

Hawkinson, Joa

May 31, 1956

Dear Miss Hawkinson:

Thank you for your invitation to participate in the tour through Russia which you are attempting to arrange.

Unfortunately my schedule of radio and television broadcasts will not permit my being absent for the length of time required.

I am contemplating a trip to Russia to film sequences for a SEE IT NOW program, but I am planning this for sometime during the summer when my programs are off the air.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Joan Hawkinson, Counselor
Travel, Inc.
Denver Club Building
518 17th Street, Suite 1190
Denver 2, Colorado

fc

Kay Stewart TRAVEL, Inc.

DENVER CLUB BLDG.
518 17th St., Suite 1190, Denver 2, Colo.
CABLE ADDRESS "Kaytrav"
AComa 2-2511

KC

AIRMAIL-SPECIAL

May 5 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are very much interested in operating a tour through Russia with departure date tentatively set for September 1. The program would be handled through Cosmos Travel who is the leading representative in the States for Intourist.

We are writing to you to find out if you would have the time or interest to lead such a tour. We are convinced that your name would have a terrific drawing power and of course you would receive a free trip on the basis of fifteen paying members. All arrangements would be made and you would not have any responsibilities whatsoever.

Itinerary briefly: Via KLM to Amsterdam/Berlin and then continuing to Prague/Warsaw/Moscow/Kharkov/Tbilisi/Sochi/Yalta/Odessa/Kiev/Vienna and optional return from Vienna via Rome/Madrid/Amsterdam or Rome/Amsterdam. Or, optional return via the Italian Line October 23, arriving New York November 1.* Five days would be scheduled for Moscow allowing optional air flights to Leningrad or Stalingrad.

As considerable time is necessary to procure passports and necessary visas, we should like to have definite program set-up by June 1 at the very latest.

We honestly believe that operating a tour to Russia requires a nationally known (and respected) person and we cannot think of anyone who could possibly be better than you.

Sincerely,

Joan Hawkinson

Joan Hawkinson
Counselor

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS ASTA

* Andrea Dana.

Hawley, Adelaide

JA

April 15, 1957

Dear Adelaide Hawley:

Thank you for your letter. It has been much too long since we met.

Thank you also for bringing Mrs. Aitken to our attention and we shall certainly consider the possibility of having her appear on PERSON TO PERSON.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Adelaide Hawley
277 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

277 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.
March 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear ERM:

It is a long time since you popped champagne corks at my house, for Mt. Holyoke. In that time, your famous "visits" have come into being, and thereby hangs the purpose of this letter.

I am having another party on April 22, to celebrate the U.S. publication of "Never a Day So Bright" by Kate Aitken, Mrs. Radio and TV of Canada. (I hope you and Mrs. M. will come.) The book is grand, but the author, a cherished friend of mine, deserves all the good adjectives. In addition to a heavy radio and TV schedule for which she has combed Canada from Kitimat to Ungava and survived world-hoppings to rival your own, she has been Woman' Editor of the Montreal Star and Woman's Director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

She lives in a lovely country home near Toronto, sharing space with famous autographs and photographs and loot from the far places. Here she does her writing and the photography for magazine articles and books. Daughter and son-in-law and the grandchildren live across the garden. An acre of white trilliums (the flower of Ontario) prompted the Provincial government to suggest a national park.

Kate is a staunch Conservative who will take Dulles and Pearson apart on the subject of Sues, at the drop of a hint. Known to every man, woman and child in Canada, a citizen of the world, she can still write nostalgically about her childhood in a small town and call it "Never a Day So Bright".

Longmans Green has suggested Mrs. Aitken to your Mr. Loewenstein as a guest for your program. I should like to second the motion, with great enthusiasm.

Sincerely yours,

Adelaide

Adelaide Hawley

~~Pendleton~~
Hayden, John

November 8, 1957

Done

Dear Mr. Hayden:

Thank you for your letter of October 30th.

I shall, of course, be glad to have you reprint whichever one of my broadcasts you select in THE STORY OF OUR TIME.

My secretary will provide you with the material you require anytime you call.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Hayden
Assistant Editor
THE STORY OF OUR TIME
The Grolier Society, Inc.
2 West 45 Street 805
New York 36, New York

mcc

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC.
Publishers of The Book of Knowledge

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"
TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 7-0600

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

October 30, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past nine years we have reprinted one of your broadcasts in THE STORY OF OUR TIME, an Encyclopedia Yearbook.

We would like to use material from one of your October broadcasts for this year's book. May I arrange with your secretary to go over a few of the scripts sometime next week? Your material is very popular with our readers and forms an important part of the year's record.

We will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

John W. Hayden

John W. Hayden
Assistant Editor
THE STORY OF OUR TIME
Encyclopedia Yearbook

Hayes, Arthur Hull.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Arthur Hull Hayes cc: Messrs. Seward and Day

from: Edward R. Murrow November 1, 1957

I am mildly curious as to what the hell is going on around here in connection with our Press Information Department. In recent days material based on a report by Dan Schorr on the 7:45 radio show was killed. Likewise an interview I did with Trevor Gardner on the subject of missiles was deemed "too controversial." Blair Clark tells me that an interview he did with Professor Urey on THE WORLD TONIGHT was not served to newspapers and press associations because it was "controversial." The kill on the Schorr report, I am told, was based on the contention that it was not newsworthy. Have we reached the point where a CBS news program is deemed not fit for the public print. It was and is my opinion that the Schorr piece was the most significant to come out of Moscow during the crisis. The question seems to be a fairly simple one. Is news to be subordinated to promotion?

fc E.R.M.

Hayes, Arthur Hull

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

ARTHUR HULL HAYES
President

October 23, 1957

Dear Ed:

Word has reached me that your speaking engagement in Detroit was most successful, and I just want to thank you for the cooperation you gave to this very important client.

I fully realize that these things are a dreadful chore to a busy person.

Best personal regards.

Art

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Hayes, Arthur

October 10, 1957

Dear Art:

Many thanks for your note about the annual convention of the CBS Radio Affiliates Association.

I am sorry to say that I shall not be able to attend any part of the festivities to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Pierre on Thursday, November 7th, since I already have an engagement for that date which I can't very well break.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
President
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

mhc

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

ARTHUR HULL HAYES
President

October 2, 1957

Dear Ed:

The annual convention of the CBS Radio Affiliates Association will be held this year at the Hotel Pierre on November 7th and 8th.

On Thursday, November 7th, we will hold a banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Pierre at 7:30 pm and we should like very much to have you join us for some part of it. If your schedule does not permit your making this evening available, could you be with us for a portion of the 6:30 to 7:30 pm cocktail hour? I am sure you would enjoy meeting your many friends from the stations, and they in turn would enjoy renewing their acquaintance with you.

Won't you let me know if you can be with us that evening?

Sincerely,

Art

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

ARTHUR HULL HAYES
President

July 24, 1957

Dear Ed:

I thought you would like to have a preview of this advertisement which will appear in the September issue of THE READER'S DIGEST.

It says very clearly how important you and your colleagues are in helping the Network maintain its pre-eminence in news reporting.

Many thanks for your help and with all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Pat

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Attachment

The most notable names in newscasting speak to you through the CBS Radio Network. They are *part* of the CBS News staff spanning 20 countries and 5 continents. It has won more honors than any other in broadcasting. You can understand why so many people turn to their CBS Radio Network station when they want to know, "What really happened?" and "What does it mean?"

Reading left to right, top to bottom: Griffing Bancroft, Arthur Bonner, Winston Burdett, Ned Calmer, Wells Church, Lou Cioffi, Blair Clark, Ron Cochran, Charles Collingwood, Walter Cronkite, Bill Downs, Douglas Edwards, Peter Hahn, George Herman, Richard C. Hottelet, Allan Jackson, Peter Kalischer, Richard Kallsen, Dan Karasik, Frank Kearns, Alexander Kendrick, Ernest Leiser, Larry Le Sueur, Edward R. Murrow, Paul Niven, Stuart Novins, Robert C. Pierpoint, David Schoenbrun, Daniel Schorr, Guy Searls, Eric Sevareid, Bill Shadel, Howard K. Smith, Neil Strawser, Lowell Thomas, Dallas Townsend, Robert Trout, Charles von Fremd.

Hayes, Arthur Hull

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

ARTHUR HULL HAYES

President

April 20, 1956

Dear Ed:

Certainly delighted that you are going to continue your radio program with us. I consider you a real Mr. Radio, and your loss from the schedule would be a real blow to CBS Radio.

It is going to be wonderful to have you continue with us.

Let's have lunch one of these days.

Best personal regards.

Art

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Hayes, Gertrude

October 3, 1956

Dear Gertrude:

Many thanks for your note.

I hope that we shall be able to meet while you are in the East, but at the moment I don't quite know where or when.

Janet and I will not be at the farm on the week end of the 6th, so there is no possibility of our getting together while you are in Connecticut.

Congratulations on the brand-new and first grandchild which must be a source of great pleasure to you.

Janet joins me in sending best wishes.

As ever,

Mrs. Gertrude Bryan Hayes
c/o Mrs. Dan Alexander
209 West South Avenue
Glenolden, Pennsylvania

fs

6539 - 49th Ave. N.E.
Seattle 15, Washington
September 27, 1956

Dear Ed:

This is really "a voice from the past"! However, I am leaving Saturday for a couple of weeks in the East - my first trip in many years to New York - and hope I will have an opportunity to say "hello" to you.

I shall be in Philadelphia with Harriet most of the time (enjoying my first and brand-new grandchild) but plan to spend a day or two in New York City and the weekend of October 6 and 7 visiting friends at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut. (Is that any where near your Connecticut home? - Accustomed as I am to the great open spaces of the West, <u>every</u> place looks close together on the maps of the eastern States!)

If your plans permit, I do hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and, if possible, having Harriet and Dan meet you.

A letter, addressed to me in care of Harriet (Mrs. Dan Alexander), 209 W. South Avenue, Glenolden, Pennsylvania will reach me.

My best to you,

Gertrude Bryan Hayes

Gertrude Bryan Hayes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Hayes, John S.

March 19, 1957

Dear John:

Thanks for the carbon of the letter to Jesse.

I must say it wasn't very responsive since you conveniently overlooked the fact that you sold spots on your own station. I realize you don't own it personally, but you must have somebody who scrutinizes continuity, or do you?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John S. Hayes
The Washington Post Broadcast Division
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D.C.

fc

THE WASHINGTON POST BROADCAST DIVISION

BROADCAST HOUSE • WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

March 13, 1957

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
"Person to Person"
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Jesse:

You are so right. You can also write an editorial about how can a station stop a client from advertising a program in a newspaper when we don't even own the newspaper and even though his ad is subject to the scrutiny of the Better Business Bureau.

We were offended right along with you, but it 'twern't of our doing, pal.

Regards.

Cordially,

John S. Hayes

COPY

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

Hayes, J

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: John Hayes cc: E. R. Murrow

from: Jesse Zousmer

March 12, 1957

About a half dozen listeners have sent us the enclosed Murrow-Lewis-Person to Person advertisement from the Star.

A few have mentioned hearing and seeing at least one spot on WTOP along the same lines; selling the "wonderful food" and reminding viewers to watch Person to Person.

A fellow could write an editorial about both.

It would say we are terribly offended. Or maybe the right word is outraged.

And for the same money: a bouquet to your technical crew. They never let us down.

J. Z.

nic

Hayes, Paul

February 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Hayes:

Thank you for your letter of February 14th.

I fear that this subject of commercial sponsorship often becomes a complex matter due to the fact that many programs, including my own, are privileged to have a large audience; and where one gets a large audience one also finds many and varied opinions.

As you yourself remark, "This is a free country", and I feel this is a point well taken. I think, for instance, that there should be freedom for the viewer to purchase a sponsor's product or not, as he desires. Frankly, considering the vast audience served by a nation-wide network, if we were to cater to the individual objections of every listener or viewer, there would be no sponsors, and, of course, if there were no sponsors, there would be no programs.

I trust that despite your objection to the sponsor, you will continue to enjoy our programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul G. Hayes, Superintendent
The Methodist Church
1514 Ninth Street N.E.
Rochester, Minnesota

fe

The Methodist Church

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT
MINNESOTA CONFERENCE
1514 Ninth St. N. E.
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

Telephone: 8624

D. STANLEY COORS
Resident Bishop

PAUL G. HAYES
Superintendent

Feb. 14, 1956

KAX - ?
any idea ?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
845 Madison Avenue,
New York City

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I do not know whether or not you got to see my first letter, for it was acknowledged by Mr. John A. Aaron, whom I do not know. The reply said that "Our programs are sponsored by a variety of commercial organizations, and the sponsorships have been arranged through the Columbia Broadcasting System. We therefore have no authority or control over this."

My letter called attention to the incongruity between the high character of your broadcasting work, and the low quality of the product advertised by Hamm's beer. I do not mean that this particular brand is less palatable than any other brand, but that all beers are out of place in the kind of company you invite to your programs. That beer is non-intoxicating is, as you well know, a legal fiction, and that "it belongs to the American way of life," is a gross denial of our best traditions. This is a free country and if you are unable to control the kind of sponsers selected for your broadcasts, you have yourself put yourself in that position, and by the same token, can extricate yourself from that position. I am one of the many who depend on you to do so. We believe you are both high-minded and fair-minded and courageous enough to correct mistakes when they are made. I am an admirer, and

Very sincerely,

Paul G. Hayes

Hayward, Leland

December 5, 1957

Dear Leland:

Thanks muchly for the kind words about the Atomic Energy show.

We are trying a piece on December 30th, 10:00 to 11:00 PM EST called "The Lady from Philadelphia," which has to do with Marian Anderson's tour of Asia. I have great hopes for it, but it is a new area for me and one where I am terribly ignorant.

If you should get a chance to see it, I would value your candid criticism.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leland Hayward
655 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

fc

Dear Ed - Leland

LELAND HAYWARD

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TEMPLETON 8-5100

December 2(th 1957

Dear Ed:

I certainly will look at "THE LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA" because I look at all your shows. You are not ignorant of anything, so don't try to fool me. Of course, I will call you afterwards.

Best always,

LELAND HAYWARD

Mr. Edward. R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

LELAND HAYWARD

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TEMPLETON 8-5100

November 29th 1957

Dear Ed:

I thought your atomic energy show was absolutely superb.

Many congratulations.

Leland

LELAND HAYWARD

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

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H
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m

Hayward, Leland

JANUARY 11, 1957

MR. LELAND HAYWARD
WARNER BROTHERS STUDIOS
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU TOO BUT PLANS HAVE CHANGED AND AM NOT GOING TO BE ON COAST NEXT WEEK. WILL LET YOU KNOW WHEN NEXT I WILL BE THERE. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43

RECEIVED
1956 DEC 28 PM 6:38
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU035 28 PD AR

WUX NEWYORK NY DEC 28 437P

ED MURROW CBS

DEAR ED. VERY ANXIOUS TO SEE YOU WHEN YOU GET HERE.

PLEASE WIRE ME WHEN YOU PLAN TO ARRIVE WHERE YOU WILL BE

STAYING ETC AFFECTIONATELY

LELAND WARNER BROS STUDIOS BURBANK CALIF.

528P..

send wire if going to Coast

Hayward, Leland

December 12, 1956

Dear Leland:

Be not inhibited by your difficulties. Communications such as yours are more encouraging than you know.

I hope to be on the Coast sometime early in January and look forward to seeing you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leland Hayward
4000 West Olive Avenue
Burbank, California

rh

LELAND HAYWARD

4000 WEST OLIVE AVENUE
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
HOLLYWOOD 9-1251

December 4, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

This is getting very embarrassing and very difficult for me. I wired you two weeks ago on your Navy show which I thought was the best thing you'd ever done and Sunday night your Danny Kaye show comes along which was even better.

The program completely knocked me out as I'm sure it did everyone else who saw it. It was absolutely great.

Best regards,

Leland

sg

Heffer

October 3, 1956

Dear Dave:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of September 21st.

I appreciate greatly the kind invitation of the American Association of School Administrators to speak at the meeting on February 18th, 1957.

I very much regret that it is impossible for me to accept. My radio and television schedule for the current season is a very heavy one and I have been forced to decide not to undertake any speaking engagements whatsoever.

Please convey my sincere regrets to your colleagues.

Cordially yours,

Mr. David J. Heffernan,
Assistant to the General Superintendent
Board of Education
228 North LaSalle Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

fe

BOARD OF EDUCATION
CITY OF CHICAGO
228 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 2-7801

BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

September 21, 1956

Ed:

Here we go again - - - - - -

The American Association of School Administrators are back again asking me to write and see if you will appear on this year's program.

They are holding Monday morning, February 18, 1957 at 9:30 a.m., open for you.

No one knows better than I, that you were concerned with the problems of education many, many years before it attracted national attention. If any one has done some real thinking about the subject, you have. Surely, there must be something you want to say to a large gathering of national school administrators.

Personally, it will make the trip to Atlantic City more enjoyable if you are on the program.

Is the answer, yes?

Cordially,

Dave

David J. Heffernan
Assistant to the
General Superintendent

DJH-R

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

P.S. As of July 1, I came back to the Chicago Public Scho
as Assistant to the General Superintendent in charge
of School-Community Relations. This is an all-inclusi
term and an all-inclusive job from dawn to dusk.

Heffernan, David

OFFICE OF
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO 2, ILL.

June 15, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

This American Association of School Administrators is of the opinion that they will be unable to get you to do anything this year. They feel they must give you over a year's notice.

If I understand your attitude correctly, I am sure you must have been bored with many of the things they might want you to do.

Paul Misner, the President of the American Association of School Administrators, had a long talk with Mr. Paley who volunteered Columbia Broadcasting System's help in building a good educational meeting for next February at Atlantic City.

Everyone in the Association would like to secure your help in properly presenting education's problems and needs at a time when the American public is particularly "education conscious".

Paul Misner and I would like to come into New York someday during the week of June 25 and talk to you and Mr. Paley about this whole project.

Is it possible? No

Cordially,

Dave

David J. Heffernan

DJH:AL

Heffernan, David

March 23, 1956

Dear Dave:

Thanks for your letter of March 21st.

I will gladly give some thought to your suggestion that we do a documentary on the American Association of School Administrators.

However, at this point, I don't know just what we will be doing next year, so we will have to let it ride for a while.

I expect to be in Chicago at convention time and certainly hope that we can meet then.

Sincerely,

Mr. David J. Heffernan
Office of County Superintendent of Schools
69 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

fc

OFFICE OF
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO 2, ILL.

March 21, 1956

J. A.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I received your wire but could not get back to New York to see you. I regret it very much because I did want to talk to you.

This year, the American Association of School Administrators meeting reached a new low. While we thought some of those radio-education meetings in Columbus were bad, they were excellent by comparison.

However, next year I am involved, because of a close relationship with the new President, in the annual meeting. I am concerned because I think that education is fast becoming our nation's number one interest. We have never know this kind of "spotlight position" and I am not sure that we are ready for it.

By next year, school administrators had better look and sound bright or they will be in serious trouble. I had to dig to find some able men to speak about educational problems for NBC. They were about to pack up their gear and go back to New York. The press received little help and could find no one to speak frankly about the problems, we face.

While you have always been outside the profession, I know of no one who has been closer to us through the years. Since you are not a "suddenly interested layman", I wonder if you would give some thought to participating next year. Could we have Murrow documentary on education culminating at the meeting in February?

Paley has informed Misner, the new president, that he would be willing to cooperate.

Give it some thought, will you?

As yet, Person to Person has never had an educator of the school administrator type on the program. Paul Misner, the new president of the American Association of School Administrators, might make a good guest. He is married to an attractive and personable gal, has two children, speaks well and lives in a Board of Education-owned house in Glencoe, Illinois. You may remember this is one of the north shore suburbs.

I am sure the American Association of School Administrators will be contacting you formally, I just wanted to get this letter to you first.

If not before, I hope we can meet in Chicago at convention time.

Cordially,

Dave

David J. Heffernan

DJH:AL

Heffernan, Dave

FEBRUARY 16, 1956

MR. DAVID HEFFERNAN
69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

VERY SORRY BUT FRIDAY'S ARE IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME STOP HOPE TO SEE YOU WHEN YOU'RE HERE NEXT TIME.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

OFFICE OF
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
69 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO 2, ILL.

Jan 31 1956

Ed,

On the way to the American Association of School Administrators meeting in Atlantic City, two suburban superintendents and myself are stopping in New York. Ordinarily, we make this trip to visit the United Nations.

This year the men would like to meet some of the television people who are leaders in the industry. I am sure that through the years you have consistently given able leadership both in radio and in television.

However, I also know that Friday must be the most hectic day in the week with Person to Person coming up at night. Yet, Friday, Feb. 17 is the day they will be in the city.

If you close the doors to visitors on Friday, just forget about this request. If, on the other hand, you would like to take a "breather" and check up on education in the midwest, then we'll adjust to your schedule.

The documentary on the problems of the farmer was well done. You set a pace for educational tv that is extremely difficult to follow. I am sure most of the profession would find it impossible to duplicate your objectivity. We'd have to give a lecture.

If you can make a date - just scribble the time. I know how pressing time is for you and I won't burden you with the need for correspondence.

Regards,

Dave Heffernan

Heffner, Richard

WRCA · WRCA-FM · WRCA-TV

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

NO

3/1/56

Dear Mr. Murrow-

Some time ago, when Chief Justice Warren was kind enough to introduce me to you, you have some very generous things to say about my first book, my DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. I thought, therefore, that you might be interested in the enclosed, my latest venture with the written word.

Between books, and since we spoke together last, I've had a very happy time writing, producing and doing on the air 39 weeks of a WRCA-TV show called MAN OF THE YEAR. Now I produce a bit we call PRINCETON '56 (going network from local this week) and serve as Director of Educational and Religious Programming here at the local station. My hope is that the awful title won't blacklist me from the news field! I worked in radio news as a reporter for ABC recently.

All of these things make me ever more grateful for your advice to stick to my efforts to break from academic life into radio and tv. At 30 years of age now, I think the prophets of doom were wrong three years ago when they said that I was too old to switch into the field! I hope so, anyway....

If you talk to local NBC talent-producers (!) I'd really like the chance to chat with you in the near future. Is it possible???

Sincerely,

Dick H.

Richard D. Heffner

Heindel, Richard

December 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Heindel:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of December 4.

I appreciate your suggestion for my shows, and regret that, like many other interesting ideas, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, however, we will keep it on file.

I am extremely grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard H. Heindel
Vice-Chancellor's Office
for Planning & Development
University of Buffalo
Buffalo 14, New York

mcc

Pgm. Ideas

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
BUFFALO 14, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

December 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I know you don't need ideas for your various excellent TV shows. But I must unload one that has been tugging at me for some time, one that ought to get the benefit of your fine reporting and commenting.

This University, like so many others, is in the midst of a Development Program designed to raise funds for facilities and endowment so that, unlike many others, we can try to take care of the increasing enrollments. We are a private University. And we are an "urban" University, closely interwoven with the region. And many of us feel that it is this kind of institution which in the coming decades will play an increasingly important quality and quantity role.

By and large, these urban, mostly non-residential institutions have not received the public recognition that their performance merits. So often the public image centers on the small college by a rural brook, the Ivy League, or the large State universities.

It is also going to be a very tough struggle to keep a reasonable balance between voluntarily supported and tax-supported institutions -- a "balance" that is good for all higher education.

When we contemplated a documentary on the University we kept in mind not only the Buffalo advantages, but to use these so that one whole aspect of higher education -- not just ourselves -- might gain needed public understanding. Fortunately, Jay Bonafield,

producer, and RKO-Pathe as distributors felt the same way, and in a few days a film "Decade of Decision" will go out to commercial theatres.

On January 8th, we are having our "kick-off" dinner for the 1958 campaign (goal: $10 million) in the very fine Kleinhans Music Hall, 1200 "leaders".

Might there not be built around this event your kind of treatment of a problem of national significance?

Let me summarize what points I think might be stressed . . .

support of higher education (some real toughies)
effort to keep balance between private and public
close interweaving with growing region and industries
typical American joining together to "build"
basic problems that must be met -- not just a "crash" program to get scientists.
effort to increase numbers and improve quality of educational opportunity
value of investing in willing and going institutions (particularly crucial matter in New York State).

There are many local aspects that could be dramatic. Millard Fillmore, our first Chancellor, was the first of three U.S. Presidents to head a University. Our present Chancellor, Dr. Furnas, spent a recent fourteen months as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development, and is a key spokesman in this whole "space" age. And there are many others.

If there is even a remote chance that you might like to explore this topic of the private, urban University in the America ahead, I'd be happy to talk with you further. I come to New York frequently. I can promise that we would lend all cooperation you would wish and hope that Buffalo could be the locale and token or symbol.

The way you would do it would really be what this entire subject needs. I am a Harvard alumnus, and glad President Pusey had a national TV platform. But I guess I must admit that I think it was pro-Harvard without helping many of the good institutions that are trying to go forward resolutely. Anyway, just as a reporting job, here is a relatively untouched subject.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Dick

Richard H. Heindel
Vice-Chancellor for
Planning and Development

The University of Buffalo Studies

VOLUME 23 NUMBER 4 JUNE, 1957

p.16/1

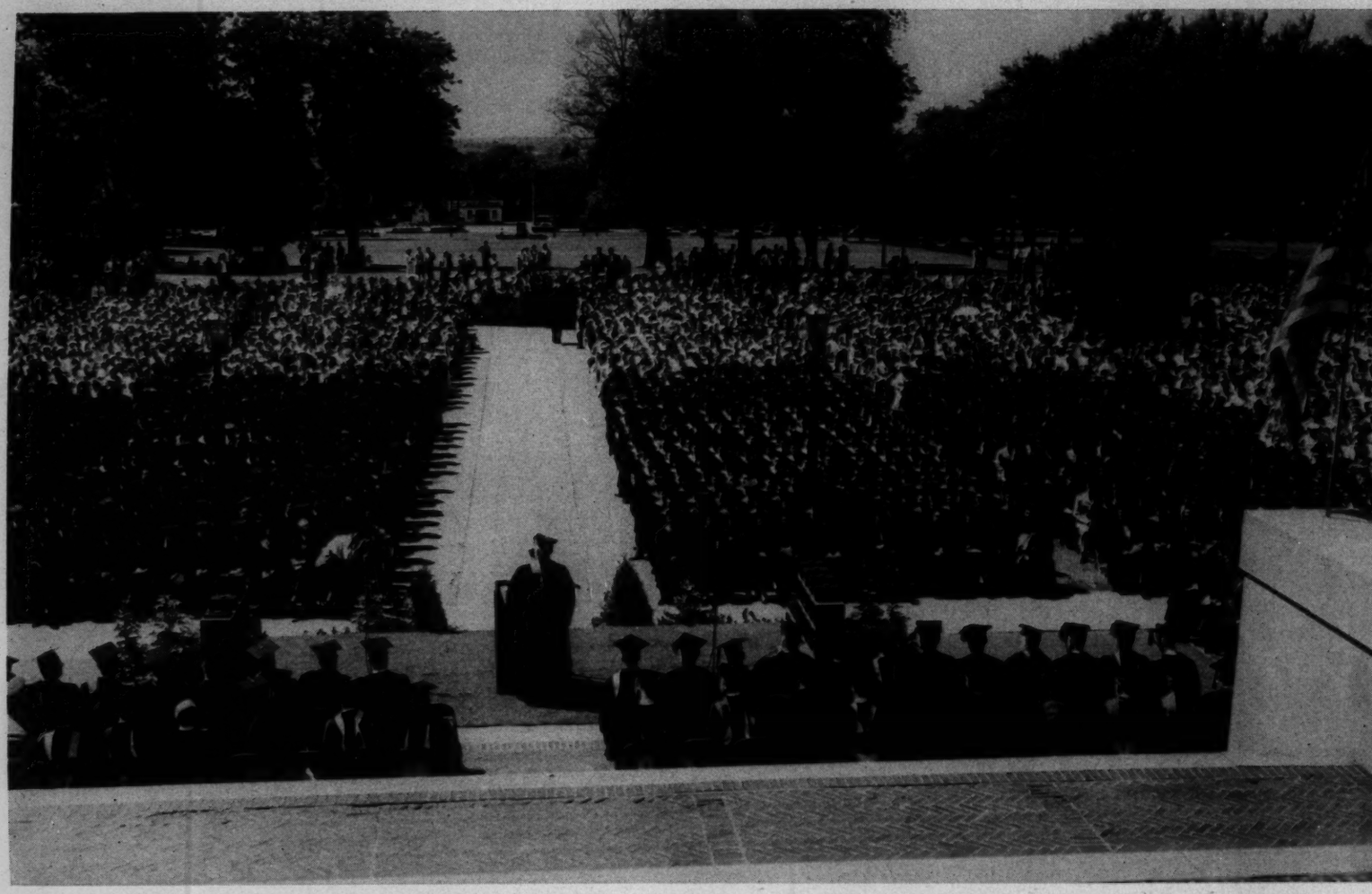
EXAMINATION

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

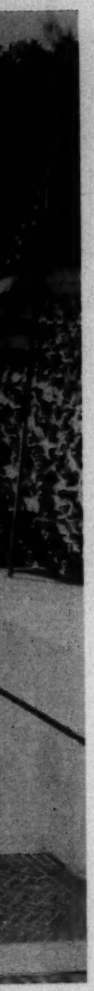
JUNE, 1957

By CLIFFORD C. FURNAS

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO



"The latest movement of major significance in American higher education has been the rise in importance of the urban university."



The University of Buffalo Studies

VOLUME 23 NUMBER 4 JUNE, 1957

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JUNE, 1957

By CLIFFORD C. FURNAS

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

Bibliotheca Universitatis Siculiana
Sigillum Universitatis Siculiana

LADIES and gentlemen of t
congratulate you on havi
your individual careers. If you
officially breathe that great sig

You feel that, at long last,
at least for a time. I would not
going to expose you to still an
ences, but I am going to impo
can answer them or not, just as
and optional.

The first question is very si
It is impertinent of me to ask –
mine. I do trust, however, that
himself — you deserve a brief re

What do you expect to be
plans are not overly detailed
that there is going to be too mu

What have you acquired f
be of lasting value? On the
earning power, quite substanti
"practical" things. This is good
that one should stand on his o
Perhaps you have acquired
If so, that also is probably a go

What else have you gotten
must have arrived here with a
that appetite been further whe
in learning something new or
Has your enjoyment in human

In varying degrees you ha
to be exposed — to great liter
sweep of history. Have any of
or have they passed you by an

Are you more adept in th
came? Are you at ease with ot
Have you learned to accept d

Examination

n of the graduating class of 1957, allow me to
having successfully passed another milestone in
If you have not already done so, you may now
&t sigh of relief.

g last, you are free from academic examinations,
ld not disturb such a pleasant thought. I am not
ill another of those frightful examination experi-
impose on you by asking a few questions. You
ust as you like. This exercise is entirely individual

very simple: What are you going to do tomorrow?
ask — because it really should be no concern of
r, that each of you will be in a position to enjoy
brief respite.

to be doing ten years from now? I hope your
ailed or fixed for that period. It might indicate
oo much rigidity in your life.

ired from your University experience which will
the average you have increased your potential
stantially. Undoubtedly you have learned some
s good — it is in the very best American tradition
his own feet and attempt to better his lot in life.
quired an actual or prospective husband or wife.
y a good thing.

gotten out of your University years? Each of you
ith a certain amount of intellectual curiosity. Has
r whetted, or has it been dulled? Is there a thrill
ew or is learning a pointless and boring process?
uman associations increased, or has it diminished?

you have been exposed — or had the opportunity
literature, the fine arts and a sampling of the
ny of these exposures left any lasting impressions,
by and left you completely unimpressed?

in the social amenities than you were when you
ith other people in this gregarious society of ours?
ept defeat in a contest without hating your vic-

torious opponent? Have you learned to be gracious and appropriately humble when victorious? These can be important matters in your future complicated lives.

Add these questions, and others, all together and ask yourself: Are you a better, as well as a more useful citizen, as judged by yourself and your associates, than you were when you arrived?

If you remember my questions, and if by chance you take them seriously, you may come out with answers that you consider unsatisfactory. If the results of your efforts during this most important period of your life leave much to be desired, whose fault was it; yours or the University's? Or, some of both?

If not already, most of you will, before long, be parents. Is this the institution you would choose for your children when they arrive at college age? If not, why not? In what direction and how should the University be improved? What will be its sources of moral and financial support? These are questions which are pertinent to the occasion, for the simple reason that this is *your* university. It is yours, and part and parcel of the possessions of millions of other citizens of this region, of other states and of other lands. Though entirely privately supported, it is completely devoted to public service. Its virtues and its faults, its continuity and its welfare are, to a very substantial degree, a reflection of the degree of interest and devotion of its alumni, its friends and the public at large.

Though it has many serious faults and certainly is not Utopia, America is truly a remarkable land. Compared to other nations of the world, our attitude toward what we sometimes smugly call "higher" education has been unique. From the beginning it has been part of the Great American Dream that every person who has the requisite intellectual ability, and is willing to make the effort, should have the opportunity to go to college. In the eyes of the older cultures this has been a rash and foolish, if not downright stupid, point of view. But we have never, as a nation, relinquished that ideal. A substantial part of this country's moral and physical greatness — I use the word advisedly, not braggingly — can be attributed to our stubborn adherence to the application of this principle of equal opportunities for all. Our execution has often been, and still is, faulty and sometimes grossly inadequate, but the principle is still there, and growing stronger.

It was only sixteen years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed that the first institution of higher education in America was founded — Harvard College, in 1636. Wherever centers of American civilization were established, colleges soon followed. For over two centuries, they were almost

completely privately supported
tions. It was truly a grass-roots
desires. Governmental initiatio

The second great and signi
came in 1862 when President L
lished the land grant colleges.
state universities. Much of th
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great and numerous institutions

The latest movement of m
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examples. No definite date ca
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well over a hundred years. Ne
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Universities. If a starting poi
date will serve as well as any.
strength. Two decades ago an
urban universities as "The mos

The Association now emb
The member institutions, in
strongly individualistic. In co
rather pride themselves on the
the well-worn quip "You can t
but you can't tell him much".
quite surprising uniformity. T
still a mold.

At first glance the urban
in common. Geographically, th
Though some receive a certain
great majority of them are e
Some are non-sectarian, others
broad campuses, others are h

ported — many of them with close church affilia-
s-roots movement, in response to public needs and
itiation or support was not involved.

l significant advance in American higher education
dent Lincoln signed the Morrill Act, which estab-
lleges. This was the foundation pattern for our
of the physical and intellectual advance of our
hree-quarters of a century is attributable to these
utions.

: of major significance in American higher educa-
importance of the urban university — of which,
the University of Buffalo is one of the stronger
te can be placed for the start of this movement,
beginning. The institutions involved are by no
erica, for the beginnings of many of them go back
s. New York University, The University of Pitts-
Cincinnati, The University of Buffalo are exam-
er-than-a-century class which have been around
substantial and honorable academic patina.

ype, each of which was working away independ-
tial size, first came together as a group, in a some-
14, with the formation of the Association of Urban
g point is really needed for this discussion, that
any. The group grew rapidly in significance and
go an eminent educator marked the growth of the
e most important phenomenon of the period".

v embraces over eighty colleges and universities.
s, in true American and pioneer tradition, are
In contrast, graduates of Ivy League institutions
on the uniformity of the product. You will recall
can tell a Yale man as far as you can see him —
uch". The state universities fall into a pattern of
ty. They are formed in an excellent mold — but

rban universities seem to have few characteristics
lly, they are spread throughout the entire nation.
ertain amount of city or regional tax support, the
are entirely privately supported and controlled.
others have strong church affiliations. Some have
are housed in skyscrapers. Some have football

teams — others do not. They all do, however, have two outstanding and distinguishing traits. First, they are located in urban areas of substantial population. Second, their primary, though not total, concern is with the bona fide higher educational needs of their region.

According to the census figures, almost two-thirds of the Americans are now urban dwellers. So, the urban universities are close by — where most of the people dwell. Hence, at long last, we have in hand the instrument for realizing that most important segment of the Great American Dream — an equal educational opportunity for all. Thus, without seeking it, the urban universities are finding a very great and serious responsibility being thrust upon them. The existing institutions — particularly the urban universities — will be remiss in their stewardship if they do not meet the challenge — in both qualitative and quantitative needs. But the public — particularly the university-educated public — cannot merely pose the problem; it must help, in a very substantial way, to solve it.

In approaching our future, it is well for us to analyze the virtues and the real or imagined defects of the urban universities. This is an excellent exercise for every institution to go through at fairly frequent intervals, no matter how estimable it may consider itself to be.

To many people the most obvious virtue of the urban university is that whatever it has to offer is here — on location — where the people are. Second, because of proximity, one can live at home and get a university education for less money than if he goes away. Third, because of proximity and dedication of faculty and administration to the region, the university program and curriculum are readily responsive to the advanced educational needs of the region. Witness your own institution with its strong professional schools, available to help you prepare for a useful life. Remember also its very large evening division — which serves some 5000 part-time students who otherwise would not have the opportunity to continue their education. This is no place of empty academic halls — we are in full swing here, from 8:30 in the morning until 10:00 at night.

Look at the other side of the coin. Are there defects and, if so, can they be corrected? There are those who have a vague feeling that a proper education can only be acquired in an isolated institution, in a semi-rural setting, with sweeping lawns and ivy-covered walls. If lawns and collegiate ivy are the essentials of the situation, I would ask you to observe that both are doing quite well here — in a distinctly urban setting. The necessity-of-isolation attitude I would attribute to a nostalgia syndrome which is moderately endemic among the boys of the old school, but without a very substantial foundation.

For those who contend tha
roots of age, distinction and tra
turity of many of the American
versity of Buffalo. The traditio
the Universities of Bologna and
very strong elements of eminen
of the University of Buffalo —
United States. Only two othe
Princeton, have that distinction.
and great contributions that you
alumni — over the years: to m
arts, government? The list is lo

But one's pride in one's ins
templation of aged traditions or
will be times when you feel the
clock tower, the beauty of the
on some bitter winter day, the w
professor when you, perhaps, ne
mate, the thrill of winning a cl
These may all be little things, b
you are part of a dynamic, dri
trust your university has also
pride and pleasant nostalgia.

Digging further into the su
tions which I believe are pertine
on immediate and regional need
matism and utilitarianism that
expense of "liberal" education?
We, along with most other ur
that. We are justly proud of ou
university education should em
training, for the future welfare o
The corrections will be difficult,
come slowly, but they are of p
plished.

Because of our large propo
volvement with local interests, h
often-used slightly opprobrious
justified? The answer is: parti
universities, are aware of the de
road. One line of attack is ou

d that a good education must spring from the
d tradition, I have already pointed out the ma-
rican Urban Universities — not least, The Uni-
dition goes far back — to the Renaissance — to
and of Paris. In the American scene there are
minence. To mention one; the first Chancellor
lo — Millard Fillmore — was a President of the
other American Universities, Columbia and
ction. Are you fully aware of the many lasting
t your University has made — faculty, students,
to medicine, scientific research, literature, the
is long, indeed.

e's institution need not be rooted solely in con-
ns or an array of great accomplishments. There
el the warm glow of recall of the chimes in the
the driving snow across this wind-swept knoll
the word of encouragement from your grouchiest
s, needed it most, the friendly banter of a class-
a close game — even the agony of losing one.
ngs, but taken together they make you feel that
c, driving, vital and intensely human entity. I
also given you these elements for future quiet
a.

he substance, however, I have some other ques-
ertinent to the situation. In focussing attention
needs have we become so bemused with prag-
that we have overemphasized "practical" at the
tion? I believe we are at least partially guilty.
er urban universities, are attempting to correct
of our professional schools but we realize that a
ld embrace something more than professional
fare of the individual, the region and the nation.
icult, they will be relatively expensive, they will
of paramount importance and will be accom-

proportion of commuting students, and our in-
ests, have we become unduly provincial? Is the
ious characterization of "the street-car college"
partially, yes. We, along with other urban
he defect and are embarked along the remedial
is our dormitory program to accommodate a

number of out-of-city students. If our university has virtues, we should not selfishly limit their availability to those who happen to live within commuting radius. Further, it is certainly true that students who are in residence, who come from a different locality, who live the university life twenty-four hours a day, do contribute immensely to the breadth of the institution, to wholeness of purpose, to the esprit de corps, and to loyalty. Everyone gains. We now have students in residence from twenty-eight other states and thirteen foreign countries. Though there is nothing magic in the number, I feel that at least twenty-five per cent of our students should be from out of the city and resident on the campus. I trust that we will have the facilities to accommodate this proportion in the not distant future. Everyone will gain immeasurably.

Exchange professorships and research emphasis on public service problems which may involve distant places are also wearing down the remnants of provincialism. A number of our faculty have served, and continue to serve a year at a time as Fulbright professors in foreign lands. Each year foreign professors serve on our faculty. The campus is the scene of frequent conferences of national and international scope. Research experts from all parts of the world come here to confer with our own specialists. The reverse is also true. These activities are contributing much to the depth, scope and excellence of the teaching and to the richness of campus life.

Urban universities are not unique in worrying about the future. At the present time all college and university administrations are more or less appalled by the forthcoming problems. First, there is the matter of numbers. A tidal wave of greatly increased numbers of people of age eighteen to twenty-two is now approaching the college gates. We are in the midst of a phenomenal population increase. Further, an increasing proportion of our younger people are finding it necessary — or at least eminently desirable — to acquire a college education, if they are to be reasonably successful in American life. There is no disputing the trend, or the soundness of the reasoning back of it. Every sign indicates that our three-million college and university population in America today will double within the next fifteen years. Can we ignore the trend by the simple device of restricting enrollments to a given figure? Of course not. The American public has determined that higher education shall no longer be the domain of a privileged few, but shall be the right of all who are qualified and who will work at the task. Make no mistake, these millions will be served, under the label of higher education, in some manner or other. How well or poorly the task is accomplished will depend upon the wisdom and extent of activity of many institutions, and of the public, within the next few, critical years. How can we handle the numbers? We do not know, but we are

sure that it is a problem whic
administrators.

Sociological changes throu
Should there be changes in th
and the ancient traditions —
remain intact? Professors, dea
but they must have facilities a
come, if they are to arrive at a
of your children. The crashing
shima, Japan, on August 6, 19
course of many human affairs;
physical and biological science,
economics. Is our teaching ap
deleterious and the beneficial
phenomenal scientific event? D
of mass transportation and mas
effective use of television and ra
of education, rather than leavi
and amusement? One can visu
preponderant and major contri
richness of human life. But I f
some aspects of our universal
changes should there be? How
proper answers are not graven o
be developed by the efforts of a
those universities that have fre
education to the needs of a w
rapidity.

In truth, the problems of
uniquely in the province of ever
colleges and universities of this l
private benefactors; the state u
particularly the newly-stimulate
to play.

As a final point, may I ask
private universities vis-a-vis th
mere academic question. It is on
this because there is a growing te
to any problem of public respon
it and pay for it". Strangely, we
delegate or forget his own resp
viduality and personal sovereign

which will touch every citizen — not just a few

throughout the world are dramatic and swift.
in the old programs, the time-honored methods,
ns — or should every blessed-with-age pattern
, deans and presidents are worrying about this,
ties and freedom to experiment in the years to
e at any sound answers that will meet the needs
ishing flash of the first atomic bomb over Hiro-
6, 1945, marked a sharp turning point in the
ffairs; not just in military matters, but also in
ience, in sociology, in international relations, in
g appropriately adapted to cope with both the
ficial possibilities which were inherent in this
t? Do we really yet comprehend the true impact
l mass communication? How can we make more
nd radio and moving pictures as effective means
leaving them to be largely media of advertising
visualize that all these can eventually lead to
contributions to the happiness, well-being and
ut I fear there will have to be some changes in
ersal education before this comes about. What
How should we go about making them? The
ven on any buried stone tablets. They can only
s of a large number of people — particularly in
ve freedom to explore the best ways to adapt
a world which is changing with phenomenal

s of America's future — its very survival — are
f every one of the more than eighteen hundred
this land — those loaded with ivy, tradition and
tate universities; the community colleges; and
mulated urban universities. Each has its part

I ask you to consider with me the role of the
is those which are tax-supported. This is no
is one of the greatest importance. I emphasize
ing tendency for many citizens to say in response
esponsibility, "Let the government worry about
ly, we seem to be forgetting that no citizen can
responsibilities without some loss of his indi-
ereignty for which his forefathers, and probably

he, himself, fought some bitter battles. Neither can he get something for nothing. When the government pays for it — everyone pays, through the tax route.

From its earliest days, American greatness has been based on a neat and effective balance between governmental and individual action to meet the common need. The Pilgrim Fathers compiled and signed the Mayflower Compact at Cape Cod, then proceeded to the landing on the mainland at Plymouth and went about the business, individually, of helping each other in the tasks of providing food, shelter and education for the new life. Every public task followed a somewhat similar cooperative pattern. In higher education, the private institutions came first. As a complementary and necessary adjunct, the governmental, tax-supported institutions came later.

In terms of numbers, the students in private and tax-supported institutions of higher education are now about equal. It is an excellent, balanced pattern. It is pointless to argue about which is the more important, because in modern America, either would be in dire straits without the other. It will truly be a sad day, if either type of institution passes out of existence, or is rendered ineffective.

If one peruses the history of the world, he will probably note that during the past two centuries, almost without exception, the only major nations which have not been conquered or over-run, or which have not submitted to the will of a dictator, have been those which have had a well-balanced system of both private and publicly-supported higher education. I feel that this is much more than a coincidence. A great part of American eminence is directly attributable to this dual educational pattern. It is vital to our welfare that it continue. Admittedly, I am making these remarks defensively because if the American private university is not continuously defended, and subsequently supported, we are in serious danger of seeing one of our most effective instruments of advancement, happiness and well-being removed from our midst. This would be a major tragedy.

In summary, the course of American civilization has been based to a very great degree on the effectiveness of a unique pattern of higher education, principally involving the traditional private institutions, the state universities, and the privately-supported urban universities. Since we are now predominantly an urban civilization, the urban universities have the major obligation to meet the new quantitative and qualitative educational demands of the latter half of the twentieth century. But the task ahead of us is one which will tax the ingenuity and resources of every type of college and university. May all the institutions, their growing bodies of

alumni, and the American publi
remarkable industrial civilizatio
verance to provide the guidance
tional opportunities for our chi
ad infinitum.

public as a whole, which has developed such a
ization, have the wisdom, courage and perse-
dance and support for the best possible educa-
r children and our children's children — even

University of Buffalo Studies

VOLUME XXIII

1956 - 1957

BUFFALO, N. Y. :: PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

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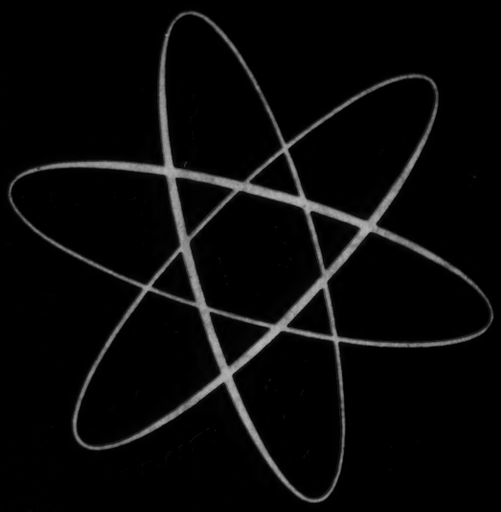

The Greater University of Buffalo

PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS

"This vision—the Program for Progress—represents years of thoughtful consideration by various bodies of the University. The message is important—for you and your children, for the University and the cause of higher education, and for our country and a better world."

Chancellor Clifford C. Furnas
The University of Buffalo

The demands of this free, dynamic society correspondingly increase the needs of universities.

After two years of self-survey and careful planning, the independent, privately-supported, non-denominational and coeducational University of Buffalo proposes to accept these challenges of today as opportunities for tomorrow.

Because of the University's well-known traditions of freedom, good teaching and research, imaginative leadership, of community service, and of concern for the individual, the University has the opportunity to be a still Greater University by providing quality education and equality of opportunity for the maximum number of qualified students.

This continued determination to meet the challenge will help assure the tremendous growth and achievements of the region and nation, and will make The University of Buffalo a foremost urban university in the decades ahead when this kind of institution, by the very nature of American development, is destined to play a larger quantity-quality role in American higher education.

A Program for the Planned and Effective Growth of Higher Education in Western New York

The University of Buffalo submits an inspiring program to enable the University to perform the public services the future will demand locally, nationally and internationally.

Resources need to be found to support good instruction and facilities for 9,000 full-time students by 1960, and for 12,300 full-time students by 1970—more than double the enrollment of today. Faculty must be increased from 732 to about 1800 persons and must be maintained and attracted by more equitable salaries.

In doing this, the University can also serve 13,000 part-time students by 1970, and consolidate, improve and add educational opportunities and services.

It can expand without having an overwhelming student body in any one of the fourteen divisions of the University. Besides, the University has experience in expanding and improving at the same time—between 1939 and 1955, a comparable period of 16 years, full-time enrollment increased 4½ times.

The total cost and 1958 goal for capital funds, in the first step of the Greater University of Buffalo Development Program, is $9,600,000. But it is prudent and wise for the University to plan further ahead into its Second Century, at least to 1971, its 125th Anniversary. Opportunities are visualized for additional endowment and benefactions of $18,300,000 for the support of teaching, research and students, and additional capital funds of $7,700,000 for plant expansion—a total of $26,000,000.

The 1957-1958 Opportunity

By meeting the following critical requirements, the entire University will benefit in its expanded role of service.

A new classroom building and clinic center, and reconstruction, to accommodate part of the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Social Work, and the School of Education	$1,400,000
Chemistry Laboratory, building and facilities	1,850,000
Health Sciences Center, to accommodate the Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing, and the Biology Department	1,950,000
Sherman Hall addition to present medical research facilities	1,500,000
Music and Visual Arts Buildings of the proposed Fine Arts Center	1,400,000
For construction of Hochstetter Hall (Physics)	500,000
Endowment for the support of Faculty and instruction	1,000,000
	$9,600,000

Forward Steps On The Campus

A towering fifth residence hall is under way through a self-liquidating Federal loan. The University wants to share its advantages as well as to complement the campus life with a proportion of resident students.

The University has plans for an effective and beautiful Fine Arts Center. The Music Unit is now under construction.

Soon to be started will be Sherman Hall, an addition to the medical research facilities of the University. This is the beginning of a group of activities which will become one of the most comprehensive Health Sciences Centers in the country.

Plans are well under way for a Nuclear Research Center which will be unique in this region and of particular value to the future of regional industry both through research and through its teaching activity. Further, this unit will enable our scholars to add to the fund of human knowledge upon which the progress of humanity is based.

New programs have been started recently in the fine arts, music, civil engineering, executive development and management training, anthropology and linguistics, and carbon research. Graduate programs are also being developed in cooperation with the Roswell Park Memorial Institute.

Future Educational Developments

A creative, forward-looking university not only must consolidate and enrich existing programs and divisions—it must and does seek to develop opportunities, prudently but imaginatively, to keep pace with the demands of modern life.

It is not possible to predict all of the major steps, nor the resources they will evoke, in the next fifteen years.

There is no doubt that graduate work and sponsored research will increase throughout all of the university.

It is very probable that The University of Buffalo faculties will give serious consideration to new or enriched programs in such fields as: chemical, civil and nuclear engineering; electronic data processing and analysis; applied mathematics; public administration; management and labor relations; interdisciplinary social science research and service; human communications; Polish studies; health sciences; educational administration and growing specialities in education; theatre and dramatic arts; community relations.

Efforts designed to promote independent study are already under way to encourage highly talented youth to continue their education, and to help meet the shortage of scientists and teachers.

A Voluntary Investment In Youth and Community

In the judgment of the Council, the Senate, the Development Board, and the various committees of the University, the longer-range Development Program—to 1971—is bold, creative and feasible. The dimensions of this Program are socially justified to match and to nurture the confidence and civic pride of this 14th largest metropolitan area with a first-position University.

The proposed program, 1958 to 1971, is a challenge to get more value out of your University—to make it a more effective instrument. Resources which are thriftily estimated, socially justified, and soundly managed are needed to turn this vision into reality for the benefit of our young men and women. The proposed voluntary investment in the creative future of our free world would provide these needed forward steps . . .

The 1958-1971 Opportunity

For the support of good teaching, research and students:	
Endowed professorships (33)	$ 9,900,000
Research and training fellowships (88)	4,400,000
Improved Library resources	2,000,000
Student assistance	2,000,000
For added facilities and reconstruction, on a well-planned schedule:	
Classroom buildings (3)	$ 1,700,000
Theatre to complete Fine Arts Center	1,125,000
Library construction	1,000,000
Facilities for Chemical Engineering	625,000
Field House	2,000,000
Service Buildings	500,000
Purchase of property	500,000
Rotary Field	250,000
	$26,000,000*

*To complete the Development design other means of financing will be sought for several priority projects. It is proposed to finance the Nuclear Research Center principally by service contracts. If low interest capital remains available and is increased for student housing, prudent management indicates that self-liquidating loans, to the extent of $11,200,000, might be made for four new residence halls and a student union. This would bring resident student capacity from the present 600 to 2800 in 1970.

The University of Buffalo—A Growing Asset

A great university, such as The University of Buffalo, helps in manifold ways to make a great city.

Founded in 1846 by the citizens of Buffalo as a voluntarily supported institution, the University continues to serve the general welfare—truly the public's university for Western New York.

The Council perceives the role and values of both state and independent universities. But it also believes that it is wise for this country and for all higher education to maintain the American heritage of the balanced system of private and public support and control.

Simple social arithmetic affecting everyone:—where the basic investment in plant and facilities (U.B.'s replacement value is estimated at $37,000,000) and in teaching and administrative structure have already been made—thanks to the thousands of our citizens and alumni who have contributed—relatively small outlays will produce a maximum of additional, quality educational opportunities.

Few universities in this country are more closely identified with and interwoven into the cultural and professional life of their environs.

From its alumni, the Niagara Frontier has drawn the majority of its physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists and lawyers, and much of the area's leadership in business, industry and other walks of life. Millard Fillmore College, the evening division of the University, plays a vital role in the adult education program of the community. In the thirty-four years since its founding, more than 75,000 men and women have attended classes in this division.

Tremendous as is U.B.'s contribution to this region, it is not just a local institution. It is easy to foresee that the University will continue to grow remarkably in state, national and international prestige and service.

This takes place by the achievements of its students, alumni, and faculty, and by the services requested of the University family, in all of its fourteen divisions and seventy-three departments.

The University both supplies and attracts great and varied talents and resources to this community. Those of our graduates who choose other leading institutions for professional or graduate work find that they have been thoroughly prepared and that the University's qualities are respected. The spirit of continuing inquiry and learning is imparted on this campus. The University has pioneered in numerous educational advances and continues to do so.

The Bond Between University and Community

As noted by the Committee on Education of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "an active interest in providing ever-better educational opportunity

in your community is the essence of Good Citizenship, Good Government, and Good Business."

The availability and proximity of advanced educational opportunities offered by The University of Buffalo will become more and more a vital factor in sustaining present business and industrial organizations, in attracting new enterprises to this area, and in attracting employees who wish those opportunities for themselves and their children.

Confidence in Operations

The University of Buffalo, frankly, has not gone in for frills or luxuries. It has been devoted squarely and intensively to the educational job at hand. It has always reported fully and operated economically, with low overhead and full use of facilities.

Those of us who wish to share in the countless benefits which derive from this University must also recognize that inflation has affected the endowment returns; that operating costs have increased; that tuition and tuition increases do not, and can not, cover the total cost of educating a student; and that the salaries of the devoted teaching and scholarly profession have not kept pace with the expanding prosperity of the United States.

Your University and Your World

The first step in the final success of the Development Program is to reach the goal of the 1957-58 phase of $9,600,000.

The campaign will seek the generous support of its more than 22,000 alumni, parents of its students, public-spirited citizens, business and industrial organizations, members of the professions, and philanthropic foundations.

Campaign committees and task forces of volunteers are now being organized and will follow a carefully-planned and timed sequence of operations. This will involve intensive, personal solicitation until April 1958.

The University believes that the united and earnest efforts of the citizens who make up the ever-widening University constituency will recognize its problems as their own and will desire to turn them into opportunities through the Greater University of Buffalo Development Program.

"Be assured that you will establish an institution eminently useful to yourselves . . . and for which you will receive the grateful thanks and fervent blessings of unborn millions."

Millard Fillmore, 1847
President of The United States and
First Chancellor of The University of Buffalo

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

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Claude E. Puffer, Vice-Chancellor
Milton C. Albrecht, Acting Dean, Arts and Sciences (1913)
Robert F. Berner, Dean, Millard Fillmore College (1923)
Robert S. Fisk, Dean, Education (1931)
Leon J. Gauchat, Dean, Dentistry (1892)
Jacob D. Hyman, Dean, Law (1887)
Stockton Kimball, Dean, Medicine (1846)
Benjamin H. Lyndon, Dean, Social Work (1936)
Paul E. Mohn, Dean, Engineering (1946)
Daniel H. Murray, Acting Dean, Pharmacy (1886)
Anne W. Sengbusch, Dean, Nursing (1940)
Harold M. Somers, Dean, Business Administration (1927)
Henry M. Woodburn, Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (1939)
Stephen Pankow, The Mayor of Buffalo

(The Division of General and Technical Studies was established in 1950, the Summer Session in 1915)

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(In Process of Organization)

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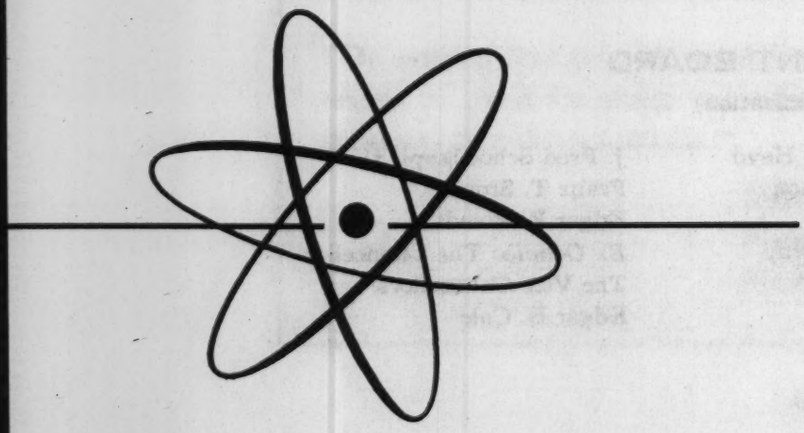

THE
OFFICE OF
DEVELOPMENT

THE
UNIVERSITY OF
BUFFALO

Buffalo 14, New York
UN 9300

THE GREATER UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

higher education AND AMERICAN BUSINESS

Henry Ford II recently stated publicly—**Industry's mounting demands upon our overcrowded, understaffed, inadequately financed educational system.... make direct help from industry not just desirable but virtually obligatory.**

Higher education in America is vital to American business — as the producer of educated manpower, as the agency for theoretical and practical research, as the Alma Mater of America's social, cultural, political and economic traditions and advances.

The voluntarily supported University of Buffalo is vital to higher education, especially in this important region.

I. CHALLENGE

The growing population, higher incomes for most Americans, the general desire for advanced education, and the increased demands of a complex society are four of the chief reasons for expanding college enrollments.

This widespread demand is matched by the demand for ***quality*** education. There must be better teaching, better research, better methods of training, and adequate physical facilities to prepare our people for a multitude of tasks in our complex world.

The University of Buffalo, justified by its record to date, accepts this challenge to exert responsible leadership.

For this reason the University must ask the leaders of American business and industry to share in the proposed ***program for progress.***

II. THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

The people of Buffalo founded the University as a medical school in 1846. It has pioneered and thrived, becoming one of America's major urban universities — with fourteen colleges and professional schools in which 1300 faculty members teach 12,000 students.

The University is efficiently managed. Space is used from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Every education dollar is budgeted for the heart of the matter. The overall record of management stands as a tribute to past and present sound administrative policies and practices, and to a devoted faculty.

The availability and proximity of quality, advanced educational opportunities offered by The University of Buffalo will become more and more an essential factor in sustaining and attracting business and industry, and for employees who wish those opportunities for themselves and their children.

The University's traditions promote academic freedom, good teaching and research, and extensive community and national service. The University intends to provide ***quality education and equality of opportunity for the maximum number of qualified students.***

III. THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO PROPOSES ---

By 1960 — to provide the buildings, facilities, and faculty for an enrollment of 9,000 full-time and 9,000 part-time students.

By 1971 — to provide for 13,000 full-time and 13,000 part-time students.

For the leaders of American business and industry the University has prepared a specific plan for support of the long-range needs and the achievement of the role of the University in this crucial period ahead.

Immediately the University needs the following facilities to implement the 1957-58 phase of the program for progress:

Chemistry Building, laboratory, and facilities	$1,850,000
Health Sciences Center to accommodate the Schools of Pharmacy and Nursing and the Biology Department	1,950,000
A new classroom building and clinic center, to accommodate selected departments of the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Social Work, and the School of Education	1,400,000
Sherman Hall addition to present medical research facilities	1,500,000
Music and Visual Arts Buildings of the proposed Fine Arts Center	1,400,000
Hochstetter Hall (Physics)	500,000
Endowment for the support of faculty and instruction	1,000,000
	$9,600,000

IV. OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS TO SHARE

	Unit	Number	Total Cost	Annual Cost, 5-year pledge
1. CHEMISTRY BUILDING				
A. Laboratories	Large	5	$185,000 each	$37,000
	Smaller	30	$5,000 to $60,000 each	$1,000 to $12,000
B. Lecture Rooms and Offices	Large lecture hall	1	$120,000	$24,000
	Other lecture rooms and offices		$7,500 to $35,000 each	$1,500 to $7,000
C. Lounges	Large	1	$21,000	$4,200
	Smaller		$9,000 each	$1,800
D. Libraries	Large	1	$32,000	$6,400
	Smaller		$2,000 to $8,000 each	$400 to $1,600
2. HEALTH SCIENCES BUILDING				
A. Facilities to be shared by Nursing, Pharmacy, Biology				
	Auditorium	1	$90,000	$18,000
	Library reading room	1	$50,000	$10,000
B. School of Nursing	Laboratories	3	$27,500 to $35,000 each	$5,500 to $7,000
C. Pharmacy	Laboratories	5	$22,000 to $34,000 each	$4,400 to $6,800
D. Biology	Laboratories	7	$5,000 to $41,000 each	$1,000 to $8,200
3. CLASSROOM BUILDING AND CLINIC CENTER				
A. School of Education	Lecture Hall	1	$55,000	$11,000
	Large classrooms	2	$26,000 each	$5,200
	Other classrooms	14	$16,000 to $20,000 each	$3,200 to $4,000
B. Speech Clinic and Specialized opportunities			$2,000 to $9,000 each	$400 to $1,800
C. Psychological Clinic				
Director's Office and Conference Room			$10,500	$2,100
Other opportunities		12	$2,000 to $9,600 each	$400 to $2,400
D. Department of Psychology				
Same opportunities as the Psychological Clinic				
E. School of Social Work				
Social Work Laboratory and Classroom			$16,200	$3,240
Other opportunities		20	$3,500 to $10,000 each	$700 to $2,000
F. The University of Buffalo Social Science Lecture Hall			$180,000	$36,000
4. VISUAL ARTS UNIT OF THE FINE ARTS CENTER				
A. Studios:				
Ceramics, sculpture, drawing, drafting, design, and painting		9	$24,000 each	$4,800
Photography, dark room, techniques laboratory		3	$14,000 each	$2,800
Smaller studios		12	$4,300 to $10,200 each	$860 to $2,040 each
B. Seminar Rooms		3	$5,700 each	$1,140
C. Class Rooms		2	$14,000 and $27,000 each	$2,800 and $5,400
D. Offices		3	$5,500 to $19,000 each	$1,100 to $3,800
E. Bookstore		1	$8,500	$1,700

5. MUSIC UNIT OF THE FINE ARTS CENTER (BAIRD HALL)

Selected opportunities for gifts are available including: Concert Auditorium, Band rehearsal room, and studios.

6. HOCHSTETTER HALL (Physics Building)

There are still a few opportunities for gifts for laboratories and class rooms in this building.

Corporate Gifts and Tax Deductions

If corporate net income is more than $25,000, a $1,000 gift costs $480. If income is $25,000 or less, a $500 contribution costs only $350. Corporation tax rates determine this difference: 52% for corporations earning over $25,000 and 30% for smaller corporations.

Each building, center, laboratory, library, studio, office or other room for which construction is underwritten will carry a designation at its entrance, acknowledging the generosity of the donor.

A detailed plan covering all opportunities is available.

Beyond 1958, the program for progress presents these additional opportunities in the period leading up to the University's 125th Anniversary in 1971 —

FOR THE SUPPORT OF GOOD TEACHING, RESEARCH AND STUDENTS:

Endowed professorships (33)	$ 9,900,000
Research and training fellowships (88)	4,400,000
Improved Library resources	2,000,000
Student assistance	2,000,000

FOR ADDED FACILITIES AND RECONSTRUCTION, ON A WELL-PLANNED SCHEDULE:

Classroom buildings (3)	$ 1,700,000
Theatre to complete Fine Arts Center	1,125,000
Library construction	1,000,000
Facilities for Chemical Engineering	625,000
Field House	2,000,000
Service Buildings	500,000
Purchase of property	500,000
Rotary Field	250,000
	$26,000,000

To complete the Development design, other means of financing are available for several priority projects. It is proposed to finance the Nuclear Research Center principally by letters of agreement with industry and grants from national agencies. Self-liquidating loans, to the extent of $11,200,000, will be sought for four new residence halls and a student union.

For further information or consultation, please write or call —

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO • Office of Development • 143 Hayes Hall • Buffalo 14, N. Y. • ATwater 6222

Heiskell

October 9, 1957

Dear Andy:

Thanks for the additional information on ACTION. We have not been idle on the matter but believe me, it is not an easy subject for us to get hold of. We will keep trying.

The Post Office piece wasn't so easy either. I would be interested in knowing what you think of the piece after you have had a chance to see it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Andrew Heiskell
LIFE
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

fe

(CC: Fred Friendly with Report

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

October 7, 1957

Dear Ed:

Now that you have taken on the Post Office (I was unable to see the show but am getting a kine) may I return to my favorite subject - the future of our metropolitan areas?

I realize that I have been rather vague in talking about it with you in the past. However, I now have something more concrete for your associates to dig into. This is the first progress report on ACTION's big research project. I am sending it in the hope that you could take a look at it and see whether there is not in it the kind of material that may excite the imagination of you and your associates.

Let me know.

Best regards,

Andrew

Andrew Heiskell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Heiskell, Andrew

ACTION

American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods
Box 462, Radio City Station, New York 20, N.Y. • Plaza 7-6060

September 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The Board of Directors of ACTION cordially invites you to attend the premiere of "Our Living Future," a wide-screen, illustrated show on the subject of urban renewal, at 4 p.m. on September 26th, Hotel Plaza, New York City. Cocktails will be served at 5:30 following the show. We very much hope you will be able to attend.

After this initial viewing, the show will tour ninety cities throughout the country with the purpose of focusing attention on the problems and opportunities for neighborhood and community improvement. I believe you will find the presentation entertaining as well as moving. Will you please let me know that you will be present?

Sincerely yours,

Andrew

Andrew Heiskell
Chairman

P.S. This is in line with what we discussed a few months back. Hope you can make it.

AH

Heiskell, Andy

June 29, 1956

Dear Andy:

We are still considering the ACTION matter, but I'm afraid we are just not going to be able to get at it this year.

I am delighted that we will be laboring together next season. Now that I'm back to selling magazines, maybe I can work my way back to college which is what I would like to do.

As ever yours,

Mr. Andrew Heiskell
Publisher
LIFE
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

rh

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

June 4, 1956

Dear Ed:

We are delighted to be on your show. I trust it will be a long and pleasant relationship.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Andrew

Andrew Heiskell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

P.S. If your people are still working on the slum problem, I am attaching some updated facts to be added to the original memorandum.

P.P.S. Do you know what your summer replacement will be?

Re: Updated report on some of the "no progress" cities mentioned in the ACTION memo to Ed Murrow.

1. Texas - Fort Worth - received approval of its workable program since the memo was written and so should probably be removed from our "no progress" list. However, Houston and Dallas were mentioned to me by an HHFA official as other Texas cities that are dragging their heels.

2. Georgia - Even though our files did not show it, this state has reversed the previous ruling which made redevelopment and slum clearance unconstitutional, and Augusta has a project in the planning stage.

3. Indianapolis - A report from the mid-West office of Continental Can states that the Mayor and leading citizens of this city have become greatly enthused about ACTION and are hoping to designate an ACTION Week, with "Man of ACTION" being shown in every theater in the city - if possible. Also, our library has just received a report on redevelopment in Indianapolis which shows renewed interest in that city despite its rejection of federal assistance.

Looks like Murrow had better do the "no progress" cities soon. They're a vanishing species.

Hellman, Jerome

May 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Hellman:

This is merely a note to tell you that I have today sent off the script, "A Stillness at Appomattox" to Sam Goldwyn.

In MC's drawer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jerome Hellman
Ashley-Steiner, Inc.
579 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

Henke, Mrs. W.

July 6, 1956

Dear Mrs. Henke:

Thank you for your note.

In answer to your query, the only suggestion I can make for an appropriate speaker is the Egyptian Ambassador, Dr. Ahmed Hussein.

You can, I am sure, reach him at the Egyptian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William Henke, President
Janesville History Club
2528 Riverview Drive
Janesville, Wisconsin

fc

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We need some advice! The History Club of Janesville is presenting Ambassador Eban of Israel next November, and some of the board members think we should also present the other side of the question.

Can you suggest a good, objective speaker from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, or possibly Saudi Arabia?

We realize you are a busy person, but hope that you may be able to find the time to dictate an idea for us to your secretary.

We would appreciate it enormously.

Yours sincerely,

F. R. Henke

Mrs. William Henke, President
Janesville History Club
2528 Riverview Drive
Janesville, Wisconsin

Henning, Ev.

October 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Henning:

Mr. Murrow asked me to send you the enclosed tickets.

I am sorry to say, however, that I was unable to obtain tickets for THE ED SULLIVAN SHOW since it will be shown from Hollywood that evening. The only other live show available for October 13 was THE $64,000 CHALLENGE. I hope it will be satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE GRISSAM,
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

Mr. Ev Henning
Zellerbach Paper Company
534 Battery Street
San Francisco 26, California

fc

Henning, Ev.

August 24, 1957

Dear Ev:

This is my first day back in the shop and this is a belated answer to yours of July 29th.

Casey and I drove to Wisconsin, Minnesota and Glacier on a fishing trip, but did not have time to come down to San Francisco.

I will arrange to get you the tickets. The price will only be about one percent from your gross billing from these delectable females.

Call my office when you get to town.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ev Henning
Zellerbach Paper Company
534 Battery Street
San Francisco 26, California

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mary Lou LaStayo

from: Florence Crissan, Edward R. Murrow office August 23, 1957

Could you please send me two tickets to the Ed Sullivan Show on October 13th? Thank you.

F.C.

I must call Daly, he in about a month for U lost my Sun Tickets.

zpc

Zellerbach Paper Company SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION • 534 BATTERY STREET • EXBROOK 2-1631 • SAN FRANCISCO 26, CALIFORNIA

July 29, 1957

Dear Ed:

First of all - I had the pleasure of meeting an associate of yours of CBS a few months ago, Mr. Carol Hansen, also your local Station Manager, Mr. Henry Untermeyer. Mr. Hansen was trying to get a very good friend of mine, Estelle Walters, to consider coming to New York on your "What's My Line" television program. I have been seeing Estelle for the past six (6) months. She is the only woman in the United States that owns and operates a private warehouse. This looks like a natural for this type of program.

Ed, I am going to ask a personal favor of you. Could you get tickets for Ed Sullivan's program on October 13th, and also tickets for "What's My Line" on the same date. Two (2) young ladies, who are buyers in the state capitol at Sacramento, are coming East, arriving in New York on October 10th, and will be there through October 13th. Neither one of them has been in New York, nor have they ever seen a live television show. These two (2) people have been responsible in giving me and Zellerback Paper Company about six-million ($6,000,000) dollars worth of business in the last two (2) months, so you can see how much I would like to reciprocate to them in their stay in New York.

Things have been rolling along very well. Been doing quite a bit of travelling - - only on the West Coast, however. If, and when, you come to San Francisco again, please let me know a few days in advance. Certainly would like to spend an evening withyou. I also would like you to meet Estelle, and see one of the most fabulous penthouses in the United States. Please give my very best regards to Janet. Hope to see you before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Ev.

Ev Henning

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

dk

Henning, Ev

March 9, 1956

Dear Ev:

First of all, my apologies for taking so long to answer your very nice and welcome letter.

My present schedule of radio and television programs, together with the somewhat extensive traveling I am sometimes called upon to do, leave all too little time for my personal correspondence.

It was very good to hear from you again, and I hope that sometime during this year I shall be in San Francisco so that we can meet again.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Everett Henning
565 Laurent Road
Hillsborough (Burlingame) California

fe

565 Laurent Road
Hillsborough (Burlingame) Calif.
November 7, 1955

Dear Ed:

The Hennings have moved again. This time back to the good old West Coast. In our last meeting we mutually agreed on this subject. We moved to San Francisco the 6th of September and I'm back with Zellerbach Paper Company, the outfit I was with for sixteen years before moving East.

We have a ranch type house in the Hillsborough section of Burlingame which is twenty miles down the Peninsula towards Palo Alto. Have a beautiful view of the Bay, Bay Bridge, Oakland and Berkeley and plenty of space to breathe in.

I had lunch on Thursday with Coop Curry. He is certainly going places in the insurance business however his health is not too good.

Mother passed away last April and in a recent report, father hasn't much time left. The last time I talked with mother, she mentioned you and reminisced on the time you invited her to dinner at Fort Wright when Lehan and I pulled a fast one on Major Gibson and went to camp at Monterey.

If your many travels ever bring you to San Francisco, please let us know in advance and if possible, we could spend a little time away from your strenuous schedule. Contact me during the day at Zellerbach Paper Company, 534 Battery Street, San Francisco, telephone EXbrook 2-1631. Our home phone number is DIamond 4-8782.

Please give my very best regards to Janet.

Sincerely,

Ev.

Everett Henning

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
New York, N. Y.

Herman, Sam

September 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Herman:

Attached is your script, CIVIL RIGHTS AND MR. ROSE.

Unfortunately, it is not our policy to accept any scripts. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Mr. Samuel Herman
1341 G Street, N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

mcc

Hermann, Albert

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
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WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
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GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.

FRANCIS O. WILCOX, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 2, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On January 24th I forwarded to you a batch of letters which Senator Smith had received commenting on his participation in your program, SEE IT NOW, on January 18th.

I would appreciate your returning these letters as we have not had an opportunity as yet to acknowledge them.

With kindest regards, I remain

Always cordially yours,

A B Hermann

Albert B. Hermann
Administrative Assistant

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
SEE IT NOW
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Returned

To E. R. MURROW

From PENDLETON HERRING

Social Science Research Council
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
Telephone: Murray Hill 9-1625

May 13, 1954

This is the documents that I mentioned to you at lunch today.

Herring, Pendleton

ACCESSORY AGENCIES

To characterize some of these briefly:

The American Council of Learned Societies was founded in 1919 to encourage humanistic studies, including some which today are

regarded as social sciences. It is comprised of 24 constituent member associations. In its entirety, it appears to dominate scholarship in this country.

The National Research Council was established in 1916, originally, as a preparedness measure in connection with World War I. Its charter was renewed in 1919, since which time, on behalf of its 8 member associations, it has been devoted to the promotion of research within the most essential areas ordinarily referred to as the exact and applied sciences.

The Social Science Research Council was established in 1923 to advance research in the social sciences. It acts as spokesman for 7 constituent member associations representing all of the subdivisions of this new field of knowledge, i.e., history, economics, sociology, psychology, political science, statistics, and anthropology.

The American Council on Education was founded in 1918 "to coordinate the services which educational institutions and organizations could contribute to the Government in the national crisis brought about by World War I." Starting with 14 constituent or founding organizations, this formidable and influential agency has steadily expanded until today its membership is reported to consist of:

79 constituent members (national and regional educational associations)

64 associate members (national organizations in fields related to education)

954 institutional members (universities, colleges, selected private school systems, educational departments of industrial concerns, voluntary

associations of colleges and universities within the states, large public libraries, etc.)

The National Education Association was established in 1857 to elevate character, advance the interests of the teaching profession and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States. Broadly speaking, this powerful entity concentrates on primary and secondary schools. Its membership is reported to consist of 520,000 individuals who include in addition to teachers - superintendents, school administrators and school secretaries. It boasts that it is "the only organization that represents or has the possibility of representing the great body of teachers in the United States", thus inferring a monopolistic aim.

The League For Industrial Democracy came into being in 1905, when it was known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, for the purpose of awakening the intellectuals of this country to the ideas and benefits of socialism. This organization might be compared to the Fabian Society in England, which was established in 1884 to spread socialism by peaceful means.

The Progressive Education Association was established around 1880. Since then it has been active in introducing radical ideas to education which are now being questioned by many. They include the idea that the individual must be adjusted to the group as a result of his or her educational experience, and that democracy is little more than a system for cooperative living.

The American Historical Association was established in 1889 to promote historical studies. It is interesting to note that after giving careful consideration, in 1926, to the social sciences, a report was published under its auspices in 1934 which concluded that the day of the individual in the United States had come to an end and that the future would be characterized, inevitably, by some form of collectivism and an increase in the authority of the State.

The John Dewey Society was formed in February 1936, apparently for the two-fold purpose of conducting research in the field of education and promoting the educational philosophy of John Dewey, in honor of whom the society was named. It could be supposed that those who were members of this organization would be devoted to the premises upon which Dr. Dewey had based his experiments in education since 1896. Basically, these were pragmatic and a stimulus to empirical thinking. He held that ideas were instruments and that their truth or falsity depended upon whether or not they worked successfully.

The broad study which called our attention to the activities of these organizations has revealed not only their support by Foundations, but has disclosed a degree of cooperation between them which they have referred to as "an interlock", thus indicating a concentration of influence and power. By this phrase they indicate they are bound by a common interest rather than a dependency upon a single source for capital funds. It is difficult to study their relationship without confirming this. Likewise, it is difficult to avoid the feeling that their common interest has led them to cooperate closely with one another and that this common interest lies in the planning and control of certain aspects

of American life through a combination of the Federal Government and education.

This may explain why the foundations have played such an active role in the promotion of the social sciences, why they have favored so strongly the employment of social scientists by the Federal Government and why they seem to have used their influence to transform education into an instrument for social change.

We wish to stress the importance of questioning change only when it might involve developments detrimental to the interests of the American people, or when it is promoted by a relatively small and tightly knit group backed by disproportionately large amounts of money which could threaten the American ideal of competition.

In summary, our study of these entities and their relationship to each other seems to warrant the inference that they constitute a highly efficient, functioning whole. Its product is apparently an educational curriculum designed to indoctrinate the American student from matriculation to the consummation of his education. It contrasts sharply with the freedom of the individual as the cornerstone of our social structure. For this freedom, it seems to substitute the group, the will of the majority, and a centralized power to enforce this will - presumably in the interest of all. Its development and production seems to have been largely the work of those organizations engaged in research, such as the Social Science Research Council and the National Research Council.

The demand for their product seems to come from such strong and sizable aggregations of interests as the National Education Association and the American Council on Education, whose authorities seem to see in it the means by which education can render a national service. They

make frequent reference to this service as synonymous with "the cause of education" and tend to criticize strongly anyone who dares to doubt the validity of their conclusions.

Its promotion appears to have been managed by such organizations as the Progressive Education Association, the American Historical Association, the League For Industrial Democracy, the John Dewey Society and the Anti-Defamation League. Supplementing their efforts were others, such as: the Parent-Teachers Association, the National Council of Churches, and the Committee For Economic Development, each of which has played some part in adjusting the minds of American citizens to the idea of planning and to the marked changes which have taken place in "the public interest".

Others, too, are engaged in the dissemination of this idea as being essential to the security of this country. Neither time nor funds have permitted me to direct the attention of the staff to the operations and influence of any but a few of these, beyond taking notice of their existence and the purposes which they serve.

From our studies, it appears that the overall administration of this functioning whole and the careful selection of its personnel seem to have been the peculiar interest of the American Council of Learned Societies. It is interesting to note that, by legislative action recently, another entity has been brought into being known as the National Science Foundation, whose purpose is to develop a national policy with respect to science. Its additional purpose is to serve our Government in an advisory capacity in connection with the huge appropriations now being made for research in the interest of effective controls. Evidence exists of close cooperation between privately endowed Foundations, the agencies through which they have operated and the educational institu-

tions through which they have been accustomed to make grants for research. This process may contribute to an undesirable degree of concentrated power.

It is also interesting to note that by comparison with funds for research provided by Foundations, those now flowing from our Government are so large that they dwarf Foundation contributions. This promises to be true for some time to come and indicates that Foundations may extend their influence over a wider area than in the past.

The result of the development and operation of the network in which Foundations have played such a significant role seems to have provided this country with what is tantamount to a national system of education under the tight control of organizations and persons little known to the American public. Its operations and ideas are so complex as to be beyond public understanding or control. It also seems to have resulted in an educational product which can be traced to research of a predominantly empirical character in the inexact or social sciences.

In these fields the specialists, more often than not seem to have been concerned with the production of empirical data and with its application. Principles and their truth or falsity seem to have concerned them very little.

In what appears from our studies to have been zeal for a radically new social order in the United States, many of these social science specialists apparently gave little thought to either the opinions or the warnings of those who were convinced that a wholesale acceptance of knowledge acquired almost entirely by empirical methods would result in a deterioration of moral standards and a disrespect for principles. Even past experience which indicated that such an approach to the

problems of society could lead to tyranny, appears to have been disregarded.

For these reasons, it has been difficult for us to dismiss the suspicion that, latent in the minds of many of the social scientists has lain the belief that, given sufficient authority and enough funds, human behavior can be controlled, and that this control can be exercised without risk to either ethical principles or spiritual values and that, therefore, the solution to all social problems should be entrusted to them.

In the light of this suspicion and the evidence which supports it, it has been difficult to avoid the conclusion that social scientists of the persuasion I have been discussing have been accepted by Foundations, Government and education as though their claims were true - this in the face of the fact that their validity has been disputed by men well trained in these same disciplines.

In spite of this dispute within his own ranks, the social scientist is gradually becoming dignified by the title "Social Engineer". This title implies that the objective viewpoint of the pure scientist is about to become obsolete in favor of techniques of control. It also suggests that our traditional concept of freedom as the function of natural and constitutional law has already been abandoned by the "social engineer" and brings to mind our native fear of controls - however well intended.

In the face of this, it seems strange that Foundations made no reference in their reports to the consequences to be expected from a new science of society founded upon empiricism and undisciplined by either a set of principles or proved experiments. Apparently they were content to operate on the theory that they would produce usable data for

others to employ and rely upon them to account for the effects. It may not have occurred to their trustees that the power to produce data in volume might stimulate others to use it in an undisciplined fashion without first checking it against principles discovered through the deductive process.

Their position that they need not closely follow the effects of their support of such grants also seems strange. Their reports often show that they were supporting such a new "science". The descriptions, however, made it very difficult to judge the ultimate purposes for which this support was being given.

To summarize, both the general and the specific studies pursued by the staff during the past six months lead me to the tentative conclusion that, within the social science division of education, the foundations have neglected "the public interest" to a severe degree.

In my judgment, this neglect may be found by the Committee to have stemmed from:

The willingness of Foundations -

to support experiments in fields which defied control;
to support these uncontrollable experiments without first having proved them to be "in the public interest"; and
to extend this support without reporting its purpose in language which could be readily understood.

I suggest that the Committee give consideration to the tendency of Foundation trustees to abdicate responsibility. To illustrate: The following statement has been taken from "AN AMERICAN DILEMMA, The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy" by Gunnar Myrdal, with the assistance of Richard Sterner and Arnold Rose, Volume II:

> "This study was made possible by funds granted by Carnegie Corporation of New York. That corporation is not, however, the author, owner, publisher, or proprietor of this publication, and is not to be understood as approving by virtue of its grant any of the statements made or views expressed therein."

While this refers to but one project out of many, it becomes significant when it is realized that the project to which these books relate involve some $250,000, and led to the publication of statements which were most critical of our Constitution.

The similar tendency to delegate responsibility will be seen in the support given by Foundations to agencies such as the Social Science Research Council, which disregards the legal concept: "He who acts through an agent, acts himself."

FORD FOUNDATION

Finally, I suggest that the Committee give special consideration to the Ford Foundation. This Foundation gives ample evidence of having taken the initiative in selecting purposes of its own. Being of recent origin, it should not be held responsible for the actions or accomplishments of any of its predecessors. It is without precedent as to size, and it is the first Foundation to dedicate itself openly to "problem solving" on a world scale.

In a sense, Ford appears to be capitalizing on developments which took place long before it was founded, and which have enabled it to take advantage of:

> The wholesale dedication of education to a social purpose -

the need to defend this dedication against criticism -

the need to indoctrinate adults along these lines -

the acceptance by the Executive branch of the Federal Government of responsibility for planning on a national and international scale -

the diminishing importance of the Congress and the states and the growing power of the Executive branch of the Federal government - and

the seeming indispensability of control over human behavior.

As if they had been influenced directly by these developments, the trustees established separate funds for use in the fields of education, national planning, and politics. They set up a division devoted to the Behavioral Sciences, which includes a Center for Advanced Study, a program of Research and Training Abroad, an Institutional Exchange Program, and miscellaneous grants-in-aid.

Supplementing these major interests are such varied activities as: a TV Radio Work Shop, "external grants", inter-cultural publications, and an operation called the East European Fund, which is about to be terminated.

When it is considered that the capital resources of this Foundation approach, or may exceed, $500,000,000, and that its income approximates $30,000,000, each year, it is obvious that before embarking upon the

solution of "problems", some effort should be made by the trustees to make certain that their solution is "in the public interest".

It is significant that the policies of this Foundation include making funds available for certain aspects of secret Military research and for the education of the Armed Forces. It becomes even more significant when it is realized that the responsibility for the selection of the personnel engaged in these projects is known to rest on the Foundation itself - subject as it may be to screening by our Military authorities.

In this connection, it has been interesting to examine what the educational aspect of these unprecedented Foundation activities can be expected to produce. The first example is a pamphlet in which the Declaration of Independence is discussed as though its importance lay in the fact that it had raised two, as yet unanswered, questions:

1) Are men equal? and do we demonstrate this equality?
2) What constitutes "the consent of the governed"? and what does this phrase imply in practice?

By inference, the first question is subtly answered in the negative. By direct statement, the second is explained as submitting to majority rule - but the restriction of the majority by the Constitution is not mentioned. Only an abridged version of the Declaration is printed. It is interesting that this should omit the list of grievances which originally made the general concepts of this Document reasonable.

CONCLUSION

It seems incredible that the trustees of typically American fortune-created foundations should have permitted them to be used to finance

ideas and practices incompatible with the fundamental concepts of our Constitution. Yet there seems evidence that this may have occurred.

I assume it is the purpose of this inquiry to gather and weigh the facts.

Respectfully submitted,

Norman Dodd, Director of Research
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
TAX EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

May 10, 1954

Hewat, Jim

Directors: Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

GRANADA HOUSE WATER STREET MANCHESTER 3

GRANADA MANCHESTER TELEX

DEANSGATE 7211

NEW YORK

Saturday, April 26

Dear Mr Murrow,

It was a great pleasure to meet you last night, and to watch you doing "Person to Person".

I will certainly hold you to your agreement to do "What the Papers Say" sometime soon in London.

And I hope that I shall be back from Canada in time to buy you a drink in London next month. In my parish, you drink with me.

Best wishes,

Jim E. Hewat

Hicks, Ford

October 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Hicks:

Lowell Thomas, Jr. handles a camera as well as he does an aircraft and talks as well as he writes. The curious who want to travel should go with Thomas and his wife on their "Flight to Adventure."

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ford Hicks
Manager
National Lecture Bureau
541 Diversey Parkway
Chicago 14, Illinois

rh

GRACELAND 2-2872

National Lecture Bureau

FORD HICKS, MANAGER

541 DIVERSEY PARKWAY
CHICAGO 14

October 12, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are getting out a brochure on LOWELL THOMAS, JR. and his motion picture lecture "Flight to Adventure."

He tells me you saw a short version of the program this past summer at the Community Barn in Pawling.

Would you care to send us a comment on the "Flight to Adventure" for inclusion in the brochure.

It will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially
NATIONAL LECTURE BUREAU

Ford Hicks

Ford Hicks/es
Manager

1/2/56

Fothersby.
Hawkhurst.
Kent.

Hilary

Dear Ed.

I hope that you are all in good health. I am. Thank you very much for giving me $10 (dollars) for Christmas. I could not write before, I'm afriad, because I was so busy going to parties, circuses, films and plays, and entertaining ~~my~~ other people myself, that I had no time. I went to two circuses, 1 ~~film~~ film, two plays, and three or four parties, and also having a skating lesson, plus learning to skate at the Queens Ice Club in London. I ~~ate~~ also had a couple of squash lessons at my fathers club in Kensington (I also went swimming there three or four times. I had a marvellous lot of Christmas presents this year (as I always do).

I have been taken away from Ludgrove for a term, because 1, next term is only eight or nine ~~months~~ weeks long and if I get ill that term – it will more or less be a disaster, because I am ~~to~~ taking the Common Entrance exam in June. 2, because I must get some extra coaching

P.T.O.

in before I take this exam. It is snowing here at the moment and the weather has been, and is, very cold (I am told that the temperature has dropped twenty degrees since yesterday. We play football in the afternoon on the village ground. By the way I havn't told you that I have gone to a tutors in Hawkhurst, his name is Mr. R.G.H. Love (a cricket and soccer blue) I am with five other boys in a house called ~~Fotherely~~ Fotherely ~~with~~ which is on the main road to Hastings. Hawkhurst is in Kent. His wife is also very nice.

I suppose you know that we have a dog called Ticker. He is a little more than one year old. He is very sweet. We have got a car now, it is a Lanchester 14 (saloon) it is very good and very nice. At Fotherely we watch television quite often. At home, we have a television that has Comercial and B.B.C. I came to Fotherely a few days before Ludgrove started this term, and I will go back home again before Ludgrove breaks up. Thank you again for the dollars — they will become very useful.

Love from

Hilary

Hill, Clear

CBS TELEVISIO

Office Communica

to: Mr. Hill

from: Mr. Murrow

October 2, 1956

This appears to me to be a standard contract, and if the financial terms as outlined are agreeable to you I see no reason why you shouldn't sign it. The cancellation privileges give you the right to terminate at the end of any PERSON TO PERSON cycle, and while it is true that CBS has the right to terminate on two weeks notice I think this need not concern you unduly so long as Johnny, Jesse, and I are running the program.

If upon the termination of this contract you would like me to give a careful look at the subsequent one, I should be delighted to do so.

E.R.M.

rh

565

CBS TELEVISIO

Office Communica

to: Ed Murrow

from: Charles Hill 9/18/56

Jesse suggests that I show you this contract that Seward wishes me to sign. Please note, it is retroactive to August 29, 1954 thru August of 1957

P.S. I have never held a contract with CBS or anyone else.

C.Hill

565

Hirschfield, Paula

January 9, 1957

Keep on File

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Radio Station WCBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hesitantly write you at the insistent urgings of my friends. They feel that you would be very glad to learn about the extensive, unique, and valuable collection of oral hygiene implements, used during the past few centuries, assembled by my husband, Dr. Isador Hirschfeld, over a period of years. The toothpicks are of bone, ivory, silver, gold, and various metals. I believe there is no other collection like it anywhere and it does have universal interest.

A description of a very few items may indicate the character of the exhibit:

1. Bone toothpick with earspoon at the other end, used about 100 B. C., found in an excavation near Rome, Italy. We saw one just like it in the New Dehli Museum, India. It came from an excavation in West Pakistan, also dated 100 B. C.

2. Gold toothpick and earspoon, used by King William IV of England, contained in a small finely wrought ivory case - 18th century. (In the cover is a strand of Queen Adelaide's hair).

3. Silver toothpick, in addition to an earspoon, tongue scraper, and a good luck piece, each suspended on a chain from a beautifully chased silver band attached to a ring that can fit over any button. Used in 17th century in environs of Thibet.

4. Copper bird in which the long bill serves as a toothpick and a spur on the leg, as an earspoon - about 400 years old. Found in an Inca grave in Peru.

5. Gold toothpick and earspoon compactly placed with folded scissors, oblong memorandum writing tablet, bodkin, etc. in a gold French "Necessaire" carried on the belt. Used by nobility, 17th century. A compact silver "Necessaire" from England contains architectural instruments in addition to a toothpick and earspoon.

6. Two ivory toothpicks inserted into the green sharkskin covering of a scabbard which contains a complete dining outfit including a pair of bone chopsticks, long sharp knife, two enamelled soup spoons with fitted handles and a two-pronged fork. The bottom of the scabbard also contains two small metal libation cups and saucers. The various dining outfits carried by the Chinese and Japanese while travelling, usually had one or two toothpicks inserted into the covering. 17th and 18th centuries.

In the collection, are many varieties of toothpicks ingeniously carved in bone by sailors while on long sea voyages; also many kinds of toothpick holders made of bone, ivory, metal or ceramics so beautifully designed that they might be called works of art.

The variety of toothbrushes and toothbrush holders demonstrate the development from the very earliest to the present day type.

May I add that Dr. Hirschfeld is a special kind of person as you will gather from the enclosed brief resume of his accomplishments and interests.

May I also say that we make a definite effort not to miss any of your programs because we always find them interesting and stimulating.

Very sincerely yours,

Paula Hirschfeld

P.S. I wrote this without my husband's knowledge. If anything should come of it, I want it to be a surprise to him.

222 Central Park South
New York 19. N.Y.

Hoagland, John

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
ELdorado 5-5800
383 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

Advertising

March 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, V.P.
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Several years ago we met while we were mutually concerned with your news program sponsored by the Campbell Soup Co. At that time I was Supervisor of Radio & Television for Campbell Soup. I am currently Head of Programming at BBDO.

One of our clients is seriously considering sponsorship of a television program based upon true experiences and stories filed by members of the Overseas Press Club.

The show is available to any network although it is produced by the Film Dept. of ABC. It is done on film in a semi-documentary form and is very well produced.

Since this show is being considered for a spot on the CBS-TV Network, I am writing to find out whether there is a possibility that you would be interested in acting as host for this series. If you feel that this would be of interest and you might be available, I would like to discuss it further at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

John

John G. Hoagland

JGH:jb.

Talk to him sometime

Hodgson, Peter

July 27, 1956

Dear Mr. Hodgson:

Many thanks for your letter of July 1st, which I read with great interest.

My own programs are off the air for the summer, and I regret that this is so. However, I suggest you contact Mr. John Day, our Director of News here at CBS.

Thank you again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter Hodgson
Marketing, Incorporated
New Haven, Connecticut

fc

MARKETING
INCORPORATED

New Haven, Connecticut
July 1, 1956

Dear Ed Murrow:

Herewith a proposal that you devote talent, equipment and time to a running account of the steel strike.

This strike is classical in many respects, except that communications as a force in American common life seems to make its background far more pervasive than great strikes of the past; anybody with access to trade and special interest press has, perhaps for the first time, a scorecard--that without which you cannot tell the players. I have been informed from the complex of what I read, for instance, that Steel has planned its participation on the lines of a definite objective: to club unions into acceptance of an industry-orientated program. Also and obversely, I am aware that Labor will now or never make its stand as a monolithic force in our eco-culture. Involving two-thirds of a million workers, as it does, frontally opposing two pure arguments as it does, it seems to me this event towers above the "gains" and "losses" implied to either side and actuallypops out, for the benefit of all citizens, the argument which will determine the future of this country.

Notice has been served in ample time, lines are cleanly drawn, the audience is in its seats and there is only one medium which can on one hand instantly report and on the other editorially explore such a momentous event. If television fails this, there will probably never be a precedent set asserting its rank among reporting media, its integrity as a means of studying ~~for~~ ourselves reflectively in a moment of great decision.

The format suggests itself. 24-hour camera watch at all points of physical contact (Union hoodlumism/Management use of police and militia?). Demand for reportorial camera at ALL sessions (hardly audacious in view of the claims to public interest so loudly maintained by both sides). Introduction into commentary of biased and unbiased thinkers, perhaps the employment of a static panel of 100 souls(which, at the outset, at least, characterizes the homogeneity of the nation) undergoing, like the denizens of an ant village, the scrutiny of the viewers at intervals as they respond divisively to the continuing experience. Of utmost importance to such a project, in my opinion, is the declination of sponsorship. The ideal arrangement, from where I sit, would be a television-wide conference in which the proposal would be made on its institutional merits and taken up by all television interests through a committee; failing this, the proposer carrying the cost load by itself.

POST OFFICE BOX 741 · NEW HAVEN · TELEPHONE UN 5-5896

It is hard to put my feeling about this succinctly. Suffice it to say that if CBS were to be a moving force in such a project, or undertake the task in light of what is at stake for the medium, it would lend substance to Dr. Stanton's argument that the Keystone Komedy Kharacters should be kept out of television.

Devotedly,

Peter Hodgson

Peter Hodgson/f

Ed Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Hoerig, Henry R.

January 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoerig:

Thank you for your letter of December 27th.

Your idea for a television program may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

Thank you again for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry R. Hoerig
Windham Depot, New Hampshire

fe

Henry R.Hoerig
Windham Depot,N.H.

Dec.27,1955.

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave
New York City,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About two weeks ago I was in New York and tried to see you,but your secretary,Miss Holder,told me that you were booked up fo the next two weeks.Therefore,I am writing to you today what I had planned to tell you,although I am afraid I could have done a better job talking than writing.

I have an idea for a new kind of television show. I know that such ideas can hardly be patented.However,somehow I have the feeling that I am writing to a friend and not to a stranger;and that is not surprising if you consider how many times I have listened to you over the radio or seen you on television.I know that no man can be fairer than you are. That is why I send this idea to you.I know that this is a long shot,but just in case it should come in I am sure that you will see to it that I shall get a fair share of the intake.

You will find an outline of the idea for a new show in the enclosed envelope.

With all good wishes for a happy New Year ,I am

Very Sincerely Yours,

Henry R. Hoerig

Henry R.Hoerig

Enc.

P.S.If you should consider putting such a show on the air would you give me a chance to talk to you about it ?

H.R.H.

Idea for a new type of television show
presented by Henry R.Hoerig,Windham Depot,N.H.

(This is only a rough outline,the details would have to be worked out later.)

The program will be presented in two parts.The first part will be a Quiz show dealing with foreign countries. Participants are Americans who for some reason or another want to go for a certain time to a foreign country.They name the country of their choice and explain why they want to go there.Then they are asked questions dealing with the geography,economy,history,or culture of the country.If they answer the first questions correctly they would win cash prices.For the more difficult questions they would win a trip all expenses paid to the country of their choice.First for one month,then for three months,then for half a year,then for a year.May-be you could have Pan American World Airways participate together with the American Express Company.They could make the arrangements for the trip.

The second part of the show is the more important one. In this part of the show you see the winners actually in the foreign country.This part is somewhat based on "See it now". I have a high class program in mind with excellent pictures only.You would actually see the people abroad doing the things they wanted to do there like studying archeology,or visiting relatives in a village in Italy,or painting or studying languages,or even spending the honeymoon.I have traveled quite a bit myself and I just have a feeling that one could build up a very fine program and still appeal to the masses.But it is very easy on the one hand to wind up with a silly program or on the other hand with a lecture.

What is new in this program is that you see the winners again,not like in the " 64.000 Dollars Program" where you see them the last time when they win their money.I am sure the public will like that.

The program should provide entertainment but at the same time it could provide a little bit of insight into foreign countries,but it should never try to show too much,rather only one thing and that one thing thoroughly.I am sure that foreign governments and chambers of commerce would cooperate with you.

I am not a tax expert.May-be,the participants would not have to pay income tax for their winnings.In any case,they should get their trip free,and if taxes have to be paid,they should be paid for them.

It would have to be decided whether you give away a trip for one of for two people.If a trip for two is given away,then under all circumstances the two people would have to appear in the show.It is just the point that the public sees later the persons they saw first in the Quiz program.

I am sure that you could add all kind of additional features to the show to add additional interest.Would it not be nice if you could send somebody behind the Iron Curtain ? I don't think that that would be impossible.Please be sure that I am not a Communist,I just thought that such a show would be interesting.

H.R.H.

14 April 1956

Hoffman, Jerome

Dear Sir

Please keep the two tapes I send you in the last two weeks. I will be in New York the 1st week are so in June. I shall come to your office to get them

Thank you

Jerome Hoffman

Government press office

Jerusalem Israel

P.S. Thank you for the Transportation from Cairo to Jerusalem.

Its real fine of you.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Hoffman, Jerome

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Seward

From Mr. Murrow

Station

April 16, 1956

Would you please issue payment for $185.00 to Mr. Jerome Hoffman, Government Press Office, Jerusalem, Israel. This should be charged against the 7:45 radio program, 414-710-43.

E.R.M.

rh

Jerome Hoffman
Government Press Office
Jerusalem, Israel

$85 air transportation Cairo to Tel Aviv, via Cyprus.

$100 Tape interview with Egyptian vice president; also interview with Sir John Harding, gov. of Cyprus. Approved by Murrow.

Hoffman, Jerome

February 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I have received your letter of February 7th and have already made some inquiries on your behalf.

Unfortunately, nothing promising has turned up so far. However, I shall continue to make inquiries and shall certainly let you know if anything turns up.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jerome Hoffman
Government Press Office
Jerusalem, Israel

fe

American-Jewish Program Foundation
Correspondent of the Middle-East
Government Press Office
Jerusalem, Israel
February 7, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

This letter is in reference to our conversation at the Hotel King David, February 7th. At that time we discussed my past present, and future activities as a correspondent. In our conversation, you told me to send you a letter, so that you could take this up with the board, and now, sir, you have the letter.

I was given a visa by the ambassador from Russia to Israel to go to the Soviet Union and observe the conditions there. This was given to me in my press interview with him. I believe that I explained that we had some difficult words and then in proof of his statements he offered me the visa. I feel that my organization cannot carry the financial burden of my trip, as well they do not have the unbelievable capacity of which you people are capable, of reaching. I feel that once I am in Russia and can make the arrangements of broadcasting that you, sir, can give it to America as it should be given. I believe wholeheartedly that it is the duty of your organization to bring to the American people news from all over the world, and if at all possible to bring Russia to America through your sphere of broadcasting.

Mr. Murrow, I am not interested in money, for I feel what I am doing is tied up with the American ideal. All I want is a chance to prove myself to you and your organization. I hope that you will give me this chance to bring Russia to America, and to let America see the greatness of American radio and television. You asked about what I have done previously, and my accomplishments. I have been in Israel five months. I have been broadcasting four and a half months. I work for a firm that has fifty cities of radio and newspaper, and also a television show. It is my job to wire news to produce one radio show of a half an hour a week, and to send in information about the television outlet. Since I have been here, I have interviewed the Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, Minister of Labor, Golda Myerson, and a week ago through social and political manipulations I interviewed the Secretary-General of the U.N. on my radio show to America. Besides this, I have convinced the Foreign Office to give me every week Israel's position in international affairs, To counteract various publications that do not give Israel's point of view. I feel, working for a Jewish Syndicate, it is my duty to give them everything possible that will prove beneficial to them. Besides this, I obtained, as you know, a visa to Russia. The 13th of March I am going to London and Berlin. In London I am giving five lectures for the Jewish Agency as well as I am going to write a numerous amount of articles on the English position in the Middle-East. At the same time I will make three broadcasts for America. The following week, the 25th of March to the 2nd of April, I will be in Berin. At this time, I will also write articles on the American boys behind the Iron Curtain as well as make three broadcasts on Jewish services in Berlin at the time of Passover. I would also like to mention that while in Israel, I am writing my book. I believe I have mentionned it to you here. As you can see, in my four and a half months of actual work I am constantly busy trying to improve my work.

Mr. Edward Murrow

I hope that you will take all of these facts into consideration, and present them to the Board as you see fit.

Before coming to Israel, I served two years in the American Army, and before this I went to the University and majored in Psychology and minored in sociology.

I hope to hear from you soon,

Yours truly,

Jerome Hoffman

Jerome Hoffman
Government Press office
Jerusalem, Israel

Hoffman, Paul

October 10, 1956

Dear Paul:

Many, many thanks for the statement. It will be liberally paraphrased without attribution in Chicago.

The Colliers piece is a job exceedingly well done. If Suez permits, I shall hope to make mention of it on the air.

It was grand to see you again. I hope we may meet soon again, and even the possibility of a few days of Palm Springs will warm me on cold winter days.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
1189 El Mirador Drive
Pasadena, California

rh

Hoffman, Pa

PAUL HOFFMAN
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

DEAR PAUL:

AN OLD AND GOOD FRIEND OF MINE ROBERT DUGAS IS STAYING AT THE INGLESIDE INN FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS AND I THINK YOU MIGHT ENJOY MEETING HIM IF IT IS CONVENIENT. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

Never sent since Hoffman left
Ehr

Statement of Paul G. Hoffman
House Foreign Affairs Committee
Washington, D. C.
October 9, 1956 - 10:00 A.M.

7

It was with great pleasure that I learned of the decision of the Foreign Affairs Committee to take a fresh, hard look at the foreign economic policy of the United States. I appreciate your invitation to give my views. I am not at all certain what our policy should be but I am certain that the policy or policies which were effective in the past decade will not meet the situation which we face in the years just ahead. Khrushchev and Bulganin have a new and different program for communizing the world. The leaders of the nations which have won their independence since the end of World War II are faced with populations militantly nationalistic and who are demanding vastly improved conditions and quickly. Too often they are anti-Western in their attitude. There is seething unrest in many of the colonial territories, particularly in Africa. If we are to gain and not lose ground in the epic struggle between the free world and the Communist world, new visions, new actions, and new programs are needed.

Economic policy includes much more than foreign aid. As a matter of fact, over the long pull our trade policies may prove to be of as great or even greater importance. Our posture toward our allies, toward the neutral nations, the satellites, also Russia and Red China has great significance; so have informational activities. However, in the underdeveloped and chiefly uncommitted countries of Asia, Africa and South America, in which more than half the people of the world live, the immediate and pressing demand is for an improvement in living conditions, in health service, and in educational and economic opportunities.

Aid policies clearly merit intensive consideration. Partly for that reason, and also because my experience lies in that field, it is to this problem of what to do about these underdeveloped areas that I wish to address my remarks.

Before attempting to decide whether we should cut down, shut off, or expand foreign aid, I suggest that we pause and ask ourselves two questions. First, speaking solely from the standpoint of the American nation, should the future of the underdeveloped areas be a matter of deep concern to us? Second, assuming that it is, can we, again in terms of the American interests, justify the cost of a program that would produce lasting results both for the underdeveloped countries and us.

It is my personal conviction that the United States will be seriously affected by what happens in these underdeveloped countries. We know from experience that economic development in Mexico and South America contributes to our prosperity. So does such development in more remote parts of the world. I should like to speak specifically about one area of which I have some knowledge, Asia. Here live 1,300,000,000 people out of a total world population of 2,500,000,000. Six hundred million people in this area have fallen under Communist control since the end of World War II. Another six hundred million live in the ten new nations that have won their independence in the past decade. These are: Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea, and South Viet Nam. These new nations face problems every bit as acute and overwhelming as did our nation in 1787. Poverty, illiteracy and disease have

been the lot of most of these people for centuries. Yet the economic resources of these countries are critically small; the supply of trained administrators, civil servants, teachers, and doctors is limited; and, to top it all off, a hard cadre of Moscow-trained Communists have been everlastingly busy inciting internal strife. It is possible that these new nations can survive as democracies, but outside help might well prove to be the deciding factor.

India is a prime example of the problems our democratic cousins to the East of us face. It is the central government's job in New Delhi to bring cohesion and harmony to 29 Indian states of divergent tongues and impulses and to almost 400 million persons living within them. When the new Indian government took over, the people were faced with near starvation, 85% were illiterate and in a very low state of health. China was threatening in the north and a strong Communist party was sabotaging from within. The tax revenues of the central government were approximately $1,000,000,000.

India's first Five-Year Plan was initiated in 1950. By the end of 1954 India had increased its industrial production by nearly 40%. It had raised its cereal and grain production from 50 million tons to 66 million tons annually. She had pushed up her yearly output of cotton, cloth, steel ingots and cement--some of the vital building blocks of a national economy.

India has just launched her second Five-Year Plan which she hopes will carry the nation even further along the road to self-sufficiency. Her emphasis now is on industrial development

which means that she must have substantial sums of foreign exchange with which to buy the capital goods needed. India will be able to finance most of this program herself but to be assured of success she must have outside help.

Let us assume for a moment that for lack of outside help she fails, and that her people, disappointed with results achieved under Democracy, turn to Communism. If this should happen, it would be almost impossible to stop the sweep of Communism all across Asia. All ten of these new nations would almost inevitably go the way Red China has gone. That would be utterly tragic for those people of Asia who are still free, and unfortunate for us.

Free Asia is one of the great storehouses of natural resources. Five-sixths of the world's rubber and almost one-half of its tin are produced there. Quinine, kapok and almost two-thirds of the world output of coconut products, as well as one-third of the palm oil and significant proportions of tungsten and chromium are here. It is a source of oil for the Far East. Were it not for India, our steel industry would be hard pressed to find all the manganese it needs for its growing capacity.

The nations of that continent furnish raw materials we require to buttress our defenses for the freedom both we and they treasure. They are essential to us if we are to achieve the expanding economy which we are all counting on.

While conditions in the underdeveloped countries of Africa and South America present problems different from those of Asia's new democracy, the success or failure of the efforts

to establish democratic regimes in these areas is of surpassing interest to us. Another point worth noting is what happens in one of these areas has a direct impact on the other areas. It was crystal clear at the Bandung Conference that the peoples of Asia had an intensive interest in the competition between Red China and Free Asia. If the massive efforts of the Communists to subvert the new Asian democracies should succeed, there would be a chain reaction hitting first Africa and then South America. The Western world might well find itself a shrinking island in the Communist sea. All I have been attempting to show is that the first question I raised should be answered affirmatively. We should be deeply concerned about the underdeveloped countries of the world.

May I now turn to the second question. Can we, again in terms of the American intersts, justify the cost of the program that will produce lasting results both for the underdeveloped countries and us? The answer to this question depends on the goal we are seeking, and if the goal is sound, whether the program is adequate and well administered.

If the goal we are seeking is the friendship and gratitude of the people we are trying to help, or rather, if we judge the success of the program on whether the people are grateful, we should save our money. Friendship which can be bought with dollars are not worth having.

If our goal is to build military alliances through economic aid, again I say, "Let's save our money." In the first place, with one or two notable exceptions, the underdeveloped

countries are not in a position to offer military aid to us of any significance. In any event the alliances based on dollar gifts are seldom trustworthy.

If, however, our goal is unselfishly to help these underdeveloped countries to become self-sufficient and independent democratic societies, we are thoroughly justified in formulating a program with that goal in view. Nothing could better assure the continuance and growing strength of our own free society than the emergence of strong, free societies in Asia, Africa, and South America. The sole question is one of cost. The program must be adequate or it will be ineffective. It must be bold and imaginative or it will not meet the need. It must include all of the underdeveloped countries because all are of interest to us. We must not be too late with too little.

I am well aware of the criticism that has been leveled at foreign aid. Foreign-aid programs have been labeled as give-aways or operation rathole. Let me say quickly that they can be give-aways and operation rathole if they are not well conceived and well administered. On the other hand, they can produce results that thoroughly justify their cost.

I would like to speak of one program of economic aid which this Committee helped bring into being, and to which it gave vigorous and continued support. I refer to the Marshall Plan. The original estimates of the economic experts indicated that the cost of the Marshall Plan would be approximately 17 billion dollars. It was to be considered a success if European agricultural and industrial production could be restored to prewar levels in a four-year period.

The free Europeans, working together as Europeans never worked together before, accomplished economic miracles. In 1947, production in Western Europe was approximately 25 percent below the levels existing before World War II. Less than four years later, industrial production in the Marshall Plan countries was running about 40 percent higher than the highest prewar level, and agricultural production was 20 percent above the highest prewar figures. And the total cost to the United States was not 17 billion dollars--it was less than 13 billion.

Here is the real point. That 13 billion dollars turned out to be not a cost at all but an investment which saved many times that amount. There is general agreement that if Europe had come under the domination of the Kremlin in 1948 our situation from a standpoint of defense would have been desperate. Nothing we could have done would have compensated for that loss, but we would most certainly have had to add not less than 10 billion dollars annually to our defense expenditures. That means that in the 7 years which have elapsed since 1948 our expenditures would have been 70 billion dollars higher.

That 13 billion dollars we invested has brought us another kind of return by the way of a substantial volume of trade of the Europeans who always have been and still are good customers for the products of our American farms and factories. Most important of all, the Marshall Plan helped to keep nearly three hundred million Europeans on the right side of the Iron Curtain.

I am not suggesting that there should be a Marshall Plan for Asia or South America. Conditions are entirely different in these areas than they were in Europe. The Marshall Plan was

directed at the reconstruction of the war-torn economy of Europe, while in these other areas, aid is needed for purposes of development. Furthermore, the kind of program needed varies sharply among these countries. Conditions in some are extremely primitive, and in others well advanced. To be successful programs must be geared to the realities in each country. There is also need for considering the manner in which the aid should be administered. In some cases it could best be administered bilaterally, in others through regional organizations, and still others through the UN.

While I do not believe, as I have said, that there can be a Marshall Plan for these areas, I am sure that certain lessons we learned from the Marshall Plan are applicable. First of all, in administering ECA we took the position that we were investment bankers, which meant that we developed criteria for judging programs submitted to us. We approved only those programs that met our criteria. We also reserved the right to withdraw aid if there was any deviation from the program which had been approved. Secondly, we placed responsibility on each country, not only for development of its own program but also for carrying it out. You can help only those who are eager for help and also willing to help themselves. In some cases we had to supply experts to help draw up the program, but the experts were working for the countries not us. Third, we insisted upon four-year programs rather than spot programs for just one year. Even in reconstruction programs there would have been fearful waste if we had not taken the long as well as the short look. In development

programs it is my opinion that unless the planning is in terms of five or even ten years, genuinely lasting results will not ensue.

Earlier I said that if we were not to be too late with too little economic aid to the extent that it can be effectively employed should be offered to all the underdeveloped countries. This, of course, raises the question of cost and also the distribution of that cost. Fortunately, there is available to this Committee a comprehensive and challenging study of foreign economic policy by Messrs. Max Millikan and W. W. Rostow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which includes not only a detailed proposal which meets the criteria I have suggested, but also a well-documented calculation as to cost.

Messrs. Millikan and Rostow estimate the cost of their program at from 2½ to 3½ billion dollars a year, which means that for a five-year period the cost would be from 12 billion 500 million to 16 billion 500 million. A substantial part of this aid could be in the form of loans, another part in the form of grants, and another in agricultural surpluses. It is reasonable to assume that there would be a sufficient repayment of the loans to bring the net cost of the program to from 10 billion to 14 billion, again for a five-year period which, by the way, is the shortest period on which we should figure.

Now as to who will foot the bill? A part of the program could be carried out through regional organizations such as the Colombo Plan, a part through the UN, and a part through bi-lateral grants and loans from other free nations. But we should face the fact that the major portion of the cost would fall upon us. My guess is that we would have to be prepared for a cost of from ten

to 14 billion dollars. Here again with the repayment of loans, the net cost of our share should come down to from 8 billion to 12 billion.

This brings up the question of whether the United States is justified in making a further investment of from 8 to 10 billion dollars in foreign aid. Let us first consider this solely from an investment standpoint. In the next five years our military expenditures will probably run between 150 and 200 billion dollars. If as a result of the aid program the free world is strengthened to a point where our military expenditures could be safely reduced, even by ten percent, the cost of the aid program would be more than offset. What is of infinitely more importance, the program, if it succeeds, would in the words of Messrs. Millikan and Rostow achieve for us the two-fold result of increasing the awareness elsewhere in the world that the goals, aspirations, and values of the American people are in large part the same as those of peoples in other countries; and of developing viable, energetic, and confident democratic societies through the Free World.

9PM

PAUL GRAY HOFFMAN

October 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here is the statement. It is still rough, but I ran out of time.

You are at liberty to use any part of it, remembering however, one, that the statement is to be given to the Foreign Affairs Committee in an executive session; and, two, the Millikan-Rostow book will not be on sale until January 9.

It was good to see you. And I may surprise you by going farming with you some weekend.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul G. Hoffman

P.S. Dr. Millikan is mailing you an advance proof of his book this afternoon.

Holifield, Chet

May 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Holifield:

Thank you very much for sending me the outline of the scope of your hearings.

I certainly share your opinion as to the importance of the subject matter, and I hope to follow the hearings as closely as possible.

Thank you again for your thoughtfu ness.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Chet Holifield
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

CHET HOLIFIELD
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATION

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House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE:
DOROTHY DUNN MORRISON,
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARY JANE WERLE
1034 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

May 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was pleased to be informed that on your May 9th program you had announced the hearings on radiation which will be held by a Special Committee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I will chair the Special Committee.

I am sending you herewith an outline of the scope and purpose of our hearings. For the past month we have been preparing this agenda and selecting a tentative, and as yet incomplete, list of expert witness.

It is my intention to do a careful and objective job of conducting these hearings as I am deeply aware of the importance of this subject matter. I hope to compile through the means of this forum, oral and written testimony which will comprise the most complete and authoritative testimony yet to be brought together in one document.

I do not concede it as being the duty of the Committee in these particular hearings to reach conclusions on moral or political grounds. On the other hand, we may be able to designate gaps in our scientific knowledge where research may be initiated or expedited. It is my hope that

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

the testimony will serve as a basis of readily accessible information to the Congress as well as private individuals interested in this most important subject of our time.

I am sending you this information because of my deep respect and admiration for your service to the Nation in the field of public information.

Sincerely yours,

Chet Holifield

CHET HOLIFIELD, M. C.

Enclosures

From the Office of the
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

Press Release No. 83
FOR RELEASE AT
1:00 P.M., Friday,
May 10, 1957

"The National interest requires that we find out more about the nature and effects of radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons," it was stated today by Representative Chet Holifield (D-Calif.). Mr. Holifield is Chairman of a special subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which plans to hold public hearings on the fallout problem, beginning May 27.

"It is evident," said Representative Holifield, "that a great deal of concern exists among the scientific community and the public at large over the problem of radioactive debris thrown into the atmosphere by nuclear weapons explosions and over its effects on man after it has come down to earth.

"The plain fact of the matter," he went on, "is that none of knows enough about this phenomenon as yet and a great deal of confusion has resulted from the mass of conflicting statements on the subject.

"What we need to do now," he added, "is to provide a discussion forum and to compile in one document the most authoritative scientific information on radiation, for the benefit of press and public. Our hearings should provide a base of information which Congress and the people can use to judge the merit of our national policies concerning radiation."

Chairman Holifield stated that the subcommittee, on the advice of a representative group of scientists, has invited highly qualified experts in the major scientific areas involved to testify. He emphasized that various scientific points of view will be represented. A detailed outline of the presentation has been prepared. (Copy attached.)

Membership of the special subcommittee, aside from Chairman Holifield, is as follows: Representatives Melvin Price, Sterling Cole, James Van Zandt and Senators Pastore, Henry Jackson, Bourke Hickenlooper and John Bricker. Representative Carl Durham and Senator Clinton Anderson, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the full Joint Committee, are members of the subcommittee, ex officio. Other members of the Joint Committee are also expected to participate in the hearings.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

April 29, 1957

"THE NATURE OF RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT AND ITS EFFECTS ON MAN"
OPEN HEARINGS MAY 27 - JUNE 7, 1957

Guidance to Those Presenting Testimony

Scope of Hearings

The hearings will deal primarily, but not exclusively, with the scientific (physical, geological, biological, and medical) subject matter associated with radioactive fallout. Matters of program, money and policy as they relate to the scientific research aspect will be dealt with. The hearings will also deal for background purposes with scientific subject matter in topics related to weapon-caused fallout such as fallout from reactor accidents, and the biological effects of radioactivity caused by events other than fallout.

Approach of Hearings

The hearings are to educate the Committee and the public about fallout, how it originates, what happens to it, why it constitutes a hazard, what our sources and methods of getting information are, how adequate our knowledge is, and what the program in research for the near-future should be. The hearings thus amount to a report on the progress of research. But because fallout is of intense concern to the Committee and the public from a hazards point of view, and because of differences of opinion as to the facts and conclusions as to fallout hazards and their control, a special effort will be made, by means of the hearings, to assemble and disseminate information that is understandable and useful.

The record of the hearings should help competent persons to make the following sorts of judgments:

(1) What actual experimental, clinical, or operational data is a given result based on;

(2) How good is existing data on a given subject;

(3) How good is our understanding of the phenomena for which data is being collected; how good are the hypotheses used to relate data to arrive at results;

(4) What are the results, as opposed to the conclusions, of work to date;

(5) What data should be collected urgently, because such data might never again be available assuming a continuation of tests;

(6) What further should be done by way of standardizing definitions, assumptions, etc.;

(7) What information can specifically be earmarked for use by civil defense and other agencies as working information?

Plan of Presentation

The following order of presentation has been worked out:

I. An organized presentation by expert witnesses chosen from qualified persons in particular scientific fields:

A. Presentation of "background statements" by experts in the field of physics, meteorology, geology, biology, and medicine, to be followed by questioning confined to and appropriate for the statement but not broadening the subject matter.

B. Presentation of detailed statements on specific topics that should be examined carefully because they are particularly relevant, important or controversial.

C. Presentation of testimony designed to pull things together and point out the impact of the situation as it stands:

(1) What we know, what we can predict and how surely we can predict it; what we don't know

(2) What action might serve to change the situation

Note: Oral presentation by expert witnesses should attempt to present scientific data in a form understandable to informed laymen. More detailed and technical data may be submitted for the record to supplement oral presentation.

II. An open presentation by those working in the field, or interested members of the public who requested an opportunity to testify before the Committee.

MAIN TOPICS OF THE ORGANIZED PRESENTATION

The organized presentation will be broken down into the following main topics:

I	Introduction
II	Background Information - Radioactivity and Radiation
III	Background Information - Controlled Fission and Fusion Reactions and Their Potential as a Source of Hazard
IV	The Natural Occurrence of Radioactivity and Radiation
V	The Production of Radiation and Radioactivity by Detonating Nuclear Weapons
VI	Atmospheric Transport, Storage, and Removal of Particulate Radioactivity
VII	Local Fallout: The Mechanisms by Which it Can Affect Man and the Measures He Can Take to Minimize Exposure
VIII	Delayed Fallout: The Behavior in Geological and Physical Processes and the Mechanisms by Which Delayed Fallout Enters into the Biological Processes and Reaches Man
IX	A Detailed Discussion of the Occurrence of Strontium^{90} and Cesium^{137} in the Atmosphere, Biosphere, and its Uptake and Behavior in Man
X	The Effects of Radiation on Man
	Somatic Effects - Pathology
	Genetic Effects
	Methods and Standards of Radiation Protection as Applied to Fallout Problems
	Specific Questions for Discussion
XI	The Impact of the Present State of Affairs: Summary, Interrelationships, and Implications on Policy
XII	The Impact of the Present State of Affairs: What Should the Research Program in the Physical, Geological, Biological, and Medical Sciences Be?

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

April 27, 1957

OUTLINE FOR OPEN HEARINGS:

"THE NATURE OF RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT AND ITS EFFECTS ON MAN"

May 27 - June 7, 1957

("Oral" denotes topic to be presented before JCAE orally, but may be read from prepared text)

("Insert" denotes topic to be presented by a prepared statement to be inserted in the record but not presented orally)

("Bibliography" denotes topic that should be covered, in addition to the above, by some references to the literature)

Any one or all of these methods of presentation may be indicated for the topics below

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I. Introduction (oral)**

A brief discussion for JCAE orientation, along the following lines:

A. The general nature of radioactivity and radiation

B. Why radioactivity, radiation, and nuclear energy are closely associated

C. Man's relationship to radioactivity and radiation

D. The general nature of the biological effects of radioactivity and radiation

E. The nature of the impact of applying nuclear energy for man's benefit on the health of individuals and on the health and welfare of the population as a whole

F. Some factors that might be considered in deciding whether or not the hazards associated with radiation and radioactivity are worth risking to try to get the benefits expected from applying nuclear energy.

**To be preceded by opening statement by the Hearing Committee Chairman to orient for the record the purpose, scope, and approach of the hearings.

II. Background Information - Radioactivity and Radiation (oral, insert if desired, bibliography if desired)

A. The nature of radioactivity and radiation

B. Mass, energy, and radiation

C. Quantum and corpuscular radiation

1. Energy relationships, the radiation field, definition of roentgen

2. Fundamental particles

D. Reactions of radiation with matter

1. Ionization and energy transfer

a. Definitions, quantitative relationships

b. Specific ionization

c. Chemical and physical changes

2. Penetration, absorption, attenuation, etc. of radiation

a. Definitions, quantitative relationships

3. Induced radioactivity

4. Secondary radiations

E. The phenomenon of radioactive decay

1. Modes of decay, decay chains, etc.

2. Definitions: half-life, average life, decay constant, curie, relation between mass, half-life, and curie for different isotopes

F. Neutron radiation

1. Special characteristics

G. Neutron fission and fission chain reactions

1. Fission, number of neutrons released, energy spectrum, prompt and delayed neutrons, fraction of total

2. Fission energy release, its nature and distribution by type (radiant, kinetic, potential, etc.), primary and secondary fission energy

3. Fission products: yield vs. mass number, physical and chemical properties (particle size, vapor condensability, water solubility, etc.)

   a. Radioactive decay of fission product mixtures, the simple models

   b. The limits of validity of the $t^{-1.2}$ law

H. Nuclear fusion and thermonuclear processes

1. Contrasts between fusion and fission, relationship to binding energy, energy and neutron release per unit weight of material consumed, etc.

2. Products and energy produced, including neutrons, gamma rays, and alpha particles

3. Radioactivity of fusion products

J. Particle accelerators and X-ray machines as sources of radiation and radioactivity

1. The potential radiation hazards associated with accelerators

III. Background Information - Controlled Fission and Fusion Reactions and Their Potential as a Source of Hazard (oral)

A fairly brief discussion for orientation, along the following lines:

A. Controlled fission reactions and nuclear reactors

1. Types and characteristics of neutron chain reactions as employed in reactors

2. Prompt and delayed neutrons and their role in control

3. Other reactor characteristics that lend themselves to application for control

4. Types and characteristics of reactors (from hazards standpoint)

   a. Research, test, power, production

   b. Liquid fuel, solid fuel, homogeneous

5. Sources of radiation and radioactivity hazards from reactor operation, associated chemical processing, and waste disposal, including liquid and gaseous effluents (bibliography, including recent AEC report)

B. Controlled thermonuclear reactions

1. Contrast control problems with fission reactor situation

2. Compare as potential source of radiation and radioactivity hazard

a. Time schedule for controlled TN development

b. Possible place in meeting power demand of future

IV. The Natural Occurrence of Radioactivity and Radiation (oral, inserts, and bibliography)

A review and discussion of this topic, citing as appropriate such treatments as appear in the National Academy reports, the U.K. Medical Council report, The World Health Organization report (Sievert), the Government of India study, the statement by Dr. Warren Weaver (Hearings, Foreign Relations Subcommittee, January 16, 1957), the British Journal of Radiology (29, pp. 409-417, 1956), and Dr. Libby's article in Science

A. Naturally occurring radioactive materials and decay products and radiations

B. Cosmic radiations, composition, characteristics, effect of altitude

C. Spontaneous fission and induced radioactivity

D. Measurement methods and limitations of the data

V. The Production of Radiation and Radioactivity by Detonating Nuclear Weapons (oral, inserts, bibliography)

A. Description of nuclear weapon explosion

1. Heat, blast, radiation, and neutron production in a bomb - rough models for scaling and attenuation

2. Division of radiant energy into

a. Prompt gamma and X-rays

b. Kinetic energy of neutrons - induce activity and cause direct damage

c. Potential energy which will manifest itself as

(1) Direct fission product activity

(2) Induced radioactivity (e.g. C^{14})

B. The effect of weapon type and size from the point of view of fallout produced, both local and delayed

C. The effect of the type of burst on the radiation and radioactivity resulting and on the fallout produced

1. Air bursts

2. Ground or surface bursts

3. Underground bursts

4. Underwater bursts

VI. Atmospheric Transport, Storage, and Removal of Particulate Radioactivity (oral, inserts, bibliography)

A. The types of fallout defined and described, and the conditions under which each type is produced - physical characteristics of particles, cloud formation, condensation, etc.

B. Local fallout

1. The predictability of local fallout

a. Theory of predicting fallout

b. Models of radioactivity within the cloud (both Nevada and PPG), dependence on type and yield of weapon and type of scavenging material

c. Meteorological transport, examples of fallout under different winds, and in massive attacks

d. Uncertainties in model and meteorology

e. Weathering and redeposition of particles

f. Decay

2. Observed patterns of local fallout

a. Patterns of external radiation in Nevada and the PPG

b. Radiation levels as a function of time. Radiation dose to unprotected persons as a function of time of fallout from fallout

c. Fractions of fallout observed locally

d. Factors affecting patterns of fallout

e. Physical, chemical, and radiochemical properties

f. Deposition of toxic materials

C. Intermediate and delayed fallout

1. The production and distribution of fallout in the atmosphere

a. Dependence on height of burst, yield, type of explosion, and scavenging material

b. Observed or inferred physical, chemical and radiochemical properties, with special reference to fractionation

c. Division of material: (local), tropospheric, and stratospheric; determining conditions

2. Transport through and removal from the atmosphere

a. The stratosphere

(1) Transport, mixing, possible methods of removal

(2) Storage time; cumulative world-wide fallout as a function of time; predictions of future fallout from single event; from past weapons tests

(3) Sources of information; measurements and estimates of radioactivity in stratosphere

b. The troposphere

(1) Tropospheric removal processes; storage time

(a) Precipitation, interception, dry deposition

(2) Possible regions of unusual removal (fallout) because of meteorology or topography

(a) Exposure to prevailing winds and the sometimes accompanying effect, orographic rainfall

(b) Effect of large bodies of water on the distribution of fallout on adjoining land areas

(3) Meteorological tracking and other discussion of transport

3. Observed deposition on the ground

   a. Geographical distribution; dependence on physical factors

   b. Physical, chemical, and radiochemical properties, with special reference to fractionation

   c. Measurement techniques and limitations of the data

      (1) gummed paper, (2) gauze, (3) pots, collection of rainfall, and (4) soil samples

4. Quantitative predictions of future fallout

   a. From past tests

   b. From future tests

D. Interrelationships between study of fallout and study of meteorology; contributions of fallout studies to meteorology

VII. Local Fallout: The Mechanisms by Which it can Affect Man and the Measures He Can Take to Minimize Exposure (oral, inserts, bibliography)

A. The relative importance of external radiation compared with internal radioactive emitters for the local fallout situation

1. The source of the external radiation

   a. Properties

   b. Decay

2. Internal emitters

   a. Radioiodine, inhalation and ingestion

   b. Other emitters

B. Shelter and shielding and their effects

C. Other immediate emergency measures that can reduce hazard

D. Dose and dose-rate vs. time

VIII. Delayed Fallout: The Behavior in Geological and Physical Processes and the Mechanisms by which Delayed Fallout Enters into the Biological Processes and Reaches Man (oral, inserts, bibliography)

A. The relative importance of internal emitters compared with external radiation in general for the long-run fallout situation (other than local fallout)

1. Factors of interest; criteria for deciding what radiation and which emitters should be worried about

a. Yield

b. Half-life

c. Physical distribution

d. Physical, chemical, and radiochemical properties

e. Uptake by plants from soil

f. Uptake by animals and man from diet, water, and air

g. Retention and distribution in man

Note: This topic up to this point is primarily an orientation for the detailed treatment to follow in the remainder of this and the following topics

B. Deposition on and migration in soil and transport by surface waters

1. Dependence on chemical properties

a. Strontium

b. Cesium

c. Plutonium

d. Rare earths

2. The effect of river basin and ground water flow patterns; the effect of porous substructure such as Idaho lavas; the effect of inland sinks such as Salton Sea

3. Effect of soil type and rock structure

4. Mechanisms for fallout penetration into soil

5. Decay

C. The effect of agricultural practices on the distribution of fallout

1. Possibilities for modifying agricultural practices

2. Possibilities for liming soils

D. The effect of fallout on water supplies for human, agricultural, and industrial use

1. Possibilities for water treatment

E. Possibilities for modifying present food collection and distribution and handling systems to guard against hazard

F. Behavior in oceans mixing above thermocline, waste disposal techniques and ultimate effects

G. Entry into biological processes including man's food chain

1. Deposition and retention on surfaces of vegetation

2. Uptake by vegetation from soil

a. Characteristics for various plants and various radioactive materials

(1) Strontium

(2) Cesium

(3) Rare earths

(4) Plutonium

b. Dependence on soil characteristics

c. Other factors: decay, biological half-life, effective half-life

3. Soil-plant discrimination factors

4. Uptake by marine life and algae

5. Uptake by animals, animal products, and man

H. Retention and decay in animals and man

1. Distribution of fallout in body tissues, fluids, milk

a. Tendencies for localization

(1) Radioiodine

b. Dependence of equilibrium values on effective half-life

2. Discrimination factors (preferential uptake of particular fallout products by particular species of plants, animals, and man); types and how measured or inferred

a. Experiments for determining discrimination factors

b. Numerical values for the various factors

c. Combining values for the individual factors

IX. A Detailed Discussion of the Occurrence of Strontium^{90} and Cesium^{137} in the Atmosphere, Biosphere, and its Uptake and Behavior in Man (oral, inserts, and bibliography) NOTE: Sr^{90} will be outlined in detail below

A. Distribution, storage time, and fallout rate from atmosphere

1. Combination of local and world-wide fallout of Sr^{90} resulting from fractionation; long half-life; stratospheric holdup and mixing; decay

B. Deposition on soil and plants - variations of Sr^{90} level in environment as a result of weapons detonated in a relatively short period of time - from a few months to two or three years

1. Predicted fallout as a function of mixing and time

2. Effects of retention of fallout on surfaces of vegetation

C. The calcium model as a basis for predicting Sr^{90} behavior

1. Similarities and differences in behavior in the biosphere and in man

a. How much do we know about calcium?

b. How much do we know about strontium?

2. Influence of amount of calcium in soil, diet; dilution and discrimination

a. Dependence of occurrence of Sr^{90} in animal and plant life on calcium in soil and diet

b. Practicability of controlling occurrence of Sr^{90} by adding calcium to soil and diet

(1) calcium additives to milk

c. Removal of Sr^{90} from foods

(1) calcium considerations

D. Deposition in man - variations of Sr^{90} level

1. Function of age and time and location

2. Observed occurrence in man and corresponding observed occurrences in soil and food

E. Observed occurrence of Sr^{90} in soil, food, and man (brief summary with detailed supplementary insert)

F. Predicted occurrence from weapons tests held prior to 1957

1. Relation to accepted concentration standards (the basis of which is to be discussed later)

NOTE: Cs^{137} will be outlined below

G. Distribution in the physical environment

1. Half-life, stratospheric storage, chemical properties, similarities to potassium

2. Deposition

H. Occurrence in food supplies; probable sources

1. Potassium model for discussing behavior of Cs^{137} in biosphere

J. Observed occurrence in humans - relationship to acceptable concentrations, on basis to be discussed later

K. Predicted occurrence in humans as a result of weapons tests to 1957

X. The Effects of Radiation on Man (oral, inserts, bibliography)

SOMATIC EFFECTS - PATHOLOGY

A. Introduction and orientation: distinction between somatic and genetic effects, between acute effects of high level radiation and long-term effects of low level radiation and radioactivity, between damage per se and the standards developed to protect against damage

B. Early effects of exposure of animals and man to external radiation

1. Gamma and x-radiation: syndrome of radiation sickness

a. Fallout on Marshallese: Rongelap, Uterik

(1) Children recently returned to Marshall Islands

b. Los Alamos incidents

c. Other examples - radium

2. Beta radiation - beta burns

a. Marshallese

b. Other examples - radium

C. Early effects of exposure to internal radiation

D. What are the criteria for picking out the harmful radioelements included in fallout?

1. How sure are we that all the harmful ones have been picked out

a. Strontium

b. Cesium

c. Rare earths

d. Plutonium

e. Iodine

E. Delayed effects due either to single massive doses or to protracted chronic exposure; enumeration of effects of interest; dose dependence

1. Examples

2. Relationships between the two types of dosings

F. Mechanisms and responses of man to radiation and radioactivity

1. Briefly review chain of events

a. Physical effects

b. Biochemical and chemical effects

c. Cellular effects

d. Effects on whole organism

2. Processes of physical interaction - physical effects

a. Significance of alpha, beta, gamma rays, and neutrons in the process

b. Significance of these rays with regard to penetration and whether introduced <u>within</u> the organism or arising from <u>outside</u>

3. Chemical and biochemical changes

a. Direct effect of ionization on vital cell molecules

b. Indirect effects as a result of ionization of water in the presence of oxygen

c. Relationship and importance

4. Cellular changes

   a. Range of sensitivity of cells

      (list most sensitive - gonads - to least sensitive - nerve, muscle, bone)

   b. Relate sensitivity of nucleus to cytoplasm

5. Effects on the whole organism

   a. Range of survival dose on mammals (guinea pigs 200 r, rabbits 800 r)

   b. Compare with non-mammalian radiation (virus, for instance, 1,000,000 r)

      (1) Point out species variation and position of man

6. Clinical syndrome in man (nausea and vomiting, hematopoietic depression, epilation, bleeding, etc.)

   a. Special place of hematopoietic response to radiation

   b. Delayed effects

      (1) Reduced longevity

         (a) reduction in life expectancy - validity of concept at low levels of radiation

      (2) Production of leukemia and neoplasms (tumors)

G. Relationships of damage mechanisms to dosages

1. Aplastic anemia, leukemia, and cancer as a result of exposure to radiation

   a. Doses at which observable damage occurs; relationship of probability of damage to dose and dose rate; latent periods; doubling doses; relationship to tissue irradiated

   b. Relative importance of cancer and leukemia under various conditions: external source; exposure of various critical organs to radiation from external and internal sources: lungs, gut, thyroid, skeleton, etc.

GENETIC EFFECTS

H. The nature of genetic effects: evidence, experience, data

J. Relationship between radiation and change in mutation rate

1. Natural mutation rate (2%)

2. Dose necessary to double mutation rate (50 r)

3. Apparent linear non-threshhold relationship between dose and effects

4. Cumulative character of genetic effects

5. Mechanics of introducing and eliminating mutants in genetic pool

K. Predicted increase in mutation rate as a result of postulated increase in radiation levels from fallout

1. Effects on population, as individuals and as a whole

METHODS AND STANDARDS OF RADIATION PROTECTION AS APPLIED TO FALLOUT PROBLEMS

L. Standards for external-radiation effects: the concepts and definitions relating the amount of damage to the amount and kind of radiation causing the damage

1. Definitions and concepts behind the units used for dose rate, cumulative dosage, biological effectiveness, etc.: the r, rad, rem, RBE; ionizing density; linear energy transfer

2. Kinds of radiation and varying conditions of exposure

3. Simplifying assumptions to get practical standards

4. Calculation of dose and dose rate resulting from several kinds of radiation acting together

5. Calculation of dose and dose rate resulting from one or several kinds of radiation acting on different parts of the body

M. Standards for internal-radiation effects

1. Definitions and concepts behind the measurement of internal body burdens and dosages; the models used

a. Maximum permissible concentration

b. Safety factors

(1) Population vs. occupational dose

(2) Young vs. adult

(3) Whole body vs. localized dose

c. Relationships between internal and external radiation dose

2. Calculation of cumulative dose rates and dosages from external radiation and internal radiation of various kinds and under various conditions of exposure

N. Philosophy: the assumptions and models behind the establishment of the standards

1. Historical trends to the present and trends for the future

2. The validity of the assumptions now used in the light of up-to-date knowledge

3. Possibility of hazards resulting from low-level exposure: threshhold considerations

a. Why do we not know whether or not there is a threshhold for each of the various radiation effects of interest? How and when can we improve knowledge on this point?

b. A radiologist may believe that the existence of a threshhold is probable or he may not...what are the pros and cons?

c. What about the acceptability of the currently recommended standards under either belief of (b)?

4. The probable trend of the standards for the future

a. Will new standards have to be developed to cover certain hazards not now adequately protected against?

b. Are the standards defined in such a way that they can be ranked for any given situation so that the proper standard among several can be chosen to give the least likelihood of hazardous exposure? Is there any ambiguity if several standards apply?

c. Do there now exist, or are there likely to be, different standards in use by the U. S. and other governments, or by the U. S. and states and municipalities?

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

A. All low level effects are extrapolations from high level effects. How secure is this extrapolation? Discuss its relationship to the non-threshhold character of genetic effects, and to the question of threshhold of bone cancer

B. Are there any distinctions between temporary and permanent (long term) damages, between repairable and irreparable damage?

C. Are there special criteria for small groups of persons as compared with large populations with regard to radiation? Is there a difference between small and large populations? Between large populations and the whole population? Does the distinction apply only to genetic effects?

D. Discuss the known effects of radiation on such aspects of the human being as mental posture, personality, intelligence, other, etc.

E. Are there any chemical reinforcements of body defenses against radiation? What about drugs recently announced as being of possible use for x-ray dosages?

F. What is to be gained or lost by the record-keeping recently proposed for each person covering his lifetime history of radiation dosage?

G. How much radiation and radioactivity was man naturally exposed to and medically exposed to before weapon firing began?

H. Are the dosage standards for individuals and populations adequate for Sr^{90}? What are the factors for genetics, skeleton age, age of individual, health of person, etc.?

J. How adequate is the radium model as a basis for predicting Sr^{90} damage in man?

K. What is the behavior of radioiodine in man from a damage and dosage point of view? What about Cs^{137}, C^{14}, etc.?

L. Is the biological effect of Sr^{90} and its daughter Y^{90} similar or the same as that of external radiation of any sort?

XI. The Impact of the Present State of Affairs: Summary, Interrelationships, and Implications on Policy (oral, inserts, bibliography)

A. In essence, what is the state of our knowledge in the areas discussed as relevant to the "fallout problem"; what do we know about:

1. The amount of radiation and radioactivity released by weapons fired to date

(a) by the U. S.

(b) by others

2. The amount of local and delayed fallout created by these weapons

3. Where this fallout is

(a) how much has decayed

(b) how much has fallen out and where

(c) how much is still up there and where

4. What has happened to the ground fallout that has fallen out

(a) how much got on or in soil and where

(b) how much got on plants

(c) how much got in the ocean

(d) how much got elsewhere

(e) how much of all this has decayed after it fell out

(f) how much has directly affected man as external radiation

(g) how much as internal radiation

5. The mechanisms by which fallout gets distributed in the atmosphere and on the earth

6. The mechanisms by which fallout gets into the biosphere and to man - or gets to man directly

7. The mechanisms by which exposure to fallout leads to damage

8. The amount of damage, if any, that man has so far sustained from fallout

9. The mechanisms and measurement of biological damage from radiation

10. The relationships between damage and dose

B. Using the knowledge now available, how well can one predict - and how would one predict - the following:

1. The amount of fallout still to fall out from weapons already fired

2. Where this fallout will fall out

3. What will happen to it

   (a) how much will decay or otherwise be harmless

   (b) how much will directly effect man as internal or external radiation

   (c) how much damage, if any, man will suffer from it

C. Using the knowledge now available, how much information does one need to postulate concerning the characteristics of future weapon firings (test or war) so that one could predict with a certainty appropriate for policy-making purposes the same sort of information as discussed above for future firings?

1. Is such a prediction possible even assuming unlimited information concerning the firing characteristics? How would it be made?

2. Is a postulated rate of firing (yield per unit time) meaningful? What in principle does "present rate of firing" mean? Is a postulated rate of firing sufficient information by itself for making the sort of prediction named here?

3. How does one take into account such problems as divers sites of firing, firing of weapons whose characteristics are not known, differences in weapon type and burst

4. Are the present criteria for biological damage adequate and are the related measurements adequate so that one could predict with a certainty appropriate to policy-making the future hazard, if any, owing to future weapon firings - even if he could forecast how much fallout there would be and what would happen to it? If the criteria are adequate, how are they put together?

5. If one had before himself a working definition of <u>hazard</u> that was satisfactory from a moral or ethical, social, political, and economic point of view, and if this definition was stated in terms of measureable or observable phenomena in nature (including man), does sufficient information exist so that he could determine, again with a degree of certainty appropriate to policy-making, whether or not a hazardous situation exists now or will exist in the future for various possible circumstances of weapon firings and radioactive fallout? Could he determine the degree of hazard? If their answers are "no", is it possible to state what information is lacking and how it might be obtained?

XII. The Impact of the Present State of Affairs: What Should the Research Program in the Physical, Geological, Biological, and Medical Sciences Be? (oral, inserts, bibliography)

A. Information sources and distribution

1. Do and must private research groups depend on the government, particularly the AEC, for most of their data? To what extent does the depth and breadth of the research program rest on what the government is doing and on what the government is willing to turn over to private research institutions?

2. Is scientific information adequately and promptly distributed and available?

3. To what extent are government classification and other information-withholding mechanisms interfering with the distribution of information to the public and to scientific groups?

4. How much and what kind of data on radioactive fallout remains classified? What justification is given by AEC and other government agencies for continued classification of such information? How much effort does the government make to let it be known that material has been declassified after that action has actually occurred?

5. Is information exchange occurring properly between the U. S. and foreign countries and the U. N.? Is the U. S. adequately represented on international scientific and policy-making groups related to this problem?

B. The Research Program: what is the extent of research on radioactive fallout?

1. Is the AEC presented with a conflict of interest when it is required to act on the one hand as an agent in developing nuclear weapons, and on the other hand as an agent in providing safeguards against weapon hazards? If a conflict does exist, what would be effective ways of removing or at least minimizing it?

2. How much of the research is being done by the government and how much by private research groups under government sponsorships and with government funds?

3. Are there serious soft spots in either the experimental or theoretical aspects of the sciences related to fallout; in particular are there any that limit a thorough understanding of the civilian and military implications of fallout?

4. How well is the research program in balance?

5. Is the general level of the research program adequate in view of the obvious policy implications of fallout in such areas as weapons testing, nuclear weapons bans, civil defense, the military posture?

6. Is the scope of inquiry on fallout problems broad enough so that it is not likely that the U. S. could be surprised by an enemy using the properties of fallout in a manner that we have no notion of how to cope with?

7. Is the atmospheric, biospheric, and medical sampling program adequate? Should more work be done, for example, on determining the normal incidence of bone cancer in areas of various background levels?

8. What, if any, data should be sought after urgently on grounds that it may never again become available assuming tests continue; that is, what virgin data and what check points should be found?

9. Should the U. S. prepare, through cooperative programs, to process fallout samples from all parts of the world?

10. Are federal funds made available for fallout research adequately protected?

11. Is cooperation between government and non-government research adequate?

12. If the program is inadequate, should Congress increase appropriations for fallout research?

C. JCAE information

1. Should the results of fallout research be made available to and reviewed by the JCAE as well as the AEC?

2. Would the creation of a special group of scientists be an effective way of reviewing information and resolving differences of opinion?

Mo 3-9699

DUDLEY HOLLAND

330 West 95th St., New York 25, N. Y.

(COPY)

September 13, 1956

Mr. Sylvester L. Weaver Jr.,
National Broadcasting Co.,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, N. Y.

no interest

Dear Mr. Weaver;

Now that you are open for the consideration of new program ideas for TV, here is a project I have been trying to get you to consider for several years. I must warn you that I have been thrown out of so many NBC offices that I feel like an alumnus of the organization myself. Last winter, however, both Dave Taylor and Len Hole grudgingly admitted that NBC will have to use some animation sequences in order to better present the news-in-depth, which serves to make me feel that I am definitely on the right track.

My basic concept is that TV is now gobbling up entertainment plot material so rapidly that it will soon have to adopt the format of the general magazines of the Saturday Evening Post type...half entertainment, equal to fiction, and half serious, equal to the magazine article. The basic technique for presenting such serious programs is all ready for use...simple, low-cost animation...not the expensive imitating of live action whose costs are fast getting out of bounds.

Such animated sequences will be used like a newspaper morgue, to provide the backbone of a serious program, onto which all other techniques would be attached, in order to make up a rounded, fully explained serious program. Animation is so valuable because it makes possible condensing an otherwise lengthy and complicated story into a sparkling and fascinating program...the present use of documentaries proves the limitations of that technique, resulting in lack of sponsors.

But clips from documentaries, newsreels and travelogues and any other techniques can be extremely useful in supplementing the animated sequences. Sand table treatments can present land, sea and air battles, and another valuable technique for cutting animation costs is that of mounting cardboard cutouts on magnets, and moving them across painted steel backgrounds, Puppets, miniature sets and all the other tricks of Hollywood photography are also available.

I feel that the first type of program is that of doing the News Behind the News, for lack of a better term, since news is now the weakest part of TV programming. Seemingly it is just as impossible for TV cameras, even walkie-talkies, to be on hand when the news is actually happening as has been the case of the newsreels over the past fifty years or more. Spot news headlines could be best left to radio, with newspapers providing the written stories, and the still pictures, which are just as informative as are the newsreels.

But if TV is going to justify its far higher programming costs, it must present a picture story in a far better manner than any other media. This I feel increasingly certain can be done by the massive use of animated film sequences. Since there is

Hollander, Percy T

376 Park Avenue
Leonia, New Jersey
November 9, 1954

Miss Kay Campbell, Executive Assistant
Office of Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Campbell:

Thanks very much for mailing my tape recording.

Thoughtful consideration much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Hollander

Percy T. Hollander

PTH:lh

Holler, Martha

Mr. Murrow

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

8 November 1957

Dear Mr. Day:

Enclosed is completed Department of Defense accreditation card for Mr. Edward R. Murrow. Will you please ask him to acknowledge its receipt at his convenience.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Martha Holler

Martha Holler
Acting Chief, Accreditation
and Travel Branch

acknowledged on 11/14/57.

Mr. John F. Day
Director of News and Special Events
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Holles, Everett

NOVEMBER 19, 1957

MR. EVERETT HOLLES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SO OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT WAS MISINFORMED STOP TRUST YOU HAVE BEEN READING THE NEWSPAPERS STOP WHY TRY BAMBOOZLE AN OLD COLLEAGUE WITH DOUBLE TALK - THAT'S MY RACKET. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

RECEIVED
1957 NOV 13 PM 4:02
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

TWX NR 403

FROM USAEC WASHDC NOV 132043Z

TO COLUMBIA BROADCASTING STATION 485 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CMM NY

TO EDWARD R MURROW FROM EVERETT HOLLES PD

REURTEL ABOUT FUSION CMM INFORMATION YOUR LONDON REPRESENTATIVE RECEIVED IS INCORRECT STOP INFORMATION ABOUT CONTROLLED FUSION RESEARCH IN BOTH COUNTRIES IS GOVERNED BY JOINT ANGLO AMERICAN CLASSIFICATION GUIDE WHICH IS SUBJECT TO PERIODIC REVIEW BY BOTH COUNTRIES STOP GUIDE IS PRESENTLY UNDER SUCH STUDY STOP SORRY BUT I HAVE NO INFORMATION AS TO WHEN STUDY WILL BE COMPLETED STOP END REF AEC 403

13/ ENDM

NOVEMBER 12

MR. EVERETT HOLLIS
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PLEASE ADVISE ADMIRAL STRAUSS THAT THE INTERVIEW WAS ALTOGETHER SUCCESSFUL STOP BOTH SOUND AND PICTURES EXCELLENT AND THE EDITING IS PROGRESSING STOP OUR LONDON REPRESENTATIVES INFORM US THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES ARE PREPARED TO RELEASE INFORMATION REGARDING NEW DEVELOPMENT IN FUSION BUT THAT UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES UNDER EXISTING BILATERAL AGREEMENT ARE PREVENTING THE RELEASE OF THIS INFORMATION. IS THIS TRUE? REGARDS.

ED MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

514-43

fc

Hollister, Paul

December 12, 1956

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the signal about all that coral reclining somewhere near Nassau. Your description is so fascinating that I am leaving for Burma this Saturday.

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul Hollister
277 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

Hollister, Paul

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM March 6

Paul Hollister. He wants to know if you happen to remember a newspaperman that you arranged an interview for with Sir Winston Churchill back in the London days.

Pl
15-4267

PAUL HOLLISTER
277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-4267

October 28

Dear Ed:

One of these days you will explode like a small puffball, if you don't get lung-cancer first from smoking on duty.

The moment the spots begin to form before your eyes, read the attached, and high-tail it for Coral Harbour.

Seriously: I was there last week. This crazy venture of Lindsey Hopkins' is about to become a fact. The joint will declare open in some 6 weeks: ~~reclaiming part of a 30,000 virgin-pine-barren now just what the hell is that, indeed? retake:~~ reclaiming part of a 3,000-acre virgin-pine barren and coral-cove shore over 5 miles long as a preserve-refuge of singular beauty, privacy, democracy and economy.

You'll be wanting to go there and do a show during the winter--- film, because there are pixies in the air between Nassau and the mainland. Meanwhile, if I can amplify the enclosed dope, call me.

Best absolutely

Paul

Edward R Murrow, Esq
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17

From:
Paul Hollister
(for Coral Harbour)
277 Park Avenue,
New York 17, N.Y.
Tel: PLAZA 5/4267

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, October .....1956: The newest luxurious and exclusive club-community in the Caribbean area will be officially declared open with a gala charity banquet early in December when the Coral Harbour Club receives Lord Ranfurly, Governor of the Bahamas, and the elite of Nassau's British, Canadian and American colonies of the capital island.

Probably no one but Lindsey Hopkins, of Atlanta and Miami, who dreamed up Coral Harbour, and his immediate associates, knows how many millions have gone into transforming the southwest shoreland of New Providence Island from virgin pine-barren and mangrove shallows into a sybaritic modern Club, and Mr. Hopkins isn't telling.

But so far it's 'only the beginning'. "This first phase of Coral Harbour's development, ambitious as it is, is only the first step in our long-range plan to help protect the island from being over-run, over-crowded and misused" he said in a recent interview. "Our plans call for continuing reclamation and improvement, all of it dedicated to urbane privacy, good company, and long healthful life."

Three Major Buildings Now Complete

Life at Coral Harbour revolves around three major buildings: The Club, with its new yacht basin; and two "living buildings" containing 70 rooms and suites. The three are coordinated in architecture in a style which may fairly be described as Nassau Contemporary: long, only two stories tall, capped with white roofs of unusual pitch and angle, and like almost every residence in Nassau, galleried. Every window commands a view of emerald salt water: the

ocean, the new hurricane-proof yacht harbour, and the 3000-foot new ship-canal. The architect was the notable Robert Fitch Smith, A.I.A. of Miami. The interiors are decorated by William Pahlmann and his associates of New York. Southgate and Northgate, as the residential buildings are named, are connected with The Club by open covered-walks.

For those who want ocean bathing in the incomparable Bahamas sea, there is a new coral-sand beach. For those who prefer pool swimming, Coral Harbour has made a handsome oval pool half-way along its harbour-point to the ship channel. Coral Harbour owns six miles of ocean-front land.

The residence buildings are air-conditioned.

All told, The Club has nearly a dozen different and diverting spots where members and guests may eat and drink. One is a formidably elegant outdoor barbecue-alcove: another, in curry yellow, is lighted with elephants' heads; the main room of The Club has a firebreast 30 feet tall which is transformed into a tropical rock-mountain by lavish planting of exotic tropical plants and orchids. The chef is a celebrated Frenchman. The Club is managed by Frank McHugh, Nassau's most experienced hotel executive.

Yacht Harbor and Channels Man-Made "Miracles"

Under Hopkins' direction, the Carl Fisher Company of Miami not only reclaimed the land and erected the buildings, but performed the dramatic task of cutting and walling a new deep-water channel from the outer depths bordering on the mile-deep Tongue of the Ocean a few miles offshore; then carving out of coral rock an aquamarine yacht-basin 30 acres broad and long, 9 feet deep at mean low water, and offering a turning-diameter of 1000 feet. This harbour is walled with stone; has two docks, with 440 feet of immediate docking and green-heart-piling imported from British Guiana. To add shiproom, they carved a

straight east-west channel 1000 yards long and from 150 to 300 feet wide into the island. Coral Harbour thus becomes as nearly hurricane-proof as a haven can be, for it is wholly protected from the rare northwest -- north-and-northeast blows of New Providence. The tract is virgin land long known as "the warm side" in the winter, the "cool side" in the summer. The southwest area is famous as the shelter-harbour for cruise-liners when north winds make lighterage into Nassau harbour impossible.

"All the Comforts of Home" for Cruisers

Owners may live on board or ashore. Their craft will be hooked up to the Club's international radio, telephone and to full electric services. A special "Pub" and Captains' Lounge, with shower-locker-rooms for crews, Captain's grill and low-fee motor transport for members and crews to Nassau Town are regular services. Charter vessels are available for those who arrive by air or cruise-ship. Foreign motor-cars may be hired reasonably for skimming over the 150-square-mile picturesqueness of the island. Fuel and ship's stores are available, and Coral Harbour is an official Port of Entry from foreign ports, with immigration, health and customs officials on duty. The dockmaster is one of the most experienced navigators in the archipelago, himself a Spanish Wells man from off Eleuthera.

Parallel to the "Flamingo" Canal, in Northgate House, is a long open sequence of small smart shops offering the most appetizing of Nassau bargain-imports. This is "Trafalgar Walk", designed by Robert Little, A.I.A., of Miami. Barclay's Bank has a branch here and there is a useful apothecary shop, and a "Bumboat" shop.

2-Mile Boulevard from New Jet Field

Coral Harbour in current flying time is roughly 4-1/2 hours from New York. Windsor Field, built by the U.S. for the overseas military plane-ferry service in the war, and named for the Duke who was Nassau's celebrated wartime governour, has been reactivated and will shortly be Nassau's main airport, with a splendid new station-building now nearing completion.

So Hopkins, feeling, as he confesses, a little like Peter the Great "or whatever Russian did it", took a ruler, laid it on a map of New Providence from Windsor Field to Coral Harbour, and quietly said "Let's have a good motor road about here." The result is a broad paved motor highway which whisks the visitor to Coral Harbour in 10 or 12 minutes from the Field -- and brings Nassau Town within 20 to 30 minutes of easy drive through rolling greenery. When the new jet airliners go into passenger service, Coral Harbour will be some 30 to 40% nearer the stateside airports. Even now Miami is only 55 minutes away; Havana an hour or so; Jamaica a couple of hours.

Fish and Divots

Coral Harbour has its tennis courts, its terrazo shuffleboard. The Bahamas Country Club has a notable golf course 15 minutes away. A Canadian neighbor of Hopkins' who owns more than Coral Harbour's 3,000 acres is breaking ground for a golf-course to the westward say 15 minutes from The Club. The rule of the road in this Crown Colony on the golf course reads: Straight Ahead: On the Nassau highway, as in London, it reads: Keep Left.

The pioneers who conceived Coral Harbour needed no crystal ball to detect on the map that their site was the hub of some 70,000 square-miles of sea overcrowded with fish. Game fish.

Wading in Coral Harbour's own shoal-water you can name your own bone-

fish. Deep-sea characters need a slightly longer jaunt -- say 4 or 5 miles out to the mile-deep Tongue of the ocean.

Species of fish the Coral Harbours sportsman will have trouble in avoiding in these waters include wahoo, dolphin, kingfish, tarpon, bluefin tuna, palometa, grouper, snapper, runner, mackerel, marlin, yellowtail, barracuda and a score more. Native lobster (the giant crayfish) make their way directly into the Club kitchen, according to local liars.

Twenty-nine of the Bahamas islands are officially inhabited, and each is "different". The 600-odd officially-recognized and charted cays, and the 2,300 recognized "rocks" have each its mark of character; the whole comprise a pattern for marine adventure like no other so near so many people.

Hopkins accordingly discovered that Coral Harbour was also handier to more of these points of interest than any other one base, so he is suggesting Out and In cruises radiating from Coral Harbour to Eleuthera, the Abacos, Cat Island, San Salvador, Turk's Island, Exuma, Great Inagua, Andros, Bimini and Cat Cay, the Berry Islands, and Grand Bahama. Pleasant liaison has been established with Out-Island clubs and inns.

"The First 300 Years" ...etc.

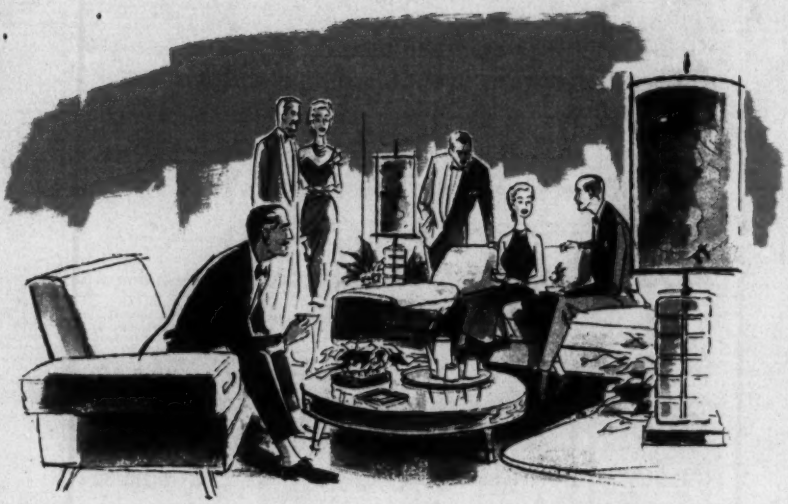
The first whites (Puritan refugees from Bermuda) settled in the Bahamas on Eleuthera around 1650. The oldest single settlement on New Providence is a sleepy little complex of dwellings half hidden in the palms and vines just across the invisible west border of Coral Harbour, the community called "Adelaide". Now British and Yankee enterprisers in partnership have undertaken to preserve the serene virgin character of the land while opening it as a protected area to home-owners. The Club will operate on a membership basis. Building tracts are offered to Members. Several houses are already on the drawing

boards, their architecture planned to harmonize with Coral Harbor's general mood. The Bahamas demand no tax on real property, no tax on income. The tax on property-improvement is merciful. The severe inheritance-tax prevalent in Britain and the U.S. is less than 2% in the Bahamas. As the refugees from Bermuda fled to the Bahamas 300 years ago seeking freedom of worship, so Coral Harbour may look forward to the new emigrants from the Americas seeking freedom from oppressive taxation.

END

You...and a New Life in the Bahamas

C
H



It began with an Interesting Possibility

One evening a few years ago, a group of profound individuals lingered over their after-dinner coffee to ponder a question.

Where, in this era of gaudy crowds in every familiar vacationland, could a relatively small number of congenial people, who still held sacred the tranquil vista of unmarred beauty and the indescribable wealth of privacy, build a recreational community in which they could share in the benefits of climate, area, privacy, tax structure and the finest facilities anywhere?

Skilled experts were engaged to make exhaustive

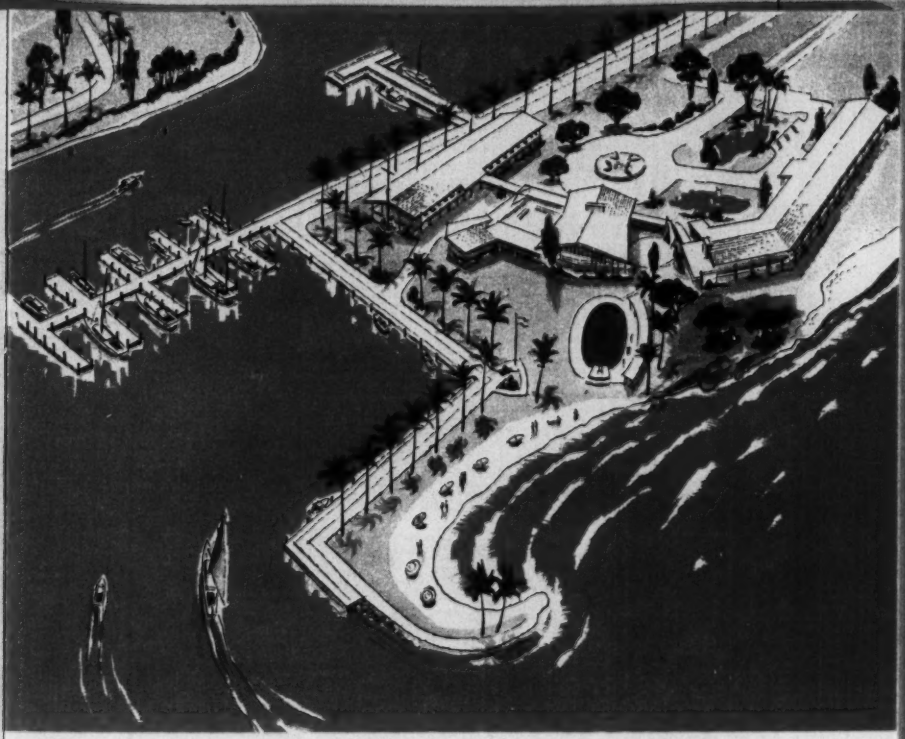
studies of areas and economics of a location in Central and South America, in the Caribbean and in the Bahamas. After one of the most comprehensive surveys of this kind ever undertaken, only one area—the south shore of New Providence Island (Nassau) ideally met all specifications.

And there, in June 1955, the dream began to take shape ...the creation of Coral Harbour was begun.

Such were the original plans for Coral Harbour that, no matter where it might have been placed, it would be destined to world renown. But its idyllic location on the virgin southwest shores of this beautiful Bahamian Island has only multiplied its virtues...for, here, Coral Harbour is ever exposed to the prevailing Trade Winds yet sheltered from the northeast when the wind shifts to that quarter.

New roads make Nassau easily and quickly accessible and Windsor Field, the new Airport, is but a few minutes' drive from the Club. Best of all for the sportsman, the finest game fishing grounds in the area lie just beyond the deep-water channel to Coral Harbour's magnificent Yacht Basin and Docks.

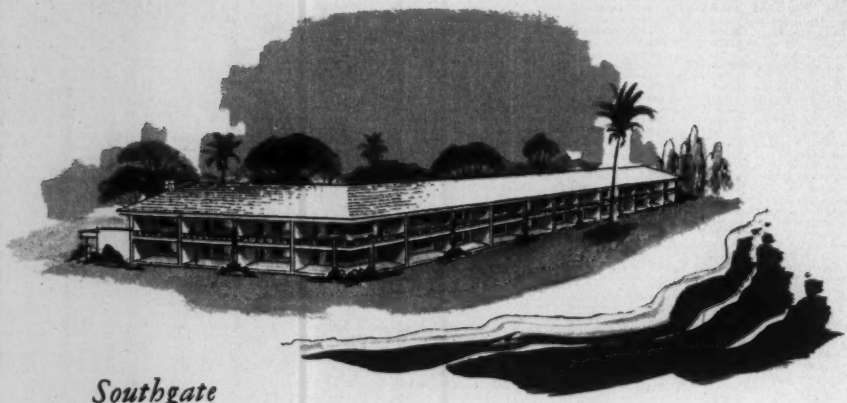
Aside from the uniqueness of Coral Harbour as a vacation paradise, those who build homes here along the spacious ocean front or broad waterway will enjoy unusual benefits. A delightful community life among people of their own tastes, and numerous tax advantages.



Your First Glimpse of Coral Harbour

...if it is from the air—is one of spaciousness and natural beauty. The 2500 acres which surround the gracious Club buildings of contemporary Bahamian architecture, and the residential estates, have been transformed into a vast tropical garden of towering palms and flowering shrubs...intersected by avenues and canals. Another happy revelation awaits your first inspection of the club facilities, all completely air-conditioned. Three very striking buildings, "Northgate" and "Southgate"

—with guest accommodations, and "The Club," the focal point of Coral Harbour's festive and community life, are so cleverly and artistically tied to one another by a series of walks and patios, that no matter where you are, you can enjoy seclusion without being isolated.



Southgate

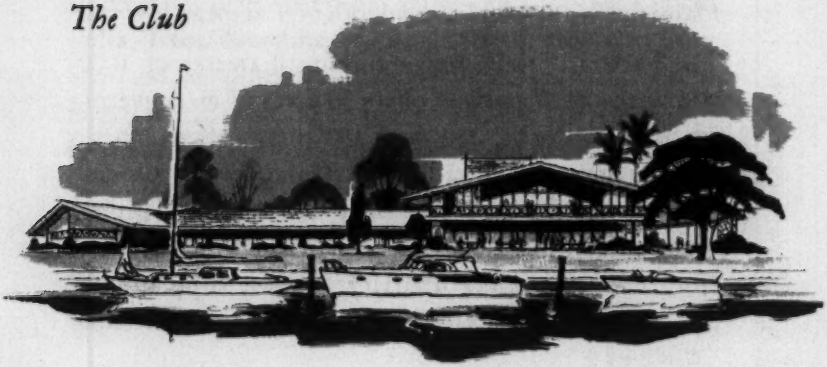
"Southgate" Overlooking the Ocean

"Southgate," comprised of spacious exquisitely appointed Verandah Suites all overlooking the Ocean. "Northgate," by the picturesque harbour and Flamingo Waterway likewise offers luxurious double rooms and suites. In the Club, every room is an exciting experience in decor ...from the impressive Prince Charles Room for dinner-dancing a la black tie... through the sparkling "Galley" where you'll breakfast overlooking the Sea... the dramatically colorful "Wheel House" where drinks and snacks and informality are the order of the day until

Northgate

far into the night. Then, there's the "Pub" and the "Captain's Lounge" for thirsting and hungry seafarers. Actually, at Coral Harbour, there are no less than 12 different areas for "wining and dining," including the outdoor grill where you'll enjoy some of the finest charcoal steaks and broiled lobsters you've ever tasted. And, to wake up that appetite before any meal, only steps from your door is the Club's beautiful Lagoon Swimming Pool and, of course, the sparkling beach itself.

The Club



For the Yachtsman and Sports Fisherman

...the facilities at Coral Harbour are without equal in the Bahamas. The channel entrance, the harbour and Flamingo Waterway have a depth of 9′ at mean low tide.

The harbour, itself, has a turning diameter of 1000′ and with the Waterway offers 30 acres of maneuvering space. Two docks, 260′ and 180′ long, of greenheart lumber imported from British Guiana, will provide dockage for yachts, and there are mooring pilings along an additional 1500′ of sheltered sea wall. At the Club dock complete utilities, stores, supplies and dining and shower facilities for crews are available.

Like to Shop?

...then you have a field-day awaiting you along Coral Harbour's quaint "Trafalgar Walk"—a row of the smartest shops in the Bahamas in which you can buy any or all the duty-free Empire materials, spirits, perfumes and clothing at remarkable savings.

To describe the decorative character and spirit with which William Pahlman and his associates have endowed every room in Coral Harbour as "inspired" is scarcely an overstatement. From the Continent, from India, from Scandinavia, from South America, from Scotland and other lands, Pahlman has drawn his decorative ingredients. And, as a result, the decor of Coral Harbour has been hailed as outstanding in every respect.

The amenities and facilities of the Club, provided primarily for its members, will be extended to non-members upon application, which may be directed to the club's secretary, or through a member.

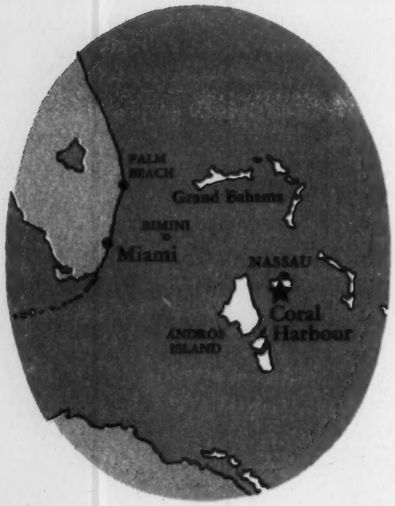
For those desiring
further information, inquiries
may be directed to

CORAL HARBOUR CLUB

P.O. BOX 1236 • NASSAU • BAHAMAS

Cable Address: CORALCLUB

131 Shoreland Building
Miami 32, Florida



CORAL HARBOUR

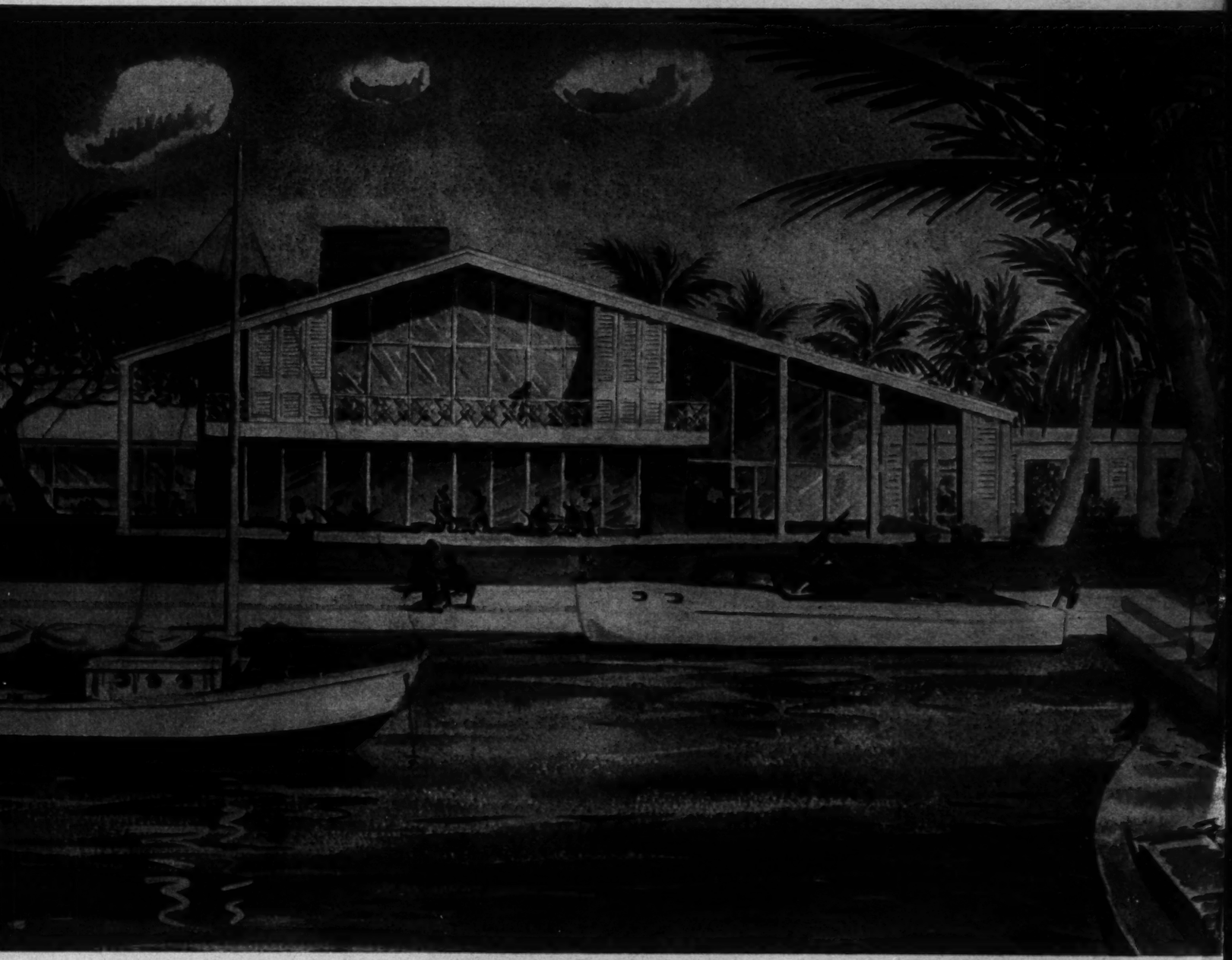
NEW PROVIDENCE ISLAND

NASSAU • BAHAMAS

NASSAU

and Resort Islands of the Bahamas

MAGAZINE OF LIFE AND TIMES IN THE ENCHANTED BAHAMAS



CORAL HARBOUR, THE BAHAMAS —Water Colour by Diana Pullenger

Vol. VIII, No. 3 1956 Price 3/6

Coral Harbour-Tropical Venice-Plans 1957 Opening

ON the beautiful, secluded south shore of New Providence Island, virtually undiscovered until recently, where only an occasional visitor walked the sands in solitude, and where native fishermen sailed their boats in sapphire waters, a new island paradise is being created.

Coral Harbour, an exclusive multi-million dollar resort, only a dozen miles from the City of Nassau, will be ready next winter to take its place as the newest rendezvous for sports fishermen, yachtsmen and those who seek an environment which combines the advantages of exclusiveness with a graceful expression of the delightful Bahamian way of life.

This tropical Venice includes a land-locked harbour, with the most modern and complete yachting facilities, lagoons, canals, islands, and several miles of beach and ocean frontage, where a limited number of residential waterfront lots will be available. A beautiful inn and a club will form the nucleus of the community.

This will be a delightfully informal structure of contemporary Bahamian architecture with luxurious accommodations. There will be several restaurants, bars and patios for entertainment and the finest recreational and dining facilities for captains and crews.

In addition, there will be a number of fine shops, terraces for sunning, a large oval-shaped swimming pool, tennis courts, putting green and other forms of recreation.

An 18-hole golf course, which will occupy some beautiful rolling land overlooking the lagoons and islands, is being planned. The Club house will be located beside a small harbour at the end of a lagoon so that golfers may go to the golf course in their boats.

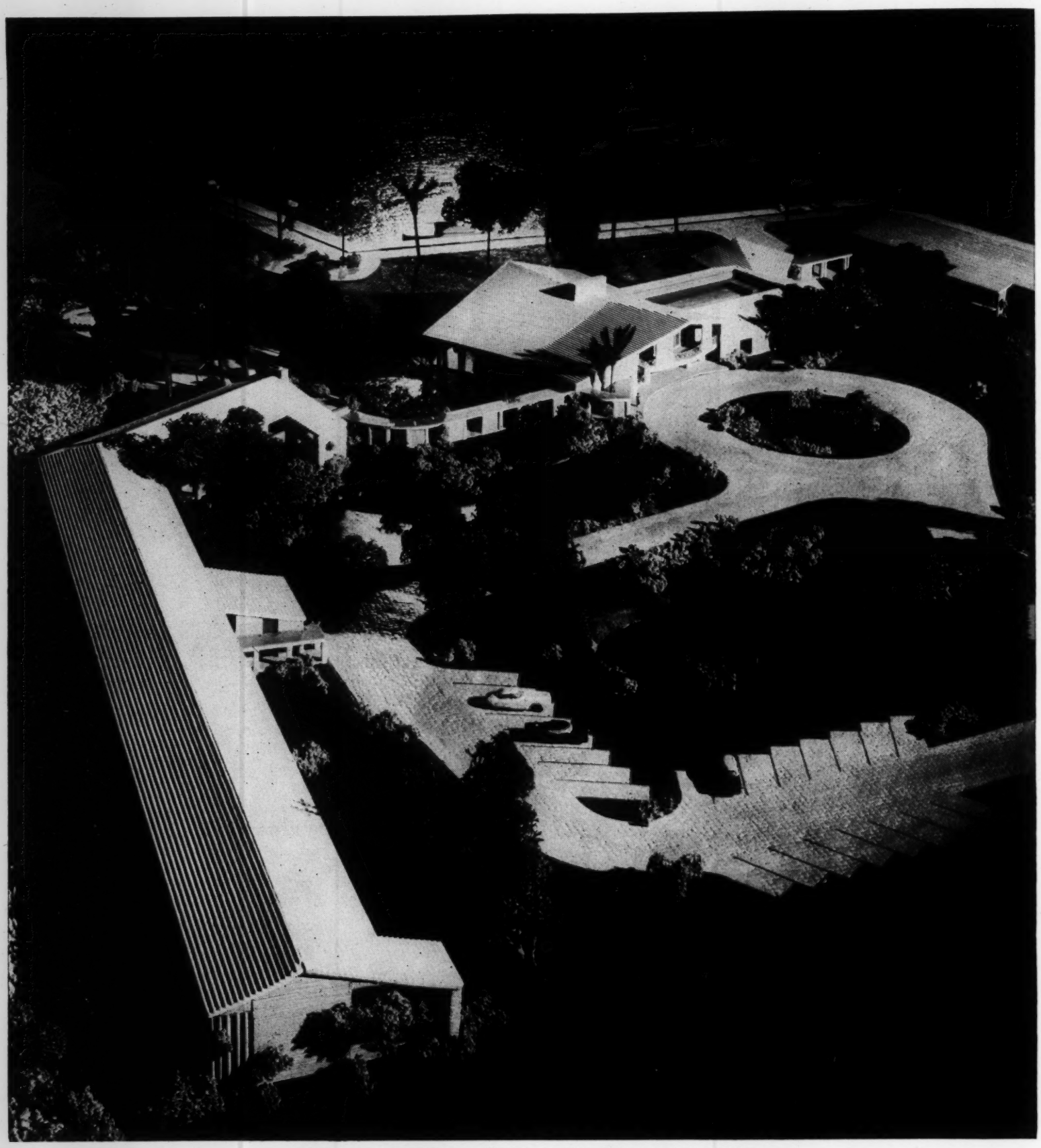
Present plans call for an expenditure of over $3,000,000 during the first phase of the project which will be completed by January, 1957, when the yachting and club centre opens.

Coral Harbour is being developed by the Lindsey Hopkins family, which includes Mrs. Leonora B. Hopkins, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Sara Hopkins Ludwig and Mr. Lindsey Hopkins, Jr., of Miami. Mr. Hopkins is Chairman of the Board of the Security Trust Company of Miami and a director of The Coca-Cola Company, Sperry-Rand and the American Hide & Leather Company. The Lindsey Hopkins Technical High School in Miami, one of the largest in the southeast, is named for his father.

Mr. Oscar F. Miller, well-known banker and businessman of Miami, who is associated with Mr. Hopkins, is President of the Carl G. Fisher Corporation, which is acting as general contractor for Coral Harbour.

The Fisher Corporation under the guiding genius of Carl G. Fisher, pioneered the development of Miami Beach when it was the favourite gathering spot for America's millionaires and influential families.

"For several years," Mr. Miller said, "we have sought an area in a foreign



AERIAL VIEW SHOWING PORTION OF HARBOUR IN BACKGROUND.

land where American capital could be invested safely and where the end product would result in a development such as we have planned and are constructing here. Economic studies by trained experts were made in a number of areas before deciding upon Nassau.

"We feel that our studies and surveys in Nassau, prior to our purchase of the land on the south shore, were perhaps the most exhaustive and comprehensive ever made of the island by a foreign investment group!

"Following the pattern laid down by Mr. Fisher when he started on Miami Beach, we have been quietly proceeding for over one year with our physical development. The harbour, ocean channel and the first canal have already been completed, and over 500,000 cubic yards of rock and sand have been dredged."

Coral Harbour is located in a virgin section that for decades has been a semi-isolated spot with all the tropical charm of the South Seas. Its miles of winding ocean frontage, with glistening white sand and enticing coves, occupies an area that has long been the scene of colourful beach-side fire dances. Its position on the south shore of New Providence Island assures perfect conditions for yachting and sailing during all seasons and an unexcelled year-round climate.

While Coral Harbour will provide its visitors and residents with the much sought after exclusiveness and "away from it all" atmosphere of a distant island, it will also be only a short distance

from the charms of old Nassau. Modern roads will enable Coral Harbour residents to reach the bongo beat of the calypso district and the quaint downtown shops in a matter of 20 minutes. Windsor Field, which will be one of the first island airports for commercial jet airliners, is now being readied for operation, and according to present plans will be in full swing early next winter. The field is 8 minutes from Coral Harbour, 20 minutes from Nassau.

The island chain of the Bahamas, with its more than 70,000 square miles of cruising area, the western fringes of which are separated from Florida by less than fifty miles, its magnificent seas, ideal climate and fascinating island destinations, offers unexcelled opportunities for pleasure cruising. Coral Harbour will here provide the finest facilities for yachts and yachtsmen. The harbour which will have a diameter of approximately 1000 feet and a mile long canal 360 feet wide contiguous to the harbour, will afford some thirty acres of manoeuvering room. The channel entrance, harbour, lagoons, and canals will have a depth of nine feet at mean low tide. Two docks, of greenheart lumber from British Guiana, which will provide dockage for fifty yachts, are now under construction and mooring pilings will be located every twenty feet along 1,500 additional feet of sea wall. The club dock will be 260 feet long, with complete utilities.

Roads and driveways leading to the club site will be a riot of tropical splendour by the time the first stage of development is completed. An attractive plaza is being built at the entrance to Coral Harbour and a sweeping palm-lined drive will carry visitors from the entrance to the club centre, 2½ miles away, with a panoramic view of snug woodlands and the seafront forming boundaries on one side or the other as the road bends.

THE ATTRACTIVE "cottage" which houses the development's electrical power plant was designed by Robert Little of Miami.—Lew Phillips.

The builders are creating an idyllic, 2,500-acre resort, only fifty-five minutes from Florida by air and about four hours from New York, which within the next decade will equal or surpass any similar undertaking in the Western Hemisphere. The new aircraft will considerably lessen the travelling time from England, Canada and the United States to the Bahamas.

Design of the building has been executed by Robert Fitch Smith, well-known Miami architect, Chairman of the Board of Design for Interama, the $200,000,000 international trade mart now under construction in Miami. William Pahlmann and Associates of New York will do the interior decoration.

Robert Little, of Miami, who designed the plaza and the extremely attractive "cottage" which houses the development's electrical power plant, has been

Continued on Page 39

A VIEW FROM THE HARBOUR SHOWING THE BEACH AND SWIMMING POOL.

Coral Harbour Resort

Near Nassau

Water colour by Diana Pullinger

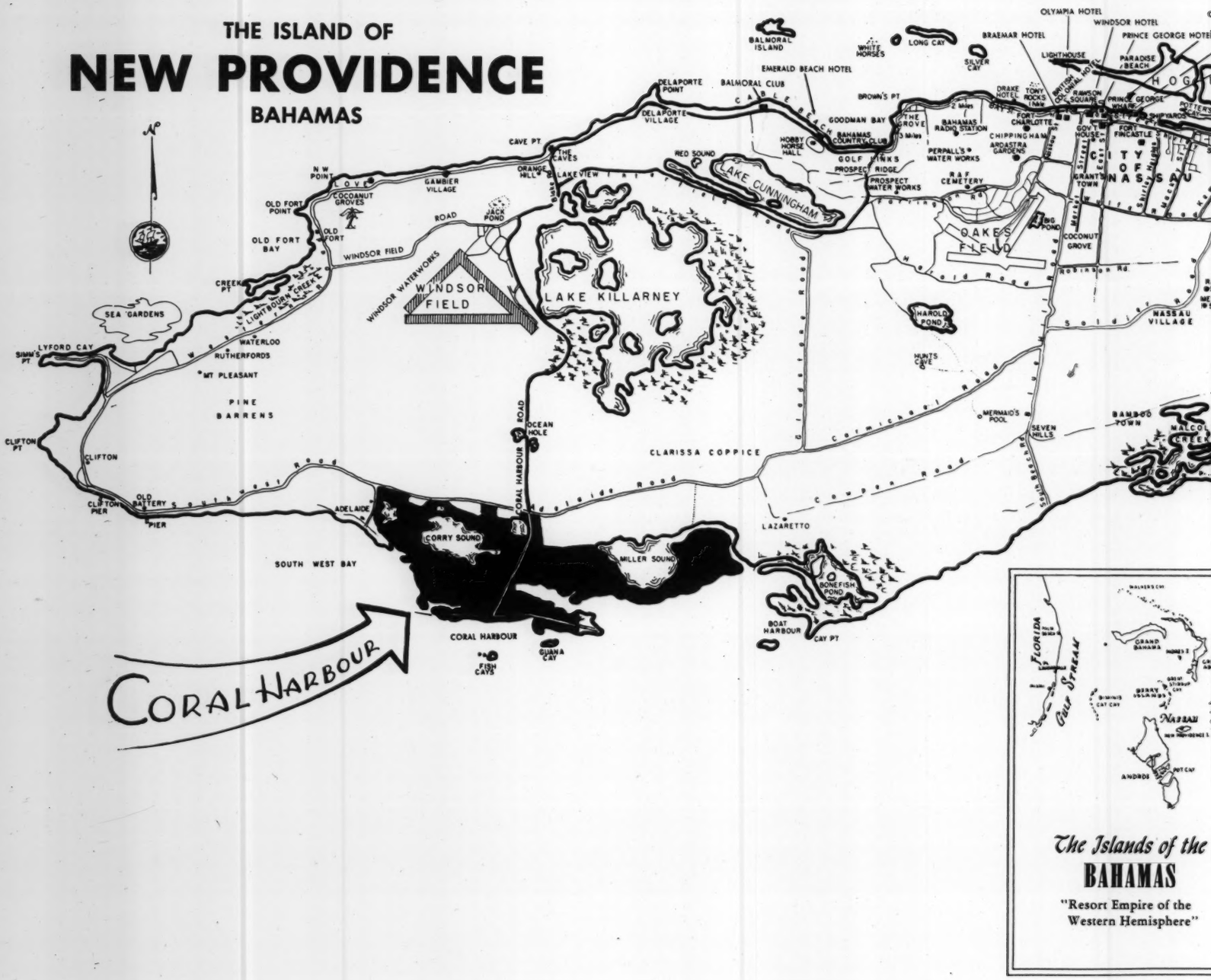
THIS ARTIST'S RENDERING illustrates Coral Harbour, exclusive multi-million dollar resort, which is now being constructed on the south shore of New Providence. First phase of the project, including a beautiful Inn and Club, will be completed in January, 1957.

Coral Harbour, only a dozen miles from the City of Nassau, will become the newest rendezvous for yachtsmen, sports fishermen and those who seek an environment which combines the advantages of exclusiveness with a graceful expression of the delightful Bahamian way of life.

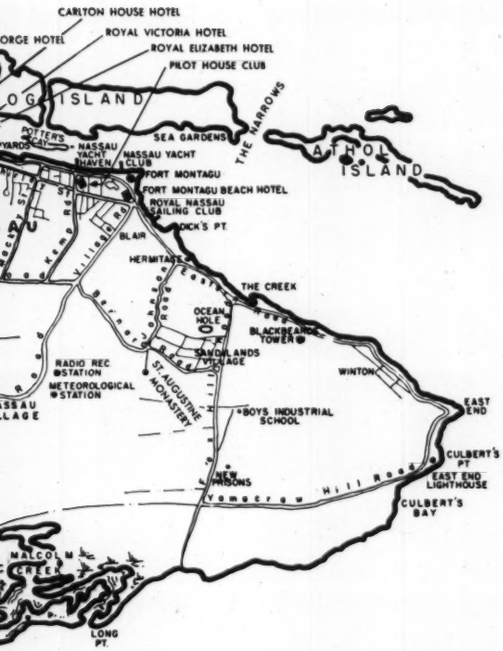
The resort includes a land-locked harbour, with complete yachting facilities, canals, islands, and several miles of beach frontage, where a limited number of residential waterfront lots will be available.

Coral Harbour Club will provide luxurious accommodations and will have several restaurants, bars and patios. There also will be a number of fine shops, sunning terraces, a large oval-shaped swimming pool, tennis courts, putting green and other forms of recreation. Surrounding the Inn and Club will be a resort community of perfection, with homes of charm basking in the Bahamian sun.

Coral Harbour is only fifty-five minutes from Florida by air and about four hours from New York, and the newest planes will considerably lessen the travelling time from Canada and England.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CORAL HARBOUR PROPERTIES IN NEW PROVIDENCE ISLAND. THE CITY OF NASSAU IS SHOWN AT TOP RIGHT, TW



GHT, TWELVE MILES DISTANT.

Coral Harbour Resort Colony

engaged as architect for several private houses to be built at Coral Harbour this year.

C. F. Wheeler, vice president of the Carl G. Fisher Corporation and president of C. F. Wheeler Builders, Inc., of Miami, one of the most successful building companies in Florida, is in charge of construction.

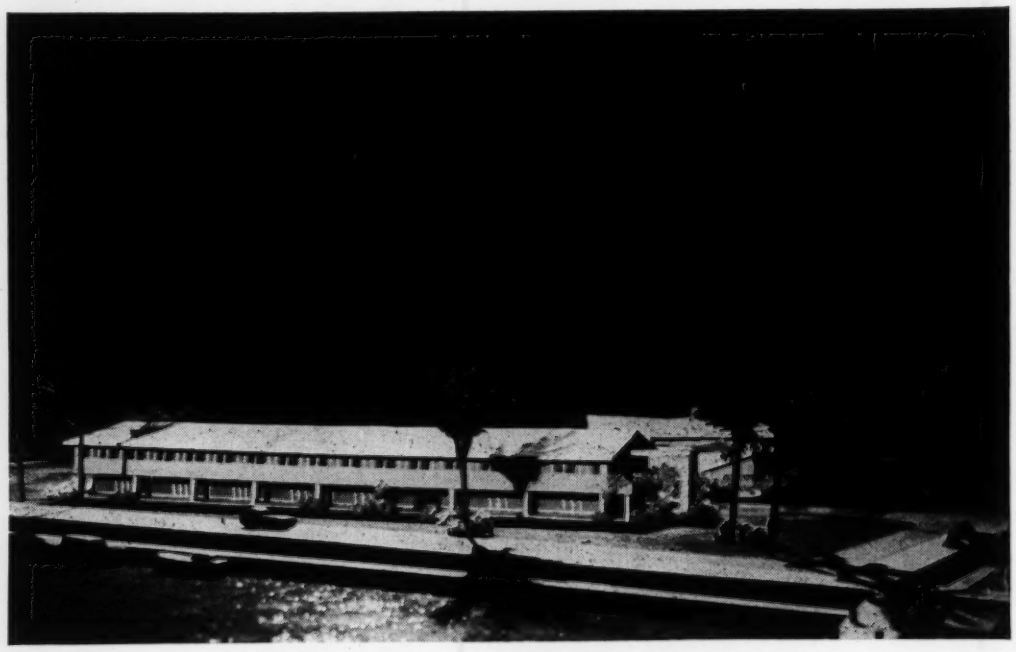
Some of the finest fishing in the Bahamas lies just outside Coral Harbour. Located but a few miles from the "deep" of the Tongue of the Ocean, the mighty marlin and the battling sailfish are but for the hunting and landing.

Other gamesters such as wahoo, kingfish and school tuna in season haunt the blue-green reef near the development. Bonefish grounds, where real piscatorial artists can get a thrill a minute from this fightingest of all fish, pound for pound, are not far away.

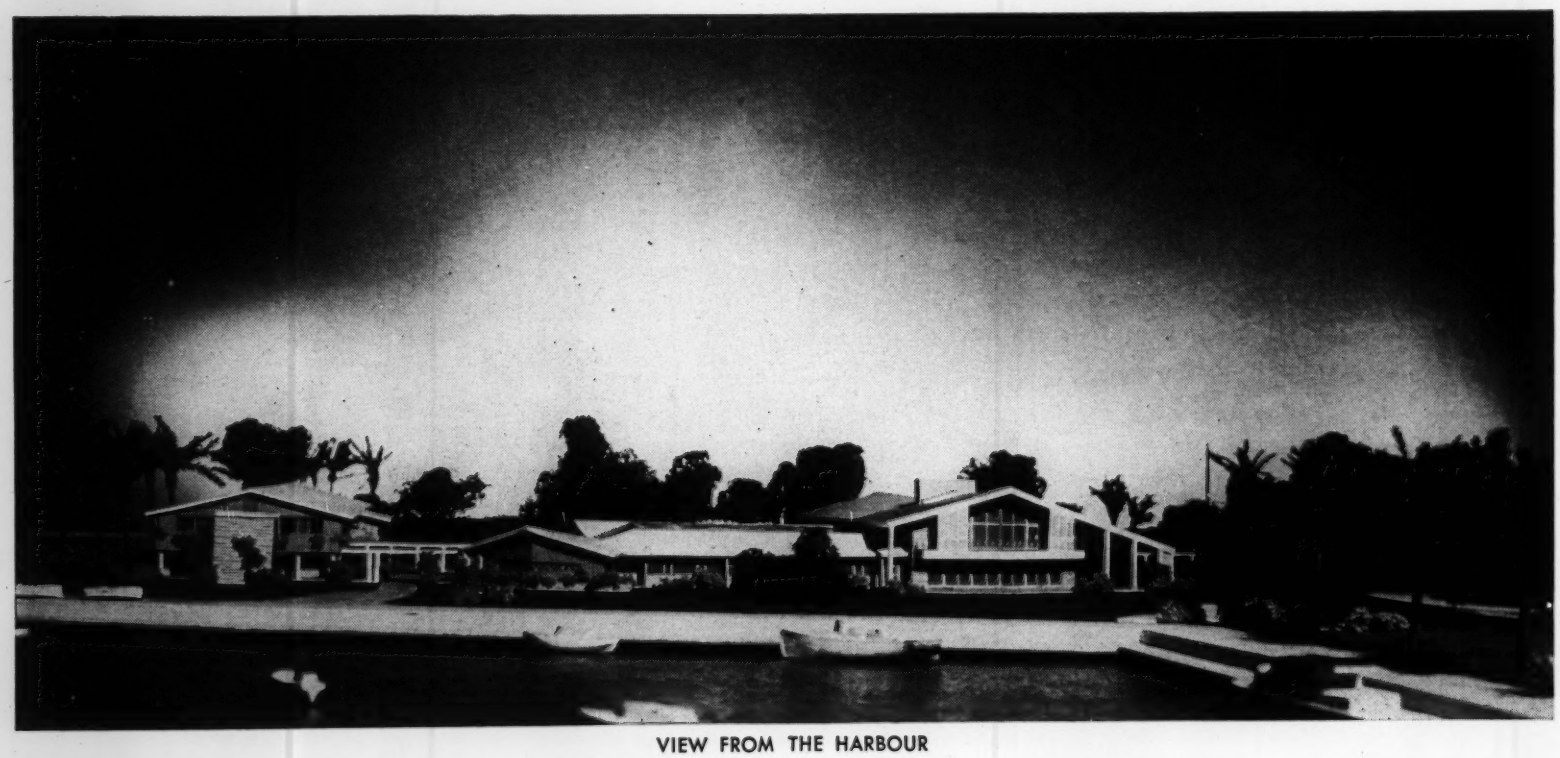
Resident charter boats and experienced guides will provide the facilities and know-how for both serious and casual fishermen, who will also find surf casting and shore fishing a rewarding way to combine salt air with sunshine and an abundance of sport.

Certain of the facilities are being set aside for the exclusive use of the Coral Harbour Yacht Club which will be operated on a membership basis such as is customary in leading clubs of this type. The members and their guests will enjoy

VIEW FROM THE LAGOON showing the sea to the north and the harbour to the west.



BEDROOM WING overlooking the beautiful lagoon.



VIEW FROM THE HARBOUR

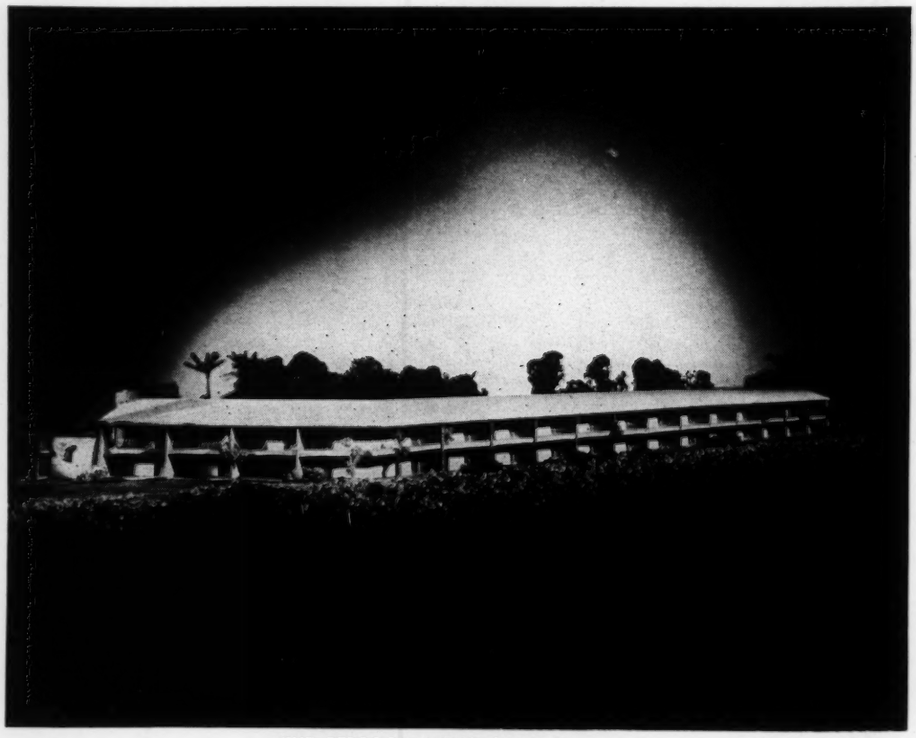
the ultimate in comfort, hospitality and recreation. The amenities and facilities of the Club will be extended on a limited basis to persons not members of the Club upon application, which may be made either through a member or through the Secretary of the Club.

Surrounding the Inn and Yacht Club will be a resort community of perfection, with homes of charm basking in the Bahamian sun, the sea and the southeast trade winds, while yachts move leisurely through palm-lined canals.

The first phase of the residential area, now nearing completion, will consist of approximately one hundred lots for homes situated on the sea and the canals with some interior sites adjoining the Club area.

All who have been associated with the planning and creation of Coral Harbour visualize it as bringing to reality the dream of a uniquely diverse and pleasant mode of living.

Coral Harbour will offer all that is best and finest of life in the leisurely Bahamas—magnificent warm beaches lying under a brilliant sun and blending with champagne waters—fine homes bestowing peace and contentment, cooling breezes, warm moonlight nights — the finest of fishing and other sports, complete yachting facilities for yachtsmen sailing multi-coloured seas and a luxurious inn and club with superb restaurants.



THE BEDROOM WING facing the sea.

Compliments of the

Coral Harbour Yacht Club

P. O. BOX 1236

NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE ISLAND
BAHAMAS

premiere

season . . .

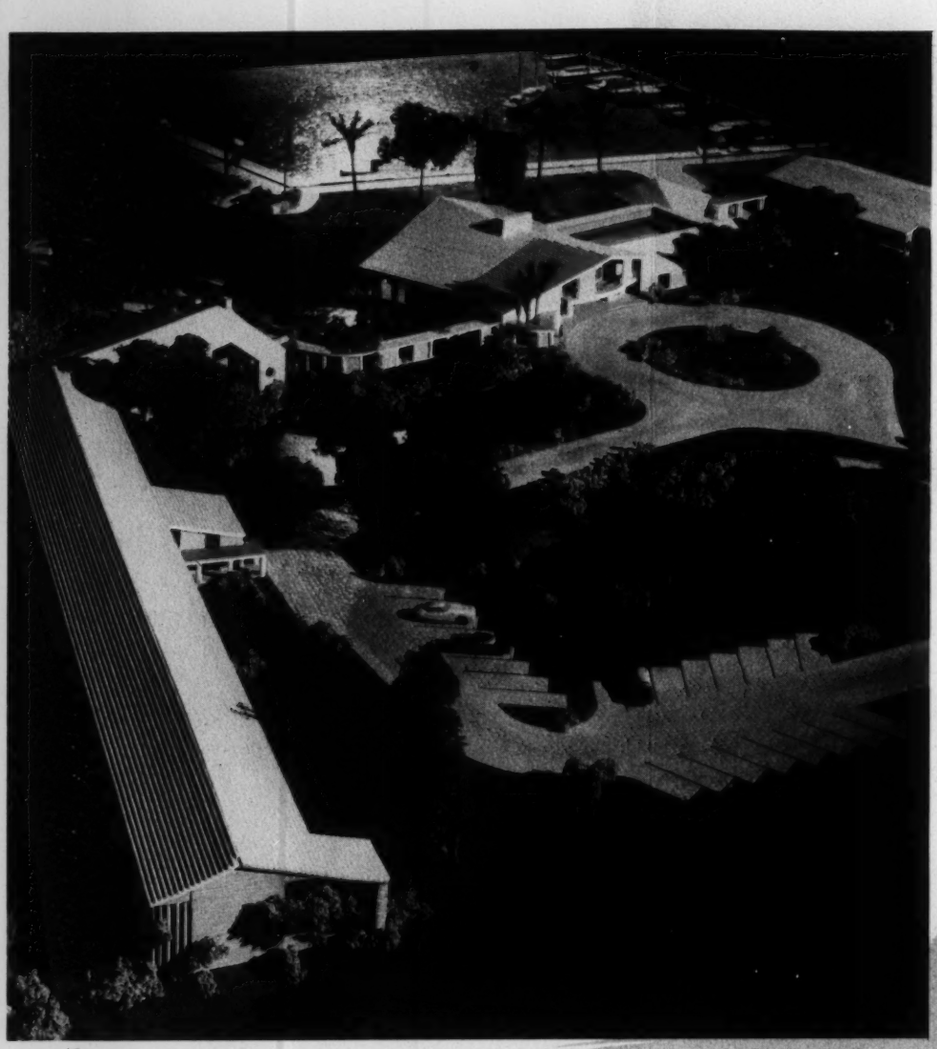
OPENING

DECEMBER 1956

Coral Harbour Club

NASSAU
BAHAMAS

TARIFF SCHEDULE

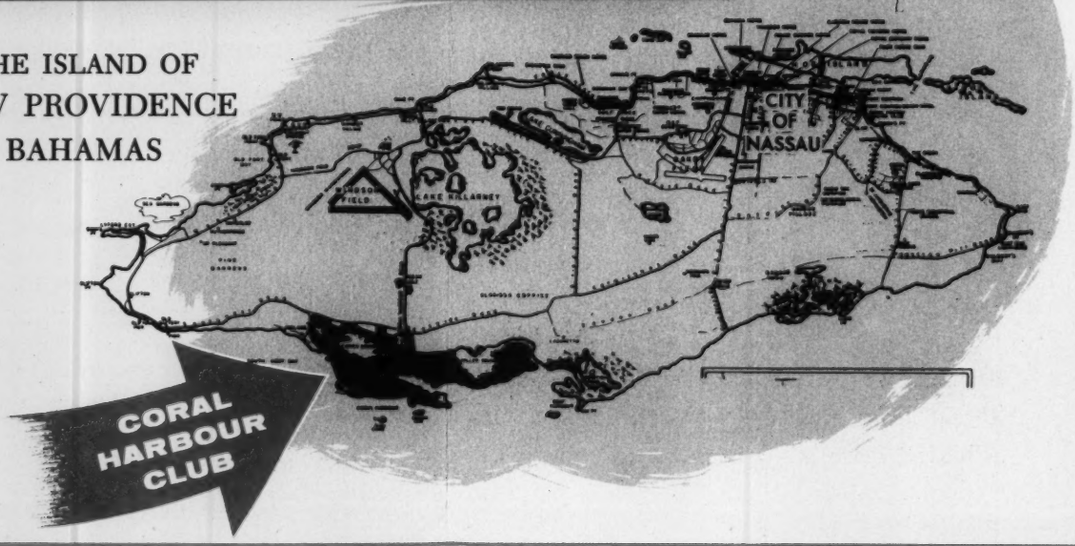


THE
BEAUTIFUL
NEW

CORAL HARBOUR CLUB

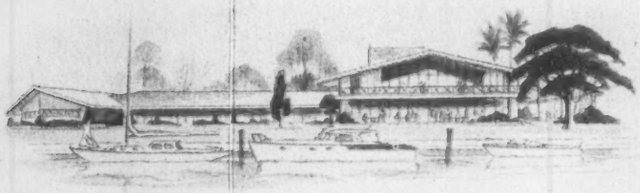
and
HARBOUR
on
NASSAU'S
SOUTH
SHORE

THE ISLAND OF
NEW PROVIDENCE
BAHAMAS



A TROPICAL EDEN ON THE SECLUDED SOUTH SHORE OF NEW PROVIDENCE ISLAND, A FEW MILES FROM NASSAU...

CORAL HARBOUR CLUB *is the brilliant climax of many years devoted to the creation of an entirely new and exclusive recreational community. Nowhere else will you find the promise of happiness so matched by the assurance of personal comfort!*



3 GRACIOUS AIR-CONDITIONED CLUB BUILDINGS OF CONTEMPORARY BAHAMIAN ARCHITECTURE

"Northgate" By the picturesque harbour and Flamingo Waterway

"Southgate" On the ocean, is comprised of spacious veranda suites all facing the emerald green waters of the Bahamas.

"The Club" The focal point of Coral Harbour Club's social and community life. Every room is an exciting experience in decor, dining, wining and entertainment.

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON and DINNER SERVED IN THE "PRINCE CHARLES ROOM" AND "THE WHEEL HOUSE." A LA CARTE SERVICE AT THE POOL. CHARCOAL SPECIALTIES AND BAHAMIAN DISHES FROM THE GRILL.

SUITES
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CLUB

Services
captains
and sho

CORAL HARBOUR CLUB

Nassau, Bahamas

RATE SCHEDULE

Winter Season 1956-1957

"Southgate"

(OCEAN FRONT ROOMS)

(DOUBLE OCCUPANCY – PER PERSON)

	Mod. American Plan	European Plan
ITES	$33.00	$25.00
LUXE SUITES	45.00	37.00

"Northgate"

(FACING FLAMINGO WATERWAY)

(DOUBLE OCCUPANCY – PER PERSON)

	Mod. American Plan	European Plan
OUBLE ROOM	$23.00	$15.00
RANDA SUITES	26.00	18.00
UB SUITES	28.00	20.00

Special tariff for children under 12 and for students during Christmas, Easter and School Holidays

ervices including dockage, anchorage, fuel, commissary, etc. are available. For aptains, crews and guides, Coral Harbour also provides special restaurants and bar nd shower facilities.

RESERVATIONS BY
APPLICATION ONLY . . .

Please
direct
inquiries
to

Frank McHugh
Managing Director
CORAL HARBOUR CLUB
P.O. Box 1236
Nassau, Bahamas

or
to

131 Shoreland Building
Miami 32, Florida

IT IS ADVISABLE
TO USE AIRMAIL
on all
correspondence

CABLE ADDRESS:
"CORAL CLUB"

Holloway, Hubert

July 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Holloway:

Thank you for your letter of June 18th.

I regret that it was not possible for us to meet again before I left on vacation, but I am sure that you realize that the last few weeks of a season are apt to be extremely busy.

I am sorry that the people here did not see the virtues of your program, and I wish that there were something more I could do to help you achieve your objective.

Since I no longer have anything to do with program matters other than my own, I fear there is nothing more I could do.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Hubert Holloway
308 Constitution Avenue N.E.
Washington, D.C.

fc

Hubert Holloway

308 Constitution Ave NE
Washington, D.C.

June 18, 1956.

Dear Mr.Murrow:-

Having been somewhat confused in my efforts to interest CBS in my radio and/or TV talents, I was very much gratified when I received your letter expressing interest. Specifically, you asked what progress I had made.

I showed your letter to your brother and again thanked him for sending me to you over a year ago.

I expressed my thanks to you in a wire and asked if I might see you again, as you had told me to come back. However, when I called your secretary she was not sure whether you could see me again.

before you went on vacation R.H.

My hopes were raised high when you first turned me over to Irving Gitlin. These hopes were again raised after the project had been given a review. In fact, the interest shown by CBS a year ago was a factor in our returning East.

Herbert Hoover wrote to CBS in my behalf. Mr.Paley wrote Louis Johnson that he (Mr Paley) would review the project. Leo DeOrsey, an old friend for many years, sent me to Mr.Hayes

Drawing on more than thirty years experience as a Washington newspaperman and public relations consultant, I believe firmly that my project will make friends for CBS. In fact, I even believe that it would help, through its objective approach and humor, soften some spots that are getting harder in Congressional-CBS network relations.

Clarence Brown, George Bender and others wrote very strong letters in my behalf to Irving Gitlin. However, I made no effort to get help from others than those who knew my program and Ohio reaction.

I have felt that I never had an opportunity to present fully audience reaction to my talents. And I feel that public acceptance is the key. At least, it was in the field of humor in bygone days.

Zegfield was not so sure about Will Rogers, so he let the audience decide. Lew Docstader was not so sure about Al Jolson, so he let the audience decide. Radio and TV will never develop good humor until it is willing, when in doubt, to take public acceptance.

And my fan mail in Cincinnati, much from people who said they had never before written fan mail, and much from business men who are not noted for writing fan mail is, at least, most unusual.

I know that you are a very busy man. But I know your deep and abiding interest in furthering all that is good for radio and TV. And I know from your good brother, the Murrow creed for giving a lift where it is deserved.

It is in that spirit that I bother you again.

Cordially

Hubert Holloway

Hubert Holloway

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York. N.Y.

Holloway, Hubert

RECEIVED

1956 MAY 24 PM 6:16

C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU035 PD

WASHINGTON DC MAY 24 300PME

EDWARD R MORROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER WOULD APPRECIATE FURTHER

DISCUSSION WILL COME TO NEW YORK AT YOUR CONVENIENCE

REGARDS

HUBERT HOLLOWAY

no 439P..

Holloway, Hubert

May 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Holloway:

I am wondering whether your radio plans have progressed since last we talked.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hubert Holloway
308 Constitution Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

rh

Hubert Holloway

308 Constitution Ave NE
Washington, D.C.

November 29, 1955.

Dear Mr.Murrow:-

In sending this letter to your home, I am rising to one of Washington's points of personal privilege. You will recall me from coming to to see you, several months ago, with a letter from your good brother Lacey.

At the time, you turned me over to Irving Gitlin and suggested that I contact you further if things did not work out.

When I first saw Mr Gitlin, and after he had looked over some material, letters, and had me read a script, he remarked "we've been looking for this a long time, we need it." Two weeks later, he told me by telephone in Cincinnati that he liked the project very much.

The project lagged into September without a decision, although reports in the meantime were most encouraging. Subsequently, Leo D'Orsey, who has been a friend of many years, arranged for me to see the President of CBS Radio.

About a month ago the project was turned down.

The disappointment to me was the fact that at no time was I given an opportunity to fully explore listener interest, which developed in over four years in Cincinnati.

When something is on the air that many listeners find comparable to Will Rogers, as they did in the case of my project, I feel it deserves more than passing thought. I hasten to say that we may never have another Will Rogers. Likewise, we may never have another Lincoln, so we must take the Eisenhowers and the Trumans, always hoping that another Lincoln will come along.

Sol Taishoff, who knows my project of humor and common sense, and has given it much space in Broadcasting, believes that I have "something new and different."

He points out, however, that there is no precedent for my style and technique and this makes it hard to sell.

Louis A Johnson, former Secretary of Defense, who has known me for many years and the success of my program in Cincinnati, called it to the attention of Mr. Paley. The Mayor of Cincinnati, and important members of Congress from Ohio, who knew the public acceptance of my program also wrote Mr. Gitlin.

Recently I had a chat with Dean Roscoe Barrow, University of Cincinnati Law School, who is heading up an FCC study of network radio and TV.

The question was raised as to how much listener interest is weighed against the judgment of tapes.

I have been told that Florenz Ziegfeld's staff was pretty unanimous that Will Rogers would never go in the Follies. But somehow the people liked him and the rest is history.

Only my strong conviction and experience in the belief that people want a lighter viewpoint of the times and foibles of mankind; Sol Taishoff's strong feeling that it is good radio and TV, and the unusual mail that I have had from listeners, cause me to keep my quest in radio and TV.

I also feel strongly that listener interest, when proven, should count more heavily in weighing any new offering.

If there is any further "lift" you can give my project, I should be most grateful as I am for the help you have already given me. You have become an epitome of realism in the difficult field of radio and TV and it is good.

Herbert Hoover is another who will willingly speak a word in behalf as the opportunity permits, and has so advised me. Recently I had a note from him expressing the hope that I would soon be back on the air.

Good wishes to you.

Cordially

Hubert Holloway

Hubert Holloway

Hollywood, Daniel

November 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Hollywood:

Thank you for your letter of October 21st.

It is most kind of you to offer to leave tickets for me at the box office for TEVYA AND HIS DAUGHTERS. Unfortunately, my present schedule makes it impossible for me to get to the theatre at all.

Again, my thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Daniel Hollywood
Daniel Hollywood Associates
101 West 55th Street
New York 19, New York

mcc

DANIEL HOLLYWOOD ASSOCIATES

Writers Management

101 WEST 55TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
COLUMBUS 5-8640
EVENINGS . . . CIRCLE 7-6300

October 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very pleased to announce that I am now representing Banner Productions, a legitimate theatre producing organization. At the moment they are presenting "TEVYA AND HIS DAUGHTERS" (based on the stories of Sholom Aleichem) currently appearing at the Carnegie Hall Playhouse.

The program consists of three separate stories and I feel certain that if you see them you will agree that one or all of them would make for distinguished television programming.

You will also be interested to know that within the next few days Columbia Records is releasing an album of the production.

However, seeing is believing and, herewith, I extend to you a most cordial invitation to see "TEVYA AND HIS DAUGHTERS" at your convenience. If you will let me know what evening is best for you I will see to it that tickets are left at the box office for you. I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Most cordially yours,

Daniel Hollywood

Daniel Hollywood

DH:ek

Holman, Eugene

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY)
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

EUGENE HOLMAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

December 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Page and I were sorry that you were unable to join us for luncheon on December 13th. As you know, William E. Griffith, Radio Free Europe's political advisor in Munich, led a special discussion on the recent uprisings in Poland and Hungary.

In his analysis, Mr. Griffith told how the Communists have been losing control and prestige as a result of their savagery in Hungary, and how the hard-won demands of the Polish people have meant another step toward freedom for these enslaved peoples. Mr. Griffith also countered the Communist lies that Radio Free Europe instigated the Hungarian revolt; by making such a charge, the Communists hoped to divert attention from their bestial deeds. Mr. Griffith noted that the Hungarians are still fighting for their rights -- a tribute to their valor and positive indication of their desperate conditions.

We feel sure that all who were present at the luncheon would agree that the work of Crusade for Freedom is now more important than ever. The Communist line is weakening, and it is clear now that if the captive peoples are to act wisely they must have the truth before them.

At the luncheon, we requested all ideas and suggestions on the best methods of telling the story of Crusade for Freedom and Radio Free Europe to the American people. Since the Crusade files are bulging with story and program material, we also requested the names of persons who may be contacted for advice and help in using this material.

John M. Patterson, the Crusade's Executive Vice President, will be glad to have your comments and to answer your requests for information or materials about our work.

We will greatly appreciate any help you can give us.

Sincerely,

Eugene Holman

Holmes, Jas E.

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Many thanks for your letter of May 21st and your kind comments on our SEE IT NOW series on Africa.

Much as I would like to be of assistance to you in your project, I have long since had to make it a practice not to engage in activities involving legislation of any kind.

I feel it unfair to use my monopolized position on radio and television to present a particular point of view when there are others who may be opposed to my views but do not enjoy the same opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James E. Holmes,
Executive Secretary
Universal African Nationalist Movement
102 West 116th Street
New York 26, New York

fc

UNIVERSAL AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

INCORPORATED

102 WEST 116th STREET
NEW YORK 26, N. Y.

Phone UNiversity 4-9830

Executive Officers

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REV. CHARLES P. GREEN, 1st Vice Pres.
THEODORE MARTIN, 2nd Vice Pres.
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REV. SYD ST. JAMES, 5th Vice Pres.
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D. L. PENDER
SAMUEL BOWDEN
HATTIE CAMPBELL

May 21, 1956

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Journalist
W.C.B.S. (SEE IT NOW)
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of President Gibbons,myself and the members of this organization,I would like to take this opportunity to express a few grateful words in regard to your splendid SEE IT NOW series on "Developing Africa".

I believe sir,you have succeeded in creating profound concern as well as heartfelt appreciation in Americans fortunate to have witnessed your depicture of the great struggle of Africa to free herself of colonialism.Your revelation,Mr. Murrow,will serve I believe,the humane purpose of arousing America to what must inevitably be done in order for her to obtain decisive victory over communism.

As you are aware,our organization has effected through Sen.Langer (R-N.D.) the introduction of a measure to integrate voluntarily in Liberia W.Africa all American black folks,whose wish it is to do so. This measure,in the form of Bill S.276,is now residing in the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It was introduced in Congress in 1949 and has been reintroduced in every succeeding session since that time.

A petition of 2,000,000 signees is on record in Washington as proof of our desire for the passage of this legislation.

After witnessing your series,I thought it a good idea to write to you with the hope of enlisting your influence in aiding us to pass S.276.

Heretofore,it has been extremely difficult for us to get our matter before the American people. Only recently have we received mention by the press,when a letter from our President to the Richmond News Leader,Richmond,Va. appeared on the editorial page. Thereafter,we heard from numerous prominent folk (black and white) who expressed amazement to learn that we existed.Nonetheless,these fine Americans have by far wrought miracles,in the way of moral support and a good measure of pub-licity.

Mr

(OVER)

Mr. R.H.Williams,former Army Major of Counter-Intelligence and Editor and Publisher of WILLIAMS INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY-Santa Ana,California, unselfishly devoted approximately the entirety of his May issue to ou this cause. But will all this,great as it is-be sufficient publicity to overide the diabolical forces that oppose us?

How can there ever be harmonious association between black and white people in this country when communist conspirators are permitted to use our people unconsciously to spearhead a revolution. For the sake of God the Creator,let them see and know the truth;that the only last -ing solution to our problem is in integration but with our own in Africa,from whence we came.

We would appreciate a reply.

I am

Respectfully yours,

James E. Holmes

James E. Holmes
Executive Secretary.

P.S. Am enclosing some literature which we are distrbuting and trust that this material will furnish you some information relative to S.276 and the aims of our organization.JEH

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THE NEWS LEADER FORUM:

Head of Liberian Movement Offers Emigration Plan

Editor: The News Leader:

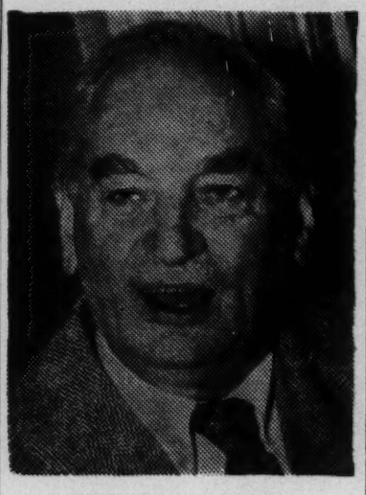
At the suggestion of one of your readers in Maidens, Va., I am writing to present to the U. S. Public our plan of voluntary emigration to and permanent settlement of U. S. people of color in Liberia, West Africa, all those who wish to do so. I wish to mention too, that Colonel Ernest S. Cox, of Richmond, Va., our good and long friend, has for the past 25 years supported our cause and is helping us now in every possible way.

This matter is in connection with Senate Bill S. 276, pending in the U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, designed to aid persons in the United States desirous of migrating to Liberia for permanent settlement, introduced in the Senate in 1949 and reintroduced into each succeeding senatorial session up to the present one, by the Hon. William Langer, U. S. Senator, in behalf of the Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc.

The Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc., is a U. S. corporation, incorporated in the State of New York in 1946. The organization's purpose is to seek the friendly aid and co-operation of people in the furtherance of its aims to assist in whatever legitimate way it can in promotin Liberia and Africa, economic and social betterment for African people; benefits for African people living in other countries and humanity as a whole.

Our immediate plan is to organize our people here to go to Liberia to live and put to use their acquired knowledge in the fields of agriculture, education, health, housing, business, industry, community services and general welfare.

During my visit of six months in Liberia in 1947 I learned much about that country. Apart from us being the same racial stock, Liberians are friendly and want us to come over and integrate with them in the present and future growth of the republic, help them and ourselves in the total economic development of the country, a nation of our own. Beyond any doubts, Liberia is destined to become a great trade center between West Africa, the United States and the Caribbean.



SENATOR LANGER

Our recent survey of prospective settlers to Liberia shows a number of people running into the hundreds of thousands of families and millions of skilled and semi-skilled persons who want to live in Liberia; who do not have the necessary means to go there, but who would gladly embrace such an opportunity with the assured backing of a substantial agency like the United States government to tide them over for a given time until said settlers could go on their own.

Bill S. 276 is to provide such assistance when Congress approves it.

Liberia was established by the American white people under the leadership of the illustrious President James Monroe to provide a national home for United States black people in the land of their forebears. Our desire to go there to live is a natural sequence of the policy laid down by the people and United States government. The bill which is now under consideration in the Committee on Foreign Relations is simply a measure which proposes to carry through with the precedent set by the founding fathers, Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and Abraham Lincoln, who knew long ago, and as we know now, that the solution to our problems lies in integration with our own people in Liberia and separation into a nation of our own in Africa. We would be very glad for the United States public to know about this matter and help us to convince the United States Congress of the need of its authorization of the bill and an appropriation to carry it out.

With kindest regards and thanks to you, I am

Most respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN GIBBONS,
President,
Universal African Nationalist Movement.
New York City.

Urges the Re Of School L

I understand . Stanley is receiv these days urgi special session of and to recomme ate repeal of ou compulsory atter so prevent pare forced (as they w Delaware) to sen to mixed schools

Not long ago reported that off of Norfolk were schools. Obvious will of the peopl should these so atives of the p way, self-respecti ents would be fc "compulsory atte

TO OUR READE

The News Leader on subjects of genera must carry, on public of the responsible a address must be provi Pen names no longer where questions of pr involved or under oth stances. Preference letters under 200 wo

send their helple the horrors of system.

Such mixed s being forced upo ents of Washin which three or frightened whit forced into dail several hundred Negro faculties. were ordered by who wished them amples of model

When distracte appealed to a

The above Langer bill, S-276, was referred to on July 15, 1955, by Raymond B. Pinchbeck, Dean of the University of Richmond, in his News Commentary over radio station WRNL. Dean Pinchbeck considered this bill as a revival of an ideal that can be traced back to the illustrious founders of Liberia and stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People regard this Langer bill as a particularly offensive measure and officially oppose it, asking that it be killed.

Senator Langer's bill which would aid Negroes who desire to settle in Liberia has the full support of other Negro Nationalist organizations such as the **Universal Negro Improvement Association** founded by the late Marcus Garvey and the **Peace Movement of Ethiopia.** The latter organization, some time ago, submitted a Petition to the Congress signed by more than 2,000,000 Negroes asking federal aid for those who wish to migrate to Liberia.

Distributed by EARNEST SEVIER COX, Post Office Box 116, Richmond, Virginia

Price, postage prepaid, 10 copies for 20 cents. Larger quantities at much lower prices.

THINK

*** BY - UNIVERSAL AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, INC. HQ. ***

102 W.116 St. 3rd. Fl.,
New York (26) N.Y.
UN.4-9830

April 9,1956

"He who thinks
Cannot be fooled"

****

One Of Many

She entered the office slowly. I arose and gave her my seat. She sat down wearily,with an air of motherly concern and charm about her...this middle aged African-American mom in quest of hope. She greeted us quietly,then turned to Pres. Gibbons," I just came to hear something good,Mr. Gibbons... something that might help to keep me alive" She said," I just don't know what I'd do, if something wasn't being done. What about our bill?

Mr. Gibbons Replied-

Since 1949 members of this organization have consistently asked Congress for aid to go to live in Liberia,West Africa,in the form of bill S.276.

We're waiting on Congress to act.

****

Liberia was established to provide a country for African-Americans,those who wish to make it their home.

****

Mother Africa

I hear Mother Africa calling
Me,above a vast tumultous
Sea,she's calling me home.
So lost was I before-but
Found-then I did wonder...
Her voice does re-sound
Like thunder. Too deaf was I
Before,but now,I hear and
I can see-in dreams-her aged
Form in disarray,behind a
Plow. Mother Africa is seek-
Ing me...she wants me home.
Look there! You there!
See? Yon she stands!
With arms outstretched...
Pleading with her wander-
Ing brood in way off foreign
Lands.
Look there! You there!
Still there,she stands.

By-James E. Holmes

****

Kindly write to the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations-
Request action on S.276.

****

The first migration of American blacks to Africa,resulted in independent Liberia. Those people own Liberia. We who did not go with them,what do we own?

Voluntary Contributions helps Universal African Nationalist Movement,Inc.,Carry On It's Work.

Ben Gibbons-President

James E. Holmes-Acting Sec'y

NO.2

THINK

He Who Thinks Cannot Be Fooled

*** By - UNIVERSAL AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, INC. HQ. ***

102 W.116th.Street 3rd.Floor,New York 26,N.Y. Phone-UN.4-9830

One God-One Aim-One Destiny

April 23,1956

The following letter appeared in the December issue of The Defender's News and Views,Richmond,Va.

Ben Gibbons,Pres.of above Movement wrote as follows:

"I am respectfully writing to you to ask you to allow space in your paper for the conveyance to the American people our plan of Free Choice Migration to and permanent settlement in Liberia,W.Africa,of African-Americans,who may be inclined to accept.

"Our plan is contained in Senate Bill S.276,introduced in the U.S.Senate by Sen.Langer(R-N.D.)and which is requesting the U.S.Congress to authorize our going to Liberia and paying the cost of our rehabilitation there. The U.S.Foreign Relations Committee is considering this bill."The Universal African Nationalist Movement,Inc. sent me to Liberia in'47 to ask the permission of that government for immigrants permanent settlement.With definite provisions,Liberia has granted the request.In'49,after previous consultations with U.S.Officials,into the merits of our plan,the proposal of U.S.aid and cooperation was presented in the Senate by Sen.Langer.

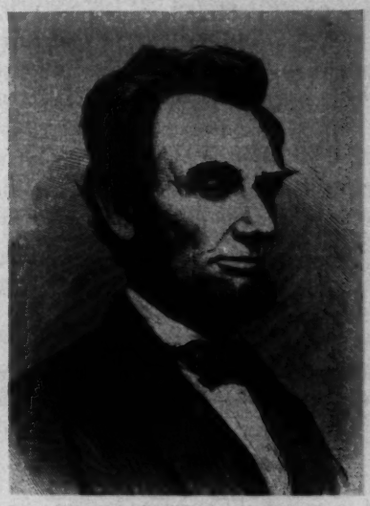
"Judge Bushrod Washington,nephew of Pres.Geo.Washington,Henry Clay,Frances Scott Key and many other prominent Americans organized the American Colonization Society in 1816 for the return of American black folks to their ancestor's land,Africa.What we are asking our government to do for us now,through S.276,is no more than what were the original conceptions of of and declarations by the founders of the United States of America.

"Pres.Jefferson knew that the return of the blacks somewhere offered on the whole the best permanent solution of their problem.Pres.Jefferson's firm conviction was emancipation without amalgamation of the races.He was mindful of the commercial advantages of a nation of their own. Mr. Jefferson's feeling for humanity constrained him to the action. These Americans,he felt,migrating from a country with useful skills, might infuse them among their own people."The efforts of Pres.Jefferson,Madison and other U.S.leaders in returning U.S.born Africans to the land of their Forefathers were carried through by Pres.James Monroe,which succeeded in the establishment of Liberia."Pres.Lincoln also was an ardent advocator of this cause.He declared at State House,Springfield,Ill.,in 1852 in reference to the Pharoah's land which was cursed with plagues for striving to retain a captive people who had already served them more than 400 years that:'May like disaster never befall us'.If as friends of colonization hope,the present and the coming generations of our countrymen shall by all means succeed in freeing our land from the dangerous presence of slavery and at the same time in restoring a captive people to their long lost Fatherland with bright prospect for the future,and this too,so gradually that neither races nor individuals shall have suffered by the change,it will indeed be a glorious consumation"

We inject here these remarks,spoken by the Founding Fathers of this country,which will prove to our friends and fellowmen that our bill S.276 is a just cause."

Ben Gibbons-President
James E.Holmes-Acting Secretary

Contributions Help Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc.,Carry On It's Work



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

On The Question Of

NEGRO COLONIZATION

And

ACTS OF THE CONGRESS AUTHORIZING HIM TO INSTITUTE HIS NEGRO COLONIZATION PROGRAM

The data below is of special interest in relation to Senate Bill "S.276" introduced by Senator William Langer: A BILL to provide aid to persons in the United States desirous of migrating to the Republic of Liberia. In 1954 the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations granted a hearing to this bill. The subcommittee which held the hearing favorably reported the bill. The full Committee did not vote on it. It was re-introduced and now awaits a hearing, 1956.

The acts of Congress may be found in Statutes at Large (Little Brown and Company). President Lincoln's instruction to Secretary Stanton may be found in "A Compilation of the MESSAGES AND PAPERS of the PRESIDENTS, 1789-1897", Volume VI, p. 232.

Universal African Nationalist Movement, In
102 W. 116th St. 3rd Fl.
New York 26, N. Y.
UN 4-9830

Distributed by
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Post Office Box 116
Richmond 1, Virginia

Price (postage paid) 10 copies for 25 cents
50 copies for 45 cents
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MEMORIAL ADDRESS ON HENRY CLAY (1852)

Mr. Lincoln referred to Mr. Clay's sustained effort in support of the cause of Negro colonization and said that if the Negro should be restored to his fatherland none other of Mr. Clay's labors "will have been more valuable to his country and his kind."

DEBATES WITH DOUGLAS

October 16th, 1854—Lincoln favored a program that would gradually free the slaves and gradually colonize them.

June 26th, 1857—Lincoln said that separation of the races "if effected at all, must be effected by colonization . . . The enterprise is a difficult one: but 'where there is a will there is a way', and what colonization needs most is a hearty will."

September 18th, 1858—Lincoln said that there was a physical difference between the white and black races that he believed would forbid the two races living together peacefully.

FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

He referred to an act of Congress providing for the liberation of slaves belonging to persons in arms against the Government and to the possibility of certain States liberating their slaves, and recommended that Congress take steps to colonize them.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In approving the act President Lincoln announced to the Congress that he was gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization were both recognized and practically applied in the provisions of the act.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Includes, "And that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent . . . will be continued."

SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Lincoln said, "Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view of such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress."

ACTS OF CONGRESS IN RELATION TO NEGRO COLONIZATION

AN ACT freeing the slaves in the District of Columbia (Approved, April 16, 1862).

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent, now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine:

Provided, the expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each emigrant.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts Prohibiting the Slave Trade." (Approved, June 16, 1862)

The President was authorized to select agents on the coast of Africa and deliver to them recaptured Africans. He selected the American Colonization Society as his agent, that organization having colonized Liberia. And when withdrawing from political control of that country had reserved important areas for future settlement. Congress, by joint resolution February 23, 1865, sought to adjust and settle the accounts of the American Colonization Society "for support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, under contracts made for that purpose under the authority of the act of Congress approved, June 16, 1862."

SEC. 2. The President was authorized to issue instructions to the commanders of armed vessels of the United States to so deliver recaptured Africans to his agents on the coast of Africa.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take immediate measures in his descretion in accordance with existing law, and with the provisions of the first section of this act, for removing to the coast of Africa, and there providing with food, shelter, and clothing for a term not exceeding one year from the date of landing in Africa the captured Africans recently landed in the southern district of Florida, and that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

AN ACT freeing slaves used by the enemy for military purposes. (Approved, July 11, 1862)

SEC. 12 *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

President Lincoln set up a Bureau of Emigration in the Department of the Interior. At one time he had believed that certain Latin American nations would take our Negroes as colonists. He said that Central America was only one-fourth the distance to Liberia. In his Second Annual Message he stated that many Negroes had volunteered for colonization but that Latin American nations would not agree to such a venture. The great Civil War was on and a movement to Liberia under protection of the armed vessels of the United States would have added to the burdens being borne by the Federal Government. The President did, however, obtain an island off the coast of San Domingo and planted a small colony there. The emigrants complained that a certain worm was eating their feet and asked to be returned to the United States. Below, is the letter of instruction by the President ordering the return of the colonists.

COLORED COLONY
ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES

Executive Mansion, Feb. 1, 1864.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

SIR:

You are directed to have a transport (either steam or sailing vessel, as may be deemed proper by the Quartermaster-General) sent to the colored colony established by the United States at the island of Vache, on the coast of San Domingo, to bring back to this country such of the colonists there as desire to return. You will have the transport furnished with suitable supplies for that purpose, and detail an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who, under special instruction to be given, shall have charge of the business. The colonists will be brought back to Washington, unless otherwise hereinafter directed, and be employed and provided for at the camps for colored persons around that city. Those only will be brought from the island who desire to return, and their effects will be brought with them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Emancipation Proclamation carried with it a declared purpose that efforts to colonize the freedmen would be continued. Early in April in 1865 when it was evident that the Union would win the war President Lincoln requested General Benjamin Butler to give his views relative to a large scale colonization program (Butler's *Autobiography*, p. 903). General Lee surrendered his army April 9th, 1865. President Lincoln was shot by an assassin the night of April 14th and died the early morning of April 15th.

There was a Radical faction in Mr. Lincoln's Political Party which opposed Negro colonization and sought rather to enfranchise the Negroes and profit by their vote. The Radical faction in the Congress met in caucus the day that Lincoln died and held that Lincoln's death, by placing another man in the Presidential Chair, "would prove a god-send to the country" (Julian, G. W., *Political Recollections*, p. 255). The Radical faction, which was to obtain dominance in the Congress, instituted the political procedures which caused Lincoln's own Party to repudiate Lincoln's racial ideals and reverse his Negro policy.

We have seen that President Lincoln said that many Negroes had asked him to favor their emigration. Likewise, Senator William Langer, whose bill we are considering, has been asked by many Negroes to promote a movement of American Negroes to Liberia. The Republic of Liberia has considered the Langer bill and has officially announced that it will receive qualified immigrants in numbers consistent with Liberian economy.

It will not be without interest to the historian to note that the hearing in the Congress given to the Langer bill is the first hearing on such measure by that body since this movement was stricken from the hands of Abraham Lincoln.

Williams Intelligence Summary

By Robert H. Williams, news analyst, lecturer and former Counter Intelligence officer.
P.O. Box 868, Santa Ana, Calif.

MAY, 1956
VOL. 8—NO. 6

NEGROES SICK OF RACE WAR ASK CONGRESS AND WHITE PEOPLE TO HELP THEM MOVE TO AFRICAN REPUBLIC; BILL NOW IN CONGRESS; SUPPORT IT

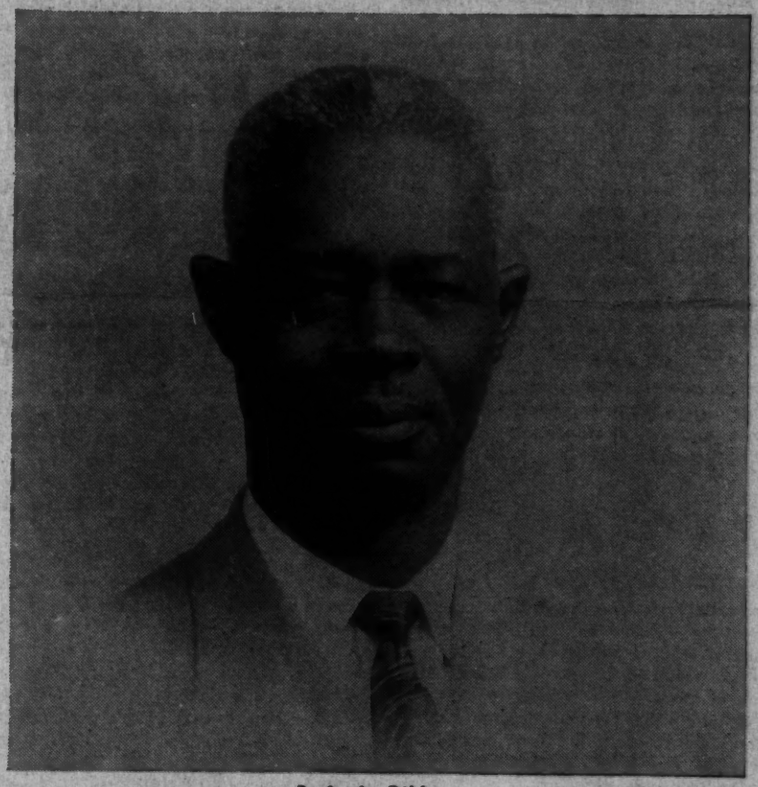
Native human instincts are waking up and trying to develop an antidote to the race-relations poisons spread by the Marxist revolutionaries.

As the white man becomes concerned over the threat to his freedom of choice in social, racial and economic activities, and to the survival of his culture and his race, those American Negroes who refuse to swallow the Communist race mixing hokum are reviving old longings for a country of their own, where there will be no race war and no serious problem of natural inequality in business and industrial adaptability.

For ten years or more I had been thinking and planning for a time when I might find funds with which to go into the the Old South and into Negro districts of northern cities and find leaders who wanted to organize a movement to help their fellow Negroes return to Africa, to a Republic of their own.

Having spent most of the first 35 years of my life in Texas and having supervised the work of as many as 75 to 80 Negroes at a time in that state, I was sure I knew the heart and mind of the typical American Negro. I believed that millions of these peace loving, happy citizens of African descent, who were here in a white man's country by no choosing of theirs, would like to have a country of their own.

So when, last March, I learned that an organization of Negroes already existed, with the specific aim of helping their fellow Negroes to resettle in Africa, it is an understatement to say that I became eager to find out more about it.



Benjamin Gibbons

The Leader A Negro

The organization is called the Universal African Nationalist Movement. Its president is Benjamin Gibbons of New York City. It seems the organization has been in existence for a number of years, and I suppose my alibi for such ignorance of it must be in part the censored press, but also the fact that this apparently worthy cause has had so little popular support.

After making some inquiries about the organization and its president I wrote Mr. Gibbons telling him that if his movement was the genuine article I would do whatever I could to help, especially to get backing for Senate Bill 276, sponsored by this organization, and that eventually it was just possible that my efforts might enlist some financial help for him. I stated in part:

"I suppose you know that any man who effectively criticizes either the Zionists or the Communists is attacked by them and their 'liberal' stooges as a bigot and an anti-Semite, just as any Anglo-Saxon who expresses pride in his own people and a preference for his own kind, is branded by the same revolutionaries as a 'white chauvinist' and anti-Negro.

"The fact is, those of us who are so concerned over preserving freedom of choice among the races, and preserving the Anglo-Saxon identity and culture are by nature the best friends of all elements among the other races who similarly want to preserve their own identity, culture and freedom of choice.

"I believe it is important for you to understand this paramount point because more and more you will no doubt be getting support from Anglo-Saxons who are concerned over the Communist and Zionist incited destruction of our freedom, our culture and our separate racial identities. We believe that the separate races are part of the Divine Plan, the highest order of creation, and we note that it is the Godless Communists and their allies who want to destroy this divine order."

Only Negroes On Board

I said I intended to tell my subscribers about his movement in the May issue of the Intelligence Summary. I don't know whether or not he ever heard of the Intelligence Summary, but at my request he sent me a photograph of himself, which I publish herein, and gave me seemingly honest and frank answers to my questions about the identity of his backers, his officers and board members.

Here are some excerpts from his reply:

"I certainly appreciate your letter and its contents . . . Your arrangement to make known our plan in the May issue of Intelligence Summary is extremely good news, a matter of helpful importance which we are looking forward to . . .

"The mere fact of your reference to the possibility of your contacting some Good Samaritans in behalf of this cause is a very generous and humane idea. Unquestionably, the need of funds is patent. Matters pertinent to our organization that need attending to, especially affairs of S. 276 that should be looked after more than we have done, are not taken care of as they should be, due to lack of funds. Of course, it is very understood that your reference in this respect bears no certainty . . .

"The people who make up our board are all Blacks, members of my own race. We are in touch with quite a number of prominent white people in cities, states and Federal government, who are just interested in our plan to aid us in getting Congressional approval of Bill S. 276. These people, I have good reason to say, are of the Anglo-Saxon stock . . . Our optimism in and reliance on, for the successful outcome of our Request (S. 276) to the U. S. Congress, is in God our Creator and the American people . . .

"We are working assiduously to effect means to get Federal authorization for us to go home to Liberia, Africa, and an appropriation for our settlement there. To have this matter brought to the serious attention of the particular American people who can help us, we need the support of persons . . . whose prestige would serve to

(Continued on Page 2)

NEGRO NATIONALISTS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

convince Congress that the answer to Black Americans welfare can best be found in allowing us to go to Liberia where we can develop ourselves. The United States has been good to us and it is high time that we seek to do something to help ourselves."

In another letter Mr. Gibbons said:

"At the present time there are eight local units of our organization operating in the United States: in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Arkansas, Oklahoma and representatives in each Southern state. These units contain members from 10 to 15,000 and increasing every day. We are getting moral cooperation and support from prominent people, Black and White, but no assistance financially.

"Enactment of S. 276 (the bill to provide Federal aid to Negroes wanting to settle in Liberia—Ed.) appears to have a very good chance if something is done to urge Senator Alban W. Barkley (to schedule hearings for the bill—Ed.). Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, requested Senator Barkley to form a subcommittee to hear testimonies on the bill, but as Senator William Langer who introduced S. 276, advised us that on account of Subcommittee Chairman Barkley's Senatorial schedule, he (Sen. Barkley) has not had time to fix a day to hear witnesses . . . but will do so at the first opportunity."

Leader Visited Liberia

Gibbons added:

"Due to recent national racial temperament, there have been thousands of inquiries coming into our office from black people who wish to migrate to and settle in Liberia. We know there are millions of people who would be interested in this plan were they properly informed of its benefits and assured of U. S. Government backing. Approval of S. 276 by the Senate and House would provide such assurance."

A letter from Gibbons to the Richmond (Va.) News Leader, published July 27, 1955, by that newspaper, tells more about the Negro resettlement move. The letter implied that Mr. Gibbons, or associates, had been working on the Africa resettlement cause for 25 years.

"The matter is in connection with Senate Bill S. 276, pending in the U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, designed to aid persons in the United States desirous of migrating to Liberia for permanent settlement, introduced in the Senate in 1949 and reintroduced into each succeeding senatorial session up to the present one, by the Hon. William Langer, U. S. Senator, in behalf of the Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc.

"The Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc., is a U. S. corporation, incorporated in the state of New York in 1946. The organization's purpose is to seek the friendly aid and cooperation of people in the furtherance of its aims to assist in whatever legitimate way it can in promoting in Liberia and Africa, economic and social betterment for African people; benefits for African people living in other countries and humanity as a whole.

"Our immediate plan is to organize our people here to go to Liberia to live and put to use their acquired knowledge in the fields of agriculture, education, health, housing, business, industry, community services and general welfare.

"During my visit of six months in Liberia in 1947 I learned much about the country. Apart from us being the same racial stock, Liberians are friendly and want us to come over and integrate with them in the present and future growth of the republic, help them and ourselves in the total economic development of the country, a nation of our own. Beyond any doubts, Liberia is destined to become a great trade center between West Africa, the United States and the Caribbean.

"Our recent survey of prospective settlers to Liberia shows a number of people running into the hundreds of thousands of families and millions of skilled and semi-skilled persons who want to live in Liberia; who do not have the necessary means to go there, but who would gladly embrace such an opportunity with the assured backing of a substantial agency like the United States government to tide them over for a given time until said settlers could go on their own.

"Bill S. 276 is to provide such assistance when Congress approves it.

"Liberia was established by the American white people under the leadership of the illustrious President James Monroe to provide a national home for United States black people in the land of their forebears. Our desire to go there to live is a natural sequence of the policy laid down by the people of the United States government.

"The bill which is now under consideration in the Committee on Foreign Relations is simply a measure which proposes to carry through with the precedent set by the founding fathers, Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and Abraham Lincoln, who knew long ago, and as we know now, that the solution to our problems lies in integration with our own people in Liberia and separation into a nation of our own in Africa.

"We would be very glad for the United States public to know about this matter and help us to convince the United States Congress of the need of its authorization of the bill and an appropriation to carry it out."

A leaflet which Mr. Gibbons sent me carrying the above reprint of his letter to the Richmond News Leader, told of a radio broadcast July 15, 1955, over WRNL by Dean Raymond B. Pinchback of the University of Richmond, in which the commentator "considered the bill as a revival of an ideal that can be traced back to the illustrious founders of Liberia and stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (a powerful Communist-aiding front—RHW) regard this Langer bill as a particularly offensive measure and officially oppose it, asking that it be killed."

Mr. Gibbon's leaflet went on:

2,000,000 Petition Congress

"Senator Langer's bill which would aid Negroes who desire to settle in Liberia has the full support of other Negro nationalist organizations such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, founded by the late Marcus Garvey and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

"The latter organization some time ago submitted a petition to the Congress signed by more than 2,000,000 Negroes asking federal aid for those who wish to migrate to Liberia."

Mr. Gibbons also sent me a photostatic reproduction of a letter from the Department of State of Liberia, dated September 11, 1947, stating in part:

"In respect of your proposed plan or immigration scheme which you were good enough to submit to Government through this Department, and your subsequent meetings with members of the Government as a Committee, to discuss with you certain phases thereof which needed clarification, I am instructed by Government to advise its acceptance of the said plan as the basis upon which immigration into Liberia, under the auspices of your League, will be accepted, with the following provisos:

"1. Government will afford such facilities as might be available at the time, for their landing, temporary stay in Monrovia, and final embarkation to the points of their destinatiton for settlement; all expenses involved in such matters to be paid by the League.

"2. After completing the settlement near Grand Cess, succeeding arrivals of immigrants shall be distributed over the several Counties and Provinces of the Republic, the immigrants being free to choose any city, town or settlement within any County or Province for their settlement.

"That no separate set-up or distinct political entity independent of Government will be allowed; nevertheless appointment of Township and City Officials for the new settlement will be permitted and made upon recommendation of the settlers in keeping with the laws of the Republic relating to same.

"4. That the immigrants coming out to Liberia would be selective, without criminal records and bearing good name, reputation and character in the United States of America."

This letter, signed Chas. T. O. King, Acting Secretary of State, was addressed to "Messrs. Benjamin Gibbons & Thorgues Sie, President and Associate Delegate of the Universal African Nationalist Movement, Inc., Monrovia, Liberia."

Liberia is an extremely lush and fertile tropical land, about the size of Pennsylvania. Its present population is given in the 1953 World Almanac as 2,500,000, of whom about 100,000 living along the coast are civilized, some 20,000 of these being descended from American slaves.

History Of Race War

The World Almanac says:

"Most of the country is covered with tropical forests, rich in timber and oil nuts but lacking in transportation. There were estimated (1937) to be 10,000,000 rubber trees . . . the chief products are fibre, palm kernels, crude rubber, rice, cassava, coffee, and sugar. Mineral resources include gold, iron ore. Diamonds have been found in some districts. Iron ore from the Bomi Hills mines is rated as highest now mined (68.8% pure). Production expected to reach 1,000,000 tons annually in 1952, is exported chiefly to the United States. It also furnishes 10% of U. S. rubber imports. The currency in circulation since 1942 is United States dollars. There is also a Liberian coinage in silver and copper.

"The population is entirely of the African race . . . Liberia was founded (1822) when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a republic (July 26, 1847). Its Constitution is modelled on that of the United States. Electors must be of Negro blood and owners of land."

Well, if I ever saw a dream just ready to come true this must be it. I find that at all times since the time of Jefferson and Monroe, there have been Negro leaders trying to rouse their fellow Negroes in America to resettle in Liberia. President Lincoln had plans for resettling all the freed slaves in a country of their own. In the Emancipation Proclamation he declared that efforts to colonize the former slaves would be continued. The political cult which, then as now, was inciting Negroes to hate their white neighbors and using the Negroes as political footballs, and courting the Negro voters in the

North, waged a vicious war on Lincoln. Its friends in Congress held a conference April 15, 1865,a few hours after Lincoln's assassination, and declared that his death would prove "a god-send to the country."

To understand the present almost chaotic racial situation in America it is necessary to go back at least to the days preceding and during the Civil War. The cult which opposed Lincoln's plan to resettle the freed slaves took root in America in those times.

The cult was inspired in great part by Jewish Marxists who, after inciting and losing the revolution of 1848 in Northern Europe (a liberal revolution, but one which Karl Marx and fellow Communists thought they could use as a vehicle to seize Germany), escaped to America where they set the newspaper readers, church congregations and lecture audiences of northern states afire over the slavery issue. Gradually the leading citizens, both North and South, were coming to realize that slavery must end. It would have been abolished peaceably, no doubt, but for the incitation to violence by the Jewish revolutionaries, seasoned trained and bloody from their European Communist outbreak.

Jewish Red Tells All

It was not their opposition to the immeasurable evil of slavery but rather their incitation to violence and bloodshed, and their program of using the freed slaves as political footballs to gain power, which made the Jewish revolutionaries objectionable.

The world Anti-Slavery Convention in London 1840 which did much to create an atmosphere for the later violence in America, was led almost exclusively by Jews, with the most famous Jew in Europe, Adolph Cremieux, Socialist revolutionary and member of the French Chambres des Deputes, practically running the show. (This is the same Cremieux who later was principally instrumental in overthrowing the reigning French monarch and instituting a socialistic regime, and who in 1870 for a short tme helped impose a bloody communistic dictatorship on France.)

Preceding and during the Civil War, the foremost Communist Jew, Karl Marx, cast his shadow across the Atlantic, where the hordes of trained, disciplined Communists were pouring in through the open immigration gates.

In a small book titled JEWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY (published in 1945 by the Communist International Publishers Company Inc., New York City) the Jewish writer, Philip S. Foner, told how his coracials stirred up Civil War leaders and invited the populace in the days leading up to the actual outbreak of war.

"Yet few Americans . . . are familiar with the fact that the anti-slavery movement enlisted the warm support of the Jews . . . It is not generally known for example, that among the volunteers who rallied to John Brown's colors when he embarked on his 'divine mission' to prevent slavery from being established in Kansas were three Jews: August Bondi, Theodore Weiner, and Jacob Benjamin . . .

"August Bondi, the most dramatic Jewish personality in this Jewish triumvirate, was born in Vienna in 1833. In 1848, at the age of 15, he joined the students' revolutionary movement, becoming an active member of the Vienna Academic Legion, whose 9,000 members assisted Louis Kossuth in fomenting the popular upheavals in German-Austrian states. In September of that year Bondi's parents emigrated to the United States and his activities in the European struggle for freedom were brought to an abrupt close."

Foner told how Bondi in 1850 enlisted in a revolution to "liberate Cuba"; and later joined John Brown in what purported to be an anti-slavery movement but which went farther:

"After his military advances with John Brown were finished, Bondi became active in the Free State Party of Kansas, an organization dedicated to making Kansas a free state."

Revolution eternal, to split up the gentile institutions!

Bondi wrote of his experiences, telling how he and the other two European trained veteran revolutionaries marched, "I next to Brown and in advance of Weiner"—and it is the obvious intent of the author to show that his three co-racials influenced and helped incite John Brown to violence, instead of waiting for intelligence and sanity to settle the race problem. Foner adds:

"While the Jewish triumvirate was battling the slave power in Kansas, other Jews were performing deeds of equal stature in behalf of the abolitionist movement. Isadore Bush, who fled to America from Germany where he had edited the Organ fur Glaubestreiheit and other revolutionary papers after the failure of the revolution of 1848, was a leader in the St. Louis anti-slavery movement during the 1850's. Moritz Pinner rose to a leading position in the Missouri abolitionist movement in 1856. Determined to publish an abolitionist paper in the southern district of Missouri where he lived, Pinner left for Boston where he outlined his plan to William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, and Wendell Phillips."

Foner says the idea won the support of the three and Pinner launched his paper and thereby started quite an upheaval.

Jewish leaders and acts of incitation and friction, reported by Foner, are too numerous to mention in full here. But a few more excerpts are too significant to pass up:

"Actually, Michael Heilprin was only following the footsteps of another great Jewish fighter for liberty — Ernestine Louise Sismondi Potowski Rose. Born on January 13, 1810, in Poland, the daughter of a distinguished rabbi, she became at an early age a figure of international prominence . . .

"At the age of 16, Ernestine left her home in Poland . . . For several years she traveled through Europe . . . In 1832 Ernestine met Robert Owen, the English Utopian Socialist, and enthusiastically joined his movement for the creation of a better social order . . . No sooner had she arrived in America than she began to campaign for the abolition of slavery, the rights of labor, and the rights of women . . . Each year she would travel through the North and West, lecturing in halls and barns, and shocking conservatives . . .

(It was she who set Susan B. Anthony on her rip-roaring campaign for woman's rights.—RHW.)

"Reactionaries denounced her as a 'foreign propagandist' and charged that she was subsidized by 'British gold' to create a social revolution in America. The Albany Register on March 7, 1854, wailed that unless the 'outpourings of fanaticism and folly of this Polish propagandist' were halted, American institutions would be destroyed."

Lincoln Favored Resettlement

Jewish influence was very considerable in the Civil War itself. General Howard was quoted by Foner as saying that "So many of the German officers and men were of Jewish lineage that I am unable to designate them."

Even the briefest study of the documents and newspapers at the time of the Civil War reveals widespread Jewish influence. Not long ago someone sent me a tear sheet from a book called A HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR with a page of pictures showing the headquarters of the First Brigade Horse Artillery. The camp entrance was bordered by cedars of lebanon (apparently imitation cedars of lebanon made by wrapping foliage around tall poles), with four huge stars of David standing high in the air above the gates. This particular camp was the headquarters of General J. H. H. Ward.

Foner told how Ernestine Rose, with Susan B. Anthony and two others, organized the Women's National Loyal League,

(Continued on Page 4)

SEN. GOLDWATER OFFERS REVISED ALASKA MENTAL HEALTH BILL

As this goes to press reports indicate that a revised version of the Alaska Mental Health Bill (H.R. 6376) by Senator Barry Goldwater may win the support of the sub-committee (on Interior and Insular Affairs).

In this version Senator Goldwater would give the territory of Alaska the authority to set up its own laws and commitment procedures for the insane and mentally disturbed. I personally would be strong for that. It is not a proper function of the federal government to commit citizens to insane or other hospitals.

Senator Goldwater's bill eliminates the danger of a "Siberia USA", which the original bill contained. The Goldwater version says:

"Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the transfer to Alaska, pursuant to any agreement or otherwise, of any mentally ill person who is not a resident of Alaska."

I object to the use of the phony propaganda phrase "mentally ill", which has no meaning in any recognized medical dictionary, but otherwise, the Goldwater bill would mean almost a hundred-percent victory in the fight of American conservatives against the dangers of breaking down Constitutional safeguards in connection with an Alaska bill for handling the insane. While I was in Washington to testify before the sub-committee I witnessed Senator Goldwater in action for a time; he was much interested in getting a good bill. Not only a fine looking man of obviously high intelligence and character, he was alert and conservative.

His plan would call for a federal appropriation to finance the necessary mental institutions in Alaska and to provide a million-acre land grant which the Alaskan government could sell, lease, or otherwise develop as a source of revenue for maintaining the institutions. This grant probably would have the incidental value of helping to get the federal lands of that territory into the hands of farmers, lumber men and other citizens.

which demanded "the arming of the Negro people."

Thus, while the men of the South were all off fighting the war, and while the fifth columnists of that day were increasingly able to incite some slaves against the white people, Miss Rose wanted to leave the defenseless Southern women and children at the mercy of four million armed Negroes, many of them directly from savage tribal life.

John Wilkes Booth was, of course, the grandson of a London Jewish tailor and he killed Lincoln just as the war was obviously won and as Lincoln was planning to resettle the freed slaves.

Foner points out that Jewish traders were foremost among the slave importers, even in Colonial days. Aaron Lopez, who with his two brothers "had lived outwardly as Christians but secretly as Jews," in Portugal, "had complete or part ownership in over thirty vessels"—probably the biggest single owner of "Yankee" clippers. And Lopez was, of course, a slave trader.

Foner also says, of the days just preceding the Civil War:

". . . the largest auction house for the sale of slaves in Richmond, Virginia, was owned and conducted by a Jew."

The freeing of the slaves was obviously not the ultimate objective of the revolutionaries. They had a plan to use them. We see that the Communist and those Jewish nationalist leaders and organizations which today generally call themselves Zionist, have built up a great terrorist war in this century, organizing some of the Negroes against the Whites; and Foner frankly states:

"The Civil War was over but the battle for the full freedom of the Negro people in America was just beginning."

There is no intent or desire here to charge the whole Jewish people with inciting violence and warfare; but we could not possibly understand the forces which brought on the Civil War and today's revolution if we did not take a frank view of the racial character of the various components. But for the Jewish revolutionary element which came from northern Europe and began setting about for violence, the slavery problem would have been settled without bloodshed, in the opinion not only of this writer but of a great many others, past and present. Then as now, the smug, credulous, unsuspecting Anglo-Saxon people were easily led by the nose.

This glimpse of the background of the racial problem of today is important to give us an understanding of the current situation. I have recently quoted from the American Jewish Committee Budget 1953 (a thick volume of which I have a complete photostat) showing that this powerful international revolutionary group of prominent and wealthy Jews help sponsor and map out the program of violence of the NAACP. On page 13 this budget report states:

"Local Jewish Community Relations Councils and comparable organizations, all of which are alert to local, state, and federal civil rights problems, bring their problems to us for advice, guidance and expert assistance. Needs are presented by organizations, such as NAACP, on a national level, and by mayors' councils and by other city and state organizations on a local level. Special purpose organizations whose sole function it is to work in such fields as housing or employment, and over-all civil rights organizations which serve entire communities or racial and religious groups, service us and are serviced by us . . .

"The civil rights department maintains a particularly close liason with certain general purpose agencies working in the field of civil rights. An example of this is our relationship with the NAACP, which comes to us for assistance in certain matters where we have a special competence, and we look to them for aid in solving what we consider to be mutual problems. The same is true of our relationship with the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union, a Communist-aiding front organization — RHW)."

About a year and a half ago I had a private report from New Orleans from the editor of a daily newspaper that Anti-Defamation League leaders at a national conference in that city said they were going to center their activities in the immediate future in Alabama and Mississippi. And we see what has been happening in those states in race relations. Where for many generations the Negro and white communities have got along on remarkably good terms, with the constant and rapid improvement of the state of the Negroes under white leadership, we now see violence and bloodshed.

MILLIONS OF ALIENS POURING INTO U. S.

The Los Angeles Examiner, June 27, 1954, quoted the local immigration chief Herman Landon as saying that the immigration service in the preceding year "caught 601,000 illegal aliens in Southern California alone, and more than 1,000,000 nationally."

But:

"Landon also said the flood of wetbacks (aliens illegally crossing from Mexico—RHW) is constantly increasing and noted that for each illegal alien caught, 'another two or three' slip into the United States without being detected."

This estimate is even more shocking than estimates I have published in the past (which Landon's predecessor, under Truman, ridiculed as unfounded rumor). According to Landon's figures, the four Mexican border states are receiving an illegal influx of two to three million or more a year. Nearly all are of the very lowest type of Mexican-Indian peon (not to be compared with descendents of the North American plains Indians). Virtually all the zoot-suit outbreaks, by the various names, including Pachucos, and much of the petty crimes and street brawls, result from the influx of this racial stock.

It is well known that the invasion is at least in part "inspired". What could better serve the aims of the Marxist revolutionaries than to flood our cities with millions of future "minorities" of low mentality and vicious inclination, who can be incited to mob violence and whose offspring will be voting citizens?

I do not believe there is any possible solution of the race problem short of helping the Negroes on a mass scale to resettle in a land of their own where they will be supreme. The bill is pending in Congress and needs only a little encouragement from us to get it before the committee in open hearings. The state of Liberia is willing and anxious to have all American Negroes who wish to go there. The country could easily hold more than the 16 million Negroes in America if all of them wanted to go there.

The Federal government is giving away billions of dollars every year on the false pretense of fighting Communism. Why not throw your efforts behind this worthy legitimate African nationalist movement.

This is the real test of the sincerity of the bleeding hearts: If they really want to help the Negroes and if they really want to quiet down the race warfare which is being artificially stirred up, they have their work cut out for them. If they refuse or fail to support this bill, once the opportunity is brought to their attention, they will have a pretty hard time convincing some of us that they are sincere in their profuse expressions of brotherly love.

The bill itself needs some slight changes: In speaking of aid in resettling the Negroes in Africa it mentions: "initial capital for business and industrial enterprizes in Liberia" but says nothing about farming. I am amazed at the oversight because the Negroes pioneering the new country would be predominantly farmers. The bill should be amended to provide for setting Negro farmers up on small farms.

I believe I have included in this issue of the Summary all of the essentials of the movement and the problem and the opportunity. Won't you give wide circulation to this issue so as to enlist the aid of other white and Negro citizens and of Senators and Representatives, governors and state legislators.

Robert H. Williams

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Individual subscription $3.00 a year. Package subscriptions, all copies to be sent to you each month for a year: 3 copies for $8; 6 copies for $9; 10 for $12; 18 for $18; 30 for $24; 60 for $48; 100 for $72. Single copies 25c, 6 for $1, $6 per 100, $45 per 1000 (to one address in one shipment.)

STATEMENT OF POLICY

This publication attacks no man because of his race, but spares no subverter because of his race. The publisher believes that those basic carriers of Communism and political Zionism who attempt to hide behind the Jewish religion must be mercilessly exposed, both to discourage them and to make the American citizen understand the nature of the subversive attack against this nation, its institutions and its people. The publisher urges the Jews of America to repudiate their vicious leaders and embrace Americanism, thereby preventing the tragic race conflict fomented by the revolutionists.

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Williams Publications

P. O. BOX 868

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

May, 1956

Dear Subscriber:

The discovery of an organized, fast-growing Negro back-to-Africa movement, led by Negroes themselves and asking the help of their white neighbors, may surprise you as much as it did me. I did not know such a movement had been revived in recent years.

This movement is so important that I am devoting almost the entire May issue of the Intelligence Summary to it, as you see.

This gives us an opportunity to help solve the chaotic and threatening race problem, at least for as many Negroes as want to solve it this way. If the government can be induced to drop its phony courting of the Marxists by demagogic "civil rights" proposals and get behind this program to help Negroes who want to move to Liberia and make it their country, the results could be of inestimable importance. In a 10-year resettlement program the government, by diverting only a billion or so a year of the money it now is giving away (largely to Socialist nations) could resettle several million famliies in Liberia.

I remember that once, some years ago when I mentioned the tremendous possibilities of a program to resettle Negroes (on a voluntary basis) in Africa, a good friend and well known member of the audience thought I was "visionary". But here is the undeniable evidence: Two million adult Negroes, representing perhaps eight million or more Negroes, recently signed a petition asking the government to help finance them back to Africa. Benjamin Gibbons, whom I quote in the May Summary, says he has reason to believe that several million Negro families would like to move to a country of their own.

And, thanks to Mr. Gibbons and associates, and to Senator Langer, a bill to provide government help is pending in a Senate Committee. Many times since colonial days some Senator or Representative has introduced a bill, but never has such a bill even been given a hearing! This fact is incredible. It is almost fantastic that the politicoes who shout so loud about their sympathy for the Negro, would not even bring to a hearing a bill to provide a genuine permanent solution to the Negro's problem.

If the bill now pending is given a hearing it will be the first such hearing in history of this Republic. The bill is gathering dust in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This legislation is requested by Negroes themselves, who ask us to help them move to Liberia. Senators William Langer, Walter George and Alben Barkley principally have responsibility for the bill.

Won't you write them and every other member of this committee, urging them to give the bill an open and immediate hearing and to give it their support? And won't you send copies of the article in the May Intelligence Summary to every Senator and every Representative, every Governor and other leading officials and to influential private citizens? It was principally the readers of the Intelligence Summary who, as individuals and as leaders of patriotic groups, flooding the Senate with protests, blocking the booby-trapped Alaska Mental Health bill and clearing the atmosphere for a good bill on that subject. I am positive that we can—if we will—wake up the Congress to the boundless opportunity offered by the Negro nationalist movement and Senate Bill S. 276.

If this bill is enacted and properly supported by the administration it will cut the ground out from under the Communists and the Jewish political revolutionaries and their cohorts in the National Council of Churches and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. For the more they force the race issue among the Negroes the more the Negroes will turn away from them, via the back-to-Africa solution.

The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in addition to the three named above, are Senators T. F. Green, J. W. Fulbright, John Sparkman, Hubert Humphrey, Mike Mansfield, Wayne Morse, Alexander Wiley, H. Alexander Smith, Bourke Hickenlooper, William Knowland, George D. Aiken and Homer Capehart. Please do your biggest job of letter writing in support of this bill and program.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Williams

Box 868, Santa Ana, Calif.
Robert H. Williams

I enclose $.....Please send me copies of your publications as indicated below.

☐ _____ **copies of the May issue of the Intelligence Summary (at 8 for $1; 20 for $2; 45 for $3; per 100, $6; per 1000, $45, postpaid)).**

☐ _____ **copies of your April issue (The Tragedy of America) on the race problem.**

☐ **The balance is for your general mailing program.**

☐ **I am not a subscriber to Williams Intelligence Summary. Please enter my subscription for one year, for which I enclose $3. Please send me as a free Premium, your booklet on the Zionist Anti-Defamation League.**

Holmes, Martha

October 11, 1957

Dear Martha:

Very many thanks for the excellent pictures you took of my pet tractor. I have sent them along to International Harvester where I know they will be duly admired.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Martha Holmes
1 West 68 Street
New York, New York

mse

Holstein-Friesian

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

ALBERT B. CRAIG
PRESIDENT

SCOTT MEYER
VICE PRESIDENT

ROBERT H. RUMLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 13, 1957

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently we received an application for membership as indicated on the attached questionnaire. We have no reason to doubt the integrity and reliability of the applicant, but for the protection of our Association and its records, our By-Laws require a careful investigation of every applicant before he can be accepted to membership. Applicants for membership are frequently strangers to us and we are obliged to rely upon confidential information furnished by people who live in the same community and are acquainted with them.

The Holstein-Friesian cattle business is based upon the honesty and integrity of the individual breeder. Unless he keeps careful records of his herd and files accurate and honest reports with us, the pedigrees of his animals are a detriment to the Association and the cattle breeding industry and are of no value to him. We have a large membership, covering the entire United States, and we wish to protect it against any dishonest or unscrupulous person who might do a great deal of harm to the breed and to other breeders.

If you have knowledge of this applicant, will you please answer the questions on the enclosed sheet? We will be very grateful to you for your assistance. You may rest assured that the information which you furnish will be held confidential. If you are unable for any reason to answer the questions, kindly refer us to some reliable person or persons to whom we may write for the desired information.

Yours very truly,

Robert H Rumler

Robert H. Rumler
Executive Secretary

RHR/MBS
Enclosure
472-4M

Hoet, John.

October 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Holt:

Thank you for your letter of October 8th.

I shall be glad if you will suggest a week and when you can send someone down to examine the state of the stream and see about the stocking of it.

Please give me a fair amount of advance notice on this matter since there are occasional week ends when I am unable to get to Pawling.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John O. Holt, Jr.
Berkshire Trout Farm, Inc.
Under Mountain Road
Sheffield, Massachusetts

fc

Berkshire Trout Farm Inc.

UNDER MOUNTAIN ROAD
SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SHEFFIELD 9-8723

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

October 8,1956.

Dear Fisherman:

It has been a great pleasure serving you in the past years and we greatly appreciate your trout orders. With the rising cost of everything about us, we are wondering if we can keep the cost of our trout at the present level.

We can assure you the present prices on your trout, for delivery in 1957, if you will place your order with us immediately, along with a 10% deposit. You will find a price card enclosed for your convenience, please let us hear from you, it is very important.

For the Fall Stocking Program, we have several wonderful offers, we suggest that you contact us for full information on the species and sizes of the trout. Fall stocking of trout saves you money. The trout grow and put on size, during the months that they are living in your waters. They will be larger trout for your catching in the Spring.

Many of our customers now stock in the Fall, with excellant results, try it, you will save dollars that can be put into more trout, and better fishing.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Holt

John O. Holt Jr.
BERKSHIRE TROUT FARM INC.

BERKSHIRE TROUT FARM INC.
Route 41
Sheffield, Mass

Phone Sheffield 9-8723

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your request for our trout prices for stocking. We will be able to supply you with Brook, Brown, and Rainbow trout at the prices, which are listed below. Our delivery charges are 40¢ per mile one way, from our hatchery to your waters.

Please send us a deposit of 25% with your order, also complete directions, as to where the trout are to be stocked. We would also appreciate your phone number, in case we want to call you.

We trust that we can be of service to you and help with any stocking problems that might arise. If you desire any help on your fishing waters, we will be glad to send one of our men to discuss it with you. This service can be secured at a slight cost to you and in many cases, can save your losing trout under extreme conditions.

The following prices are per 100 or less:

3 to 4 inch	$15.00
4 to 5 inch	21.60
5 to 6 inch	27.00
6 to 7 inch	36.00
7 to 8 inch	46.80
8 to 9 inch	65.40
9 to 10 inch	85.80
10 to 11 inch	114.00
11 to 12 inch	152.40

12 inches and over are sold at a rate of $1.85 per pound

WE GUARANTEE YOU A LIVE DELIVERY

2—(4)

~~Urgent~~

NOVEMBER 19, 1957

Dec. 3. Holt
Thad
Sam

MR. THAD HOLT
701 PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

WILL ARRANGE TO LUNCH WITH SAM EARLIEST POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY.

EVEN I GET KNOCKED OFF MY FEET ONCE EVERY TWENTY YEARS. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

not 2 pm

Holt.

~~Tues. 26~~ Dec

Tues. afternoon 3, 10 or after
11 Dec. 3 Lunch

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1957 NOV 12 PM 12 28

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PB088

NSA091 NS BMA097 NL PD=BIRMINGHAM ALA 17=

EDWARD R MURROW=

CARE CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

IF YOU CAN POSSIBLY DO SO WOULD APPRECIATE VERY MUCH YOUR HAVING LUNCH WITH MY BOY SAM AT YOU CONVENIENCE AS PER HIS EARLIER APPOINTMENT SINCE HIS FIRST OUTLINE FOR HIS THESIS AT PRINCETON ON RADIO NEWS COVERAGE MUST BE IN BY DECEMBER 10TH. HE CAN BE REACHED AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ROOM 235 1903 HALL PHONE PRINCETON 1-4660. HATE TO BOTHER YOU WITH THIS BUT WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY ASSISTANCE YOU MIGHT GIVE HIM KINDEST

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WSA 091 — ✓

1957 NOV 17 PM 12 38

(101).

REGARDS=

THAD HOLT=

C.B.S. TELEPHONE ROOM N.Y.
NOV 17 PM 8:54
RECEIVED

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Holt, Thad

THAD HOLT
701 PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

May 7, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It was good of you to take time out to write me your letter of the 3rd. While this so-called "appointment" is "old stuff" in that I have been meeting with them for some 8 months now, I do hope I can help a little. It's pretty frustrating, however, to buck an international situation where you aren't all playing under the same rules.

However I am still a somewhat shaky believer in the two old saws: "Give the people light and they will find their way," and "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." And please don't remind me of the hand-washer who said "What is truth?"

Anyhow, I'm trying to do a little thinking on the problem and would like to chat with you about it if I get up there this Friday to see my boy Sam.

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

Thad Holt

TH/fp

Love to "de fambly."
ERM

Holt, Thad

May 3, 1956

Dear Thad:

I was delighted to see the press release announcing your appointment as special consultant to the Voice of America.

This is one appointment that really makes sense and I wish you every success.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Thad Holt
701 Protective Life Building
Birmingham, Alabama

fc

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

Republic 7- 8340
Extension 2747 or 4455

No. 84

FOR THE PRESS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1956

Thad Holt, former Birmingham, Alabama, radio and television executive, has been appointed a special consultant to the U. S. Information Agency's Voice of America to work on overseas television projects, Agency Director Theodore C. Streibert announced today.

Mr. Holt is chairman of the Federal Reserve System of Birmingham; a director of the Birmingham branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; and a partner in the management consultant firm of Norton and Holt, Birmingham. He served as president and treasurer of The Television Corporation, Birmingham, from 1937 to 1953, and was in Washington from 1936 to 1937 as Assistant Administrator of the Works Projects Administration.

Mr. Streibert said that Mr. Holt, in his assignment with the Information Agency, will work on a part-time basis with J.R. Poppele, Assistant Agency Director for Radio and TV, on expansion of Agency television operations abroad.

In the early 1930s, Mr. Holt was Alabama State Director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration, and the National Youth Administration, with headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama.

****

Holting, Per

March 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Holting:

This is in answer to your letter of March 5th. You ask me to comment on the very aspects of television news about which I know nothing at first hand. Unfortunately, I do not even have an opportunity to observe much of the output of television news. My own experience has been confined to network news where I have encountered no effort by a sponsor to influence content.

Sorry I cannot be more helpful, and good luck in your undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Per Holting
University of Minnesota
School of Journalism
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

rh

Murrow

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

March 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS-TV,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I recently spoke with Ted Koop about getting some expert observations for a study I am doing for my Master's thesis:" The Sponsor's Influence On the Content of TV Newscasts."

To date the score is this: Sig Mickelson will speak for the network (I hope), Ted will express his views as RTNDA president, and Eric Sevareid will speak for Eric Sevareid.

Let me hastily add that I am not dealing with network-owned or network-operated TV stations, only about 125 private stations from coast to coast and in Canada. I felt that including the networks would only add to the complexity of the study.

It is my hope that you will add to my thesis your own comments on such matters as the news director's position on the station executive ladder, commission-crazy salesmen-announcers who promise sponsors too much, talent fees to newsmen, and, what is more important, how do these things affect what comes out of the other end of TV, in the homes. In other words: does the public get all the local news that's fit to ride on television waves?

If you don't care to go into this, I'd appreciate your general views of TV as a news medium.

Thank you very much for your time!

Respectfully,

Per Holting

Holzmecht, Richard

April 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Holzmecht:

Thank you for your letter of April 25th. This is merely a note to tell you that I have a firm policy not to endorse individual products and am returning your pen herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Holzmecht
Assistant to Mr. Parker
The Parker Pen Company
Janesville, Wisconsin

rh

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

JANESVILLE WISCONSIN U. S. A.
25 April 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Now and again the American scene thrills to a particularly worthy motion picture, a beautifully written book, or a jewel of an idea for the person and home. When that precious rarity occurs, people take it firmly to heart and never really let it go.

Such has been our experience with a new luxury writing instrument called Parker 61. This is an avant-garde fountain pen. It fits the hand, looks long and classic lean. The point writes softly. As well, 61 forever ends the fuss and bother of filling. This new pen actually fills itself by itself.

There is much more that will find your favor. For now, though, I would like to call attention to the attached reduced-size, sketchy layouts of full-color advertisements. They show two versions of a method we have chosen to present the 61, in conjunction with America's distinguished men and women, in leading publications.

We are inviting a select group of personalities who find The Pen an integral part of their way of life -- personalities from the Theatre, Literature, Art, Industry, Education, the Military -- to appear in national advertisements late this year. We would like one to be you.

Good taste would be the hallmark, with a noted photographer charged to capture the expressive individuality of each personality. No identification other than the portrait will be used, because, of course, it would be superfluous. You will find this an interesting experience, in excellent association. We'll be glad to place several hundred dollars in your designated charity, if you so wish, as an honorarium. Meanwhile, I am sending along a new 61 fountain pen for your personal use.

It is rather imperative that we hear from you soon in this regard. In fact, we'd appreciate your wiring at our expense. Many thanks for your thoughtful consideration.

Cordially,

Richard Holznecht
Assistant to Mr. Parker

Richard Holznecht/e

MANUFACTURERS OF PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS, PENCILS, DESK-PEN SETS, QUINK AND SUPERCHROME INK. MANUFACTURING PLANTS OR SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES AT JANESVILLE (WISCONSIN) MENOMONIE (WISCONSIN) TORONTO (CANADA) AND LONDON (ENGLAND). CABLE ADDRESS: PARKERPEN, JANESVILLE CODES USED: A. B. C. 6TH EDITION AND BENTLEY'S IMPROVED. DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Hooper, Lindsay

October 28, 1957

Dear Mr. Hooper:

Many thanks for your kind letter requesting my participation in your Eleventh National Voice of Democracy script writing contest for high school students.

While your project sounds like a worthwhile one, I am afraid I cannot participate in it due to my very heavy schedule.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lindsay L. Hooper, Jr.
State Chairman
Voice of Democracy
Water Tower Road
Hyde Park, New York

mcc

No

October 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Television Network
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The New York State Junior Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring the Eleventh National Voice of Democracy script writing contest for high school students. I am writing to ask for your assistance in judging the five finalists, as your participation will definitely enhance our project.

Each high school selects its winner who then competes with other local winners in one Junior Chamber chapter area. The 20 or 25 area winners' scripts are recorded and rated by a panel of four judges. A second panel will select the State winner from the top five. It is for this final judging we seek your participation in this worth-while project.

If you can help us, we will mail, or deliver, to you around December 6th, a recording of the four winning scripts - total playing time 25 minutes - and scoring sheets to be returned to us by December 12th. This is all that will be involved.

We look forward to hearing from you and being associated with you in this worth-while project.

Sincerely yours,

Lindsay L. Hooper Jr. J.O.

Lindsay L. Hooper, Jr.
State Chairman
Voice of Democracy

LLH:gh

RSVP

Mr. Lindsay L. Hooper, Jr.
Water Tower Road
Hyde Park, New York

BOB HOPE

July 23, 1956

7

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person-to-Person Television Show
THE KATZ AGENCY, INC.
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

This is sort of a tardy thanks for your wonderful gesture in appearing at the Paramount Theatre to introduce me on the opening night of my picture. You added a very wonderful touch and gave both the audience and myself a nice lift. I hope I can repay you some time...I am your slave.

It was nice meeting Mrs. Murrow. My best to you both and thanks, again.

Sincerely,

Bob

BH:mh

Bob Hope

Horton, Bob

May 11, 1956

Dear Bob:

In my own little bailiwick I honestly don't see a chance of taking on an additional man, much as I would to. Let me look around this sprawling organization of ours and see if there is an opportunity elsewhere.

In Israel a few weeks ago a young Captain said of Mr. Dulles: "Dulles says he has saved the world three times in three years, which is more than the man who professes to worship him has done."

As ever yours,

Mr. Bob Horton
Sudbury Inn
Sudbury, Vermont

rh

Sudbury Inn

Sudbury, Vt.

1 May 1956

Dear Ed:

I'm selling this here inn and so wish to be employed in the work I love next best. As you know, I am thoroughly oriented in both city and country living (and philosophies) and have had a real solid stretch of experience in the gathering and dissemination of news and information using both typewriter and microphone. Then there was that hitch as a reluctant bureaucrat. It was in the latter service that I was publicly described as a "bullet-headed Vermonter" but I have at least tried to keep it at the appropriate calibre, all targets considered.

And that recalls, for some reason, the attitude taken by a neighbor up here. His sister had been his target for years. He took an exceeding dim view of her which always seemed entirely unjustifiable. However, we thought that when she died a bit ago, he might soften so we asked him if he might be going to the funeral. "Nope," said he. "Why should I, she aint comin' to mine."

Seriously though, could you use an old hand?

Cordially,

Bob Horton

A Country Inn
Operated by Horton Farms Inc.

Horton, Elmer

February 23, 1956

Dear Miss Horton:

Many thanks for your kind note and the pen and pencil set.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Florence M. Horton
The Minneapolis Savings and Loan Association
Marquette at Eighth
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

fc

THE MINNEAPOLIS SAVINGS AND LOAN Association

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA
MARQUETTE AT EIGHTH
ATLANTIC 5271

A GOOD TREE TO COME TO FOR SHELTER

ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA
WABASHA AT FOURTH
CAPITAL 2-2704

Advertising Department
C. E. ROBERTSON, ADVERTISING DIRECTOR
FLORENCE M. HORTON, ASS'T. ADV. DIR.

January 26, 1956

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
New York City
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are happy to be associated with your radio news program, 6:45 P. M. WCCO.

If the occasion arises that you can spare a little of your valuable time when again in Minneapolis, we would be proud to have you see our Association.

Sincerely,

Florence M. Horton
Ass't Advertising Director

Thought you may like to have one of our pen and pencil sets.

Miss Frances Horwich, Frances

DING DONG SCHOOL · BOX 396, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

3-16-57

Dear Ed. Murrow -

Congratulations on winning the Emmys. I am truly delighted because you have done such wonderful work.

Keep it up.

Sincerely Yours,

Frances Horwich

June 4, 1957 Hoskins, L.M.

Dear Mr. Hoskins:

Your letter has been passed along to me.

Your suggestion for a radio or television show on the Hungarian refugees is impossible at this time. As much as I would like to do this, I am afraid I cannot consider it at present. The only suitable place I would have for it would be on my SEE IT NOW program, and unfortunately, we have only one more of these this season and are already committed for it. Perhaps we can think about the Hungarian idea at some future date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lewis M. Hoskins
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

mcc

Houser, Geo

South Africa Defense Fund

4 WEST 40TH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N.Y. • LA 4-9738

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Executive Secretary

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Pastor, Christ Methodist Church, N.Y.
NORMAN THOMAS
Author
HOWARD THURMAN
Dean of the Chapel, Boston Univ.
HENRY PITNEY VAN DUSEN
Pres., Union Theological Seminary
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
Vice-Pres., Int'l Ladies Garment Worker's Union

May 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My heariest congratulations for your most generous action in sending the thousand-dollar Albert Einstein Award of Yeshiva University to Alan Paton in South Africa. As you may know through Mr. Louis Stone, I and my Committee have made a major project out of support for those valliant persons of various races in South Africa who have been resisting their government's apartheid program. Such actions as yours I know enable them to realize that they have wide support from all parts of the world and give them additional courage to carry on.

Inasmuch as we are in the process of sending funds to South Africa ourselves, if I can be of any assistance in making it simpler for you to send the money on to Alan Paton, I should be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

George M. Houser

George M. Houser

GMH/cr

cc: Mr. Louis Stone, CBS.

Howard, Jack

Little Barn,
Denton,
Newhaven,
Sussex.

2nd April 1957

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter. I was very pleased to hear from Jock on his return that he had found time to call, especially as he did not need any assistance, I gathered from him that you were working as usual, but he did find Janet and Casey in good health.

I was sorry to hear that you are not now likely to be over here in May except in the event of a Coronation or General Election. The way things are at the moment, it does rather look as though there might be a General Election, as Mr. Macmillan seems to be making enemies with all and sundry.

I was quite entertained that you had a letter from Reg Hutton. He was Jock Abercrombie's Flight Engineer, not Navigator. I saw him at a Squadron reunion dinner some 4 or 5 years ago and he had become quite pompous. I was most entertained to hear from him that he was Deputy Mayor for Newcastle I think it was, where he lived that year, and the following year expected to be a fully blown Mayor weighed down with the chain of office!

I expect you would not have heard that Bobby Sharp, one time Base Commander at Conningsby, died about a year ago.

My love to Janet and Casey,

Yours as ever,

Jack

March 25, 1957

Dear Jack:

I am sorry to say that I did not see Jock Cooper while he was here. However, he did drop by the house and he saw Janet and Casey.

Do you remember Reg Hutton who was our navigator when we made that flight over Berlin? I was amazed and delighted to receive a letter from him the other day forwarded by the BBC. I had been under the impression he was killed along with Jock Abercrombie.

The next time I am in London we must stage a great reunion.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jack Howard
W.D. Evans Ltd.
The Hatchery
Denton, Newhaven, Sussex
England

fc

Howard, Jack

March 25, 1957

Dear Jack:

I am sorry to say that I did not see Jock Cooper while he was here. However, he did drop by the house and he saw Janet and Casey.

Do you remember Reg Hutton who was our navigator when we made that flight over Berlin? I was amazed and delighted to receive a letter from him the other day forwarded by the BBC. I had been under the impression he was killed along with Jock Abercrombie.

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As ever yours,

Mr. Jack Howard
W.D. Evans Ltd.
The Hatchery
Denton, Newhaven, Sussex
England

fc

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W. D. EVANS (BURTON LATIMER) LTD.
HILLY FARM, BURTON LATIMER
KETTERING, NORTHANTS.

6th March 1957.

Dear Ed,

A fellow director of mine Jock Cooper is coming over to the States at the end of this week to collect any "gen" he can on the breeding side of the American poultry industry.

He has letters of introduction from W Hutt of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., who we know, to all the right people.

All possible arrangements have been made to enable Jock to see as many people + plants in the time available and on the dollar allowance we were able to get for him.

I have taken the liberty of telling him that if funds should run out, he could get in

touch with you or Janet, & that you may be able to assist him.

I shall quite understand if you are unable to do this, but felt there would be no harm in contacting you.

If the necessity does arise and you do help Jock with a dollar loan, we should have to refund the money to you in sterling on your next visit.

Trust you are all well, shall look forward to seeing you in May if you can spare the time on that visit

Yours as ever.

Jack

Howe, John

May 31, 1956

Dear John Howe:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of the "1956 Britannica Book of the Year" which I find a most valuable addition to my library.

I was particularly interested in Senator Benton's article "The Voice of the Kremlin" and indeed in the whole of his report on his visit behind the Iron Curtain last fall.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Howe
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, New York

fc

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

April 23, 1956

Dear Ed Murrow:

I have asked our Chicago office to send you - with the compliments of our Publisher, Senator Benton - a copy of the "1956 Britannica Book of the Year", which is just off the press.

This new Year Book has special interest for Sen. Benton's friends and acquaintances because it contains his personal report on his visit behind the Iron Curtain last fall. His special 27,000-word article, "The Voice of the Kremlin", analyzes communist techniques of propaganda and indoctrination for home consumption. (As Assistant Secretary of State he had developed the "Voice of America" as one counter to Red international propaganda.) His section on Soviet education - as a challenge to the U.S. - has already aroused widespread discussion across the nation.

The Britannica Book of the Year has an annual distribution matched in size by few books other than the Bible. It is designed to keep owners of Britannica reference sets abreast of current developments; this year's edition contains 1,000 articles and almost a million words.

The Benton article is part of an innovation begun last year - the practice of including several feature-length articles on subjects of particular importance. In addition to "The Voice of the Kremlin", the 1956 book includes an article on "Canada: The Land and the People", by Pierre Berton, editor of McLean's Magazine, and "Dawn of the Space Age", by Commander Robert Truax.

Sincerely yours,

John Howe

John Howe
Assistant to Senator Benton

Howe, Quincy

American Broadcasting Company

7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

Ed

Dear Ed:

Would you be kind enough to write your signature on this, or any other piece of paper, and send it to me here. I'd like to have a reproduction of it added - along with Chet Huntley's and Bob Trout's - to a roster of about 20 ARNA members who have presented Kaltenborn with a silver, inscribed tray, commemorating his thirty-five years in radio. It was to have been given with public fanfare last spring, but he had to go to the hospital. We finally did hand it to him last week and then I took it along to get these additional names, which I had not got before, added. Maybe I'll see you at lunch one of these days.

Sincerely,

Quincy

Quincy Howe

September 26, 1957

Hoyt Palmer

May 17, 1956

Dear Ep:

I honestly don't know where the rumor started that we were going to do a piece on water in the Colorado area. I have had letters on the subject from the Governor, the Mayor, and a half dozen other people, and I don't know where the whole thing started. Since you say to consider it, we will consider, but I am afraid there is no chance for at least the next six months.

As ever yours,

Mr. Palmer Hoyt
Editor and Publisher
The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

rh

THE DENVER POST

PALMER HOYT
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

April 4
1956

Dear Ed:

I have learned from my good friend, Kenneth Chalmers, that there is a possibility of your doing a telecast on water in our area. I hope this is true, and I hope that if it isn't true that you will consider doing such a job.

You can rest assured that you would get full cooperation from The Denver Post in the event you decide on such a program. Also, you would find the Colorado State Soil Conservation Board to be a tower of strength.

To bring this matter easily to your mind, I am enclosing correspondence from Mr. Chalmers.

Sincerely,

Palmer Hoyt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado State Soil Conservation Board

3130 ZUNI STREET
DENVER 11, COLORADO

April 3, 1956

Mr. Palmer Hoyt
THE DENVER POST
Denver, Colorado

Dear Palmer:

Attached you will find copy of letter which this Board wrote to Edward R. Murrow. This is in confirmation of our telephone conversation of Monday, April 2.

If Mr. Murrow would do a telecast of that nature about the Cherry Creek Watershed I know that it would do much to stimulate interest in the advantages which can be derived from flood prevention and watershed improvement on the small watersheds throughout the State.

Thanks for all your many courtesies and for your help and assistance in inviting Mr. Murrow in this instance.

With my kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Chalmers

Kenneth W. Chalmers
Secretary

Attachment

April 2, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We understand that there is a slight possibility that you might be in a position to do a telecast, with your own inimitable commentary, on the planning, operations, construction and completion of small watershed projects sponsored by soil conservation districts and others for the reduction of flood damage and for watershed improvement.

The Cherry Creek Soil Conservation District--a district comprising some 195,851 acres lying at the headwaters of the Platte River drainage south of the City and County of Denver--has submitted for consideration to this Board such a project.

This Board is the official, designated body of the Governor of the State of Colorado to act as his representative in the consideration and clearance of such projects, in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The project proposed by the Cherry Creek Soil Conservation District has cleared all State Agencies, was submitted to Washington and was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture's representative for preliminary planning.

This project lends itself admirably to such a program. It is not only colorful in the actual sense of the word but practical as it lies at the very headwaters of the Cherry Creek tributary of the South Platte River, in rolling hills covered with scrub oak and ponderosa pine and dotted with cattle ranches and dry and irrigated farms. Cherry Creek also flows through the center of the City of Denver and joins with the Platte within the city limits.

We sincerely hope that we will have the privilege of having you with us again in Colorado and that you will look favorably upon our invitation to include this watershed in your proposed telecast.

Anticipating the pleasure of your affirmative reply, and with our very best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Clarence Svedman
President

COPY

Hubert, Jas.

May 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Hubert:

Many thanks for your letter of April 23.

I wish very much that I might accede to your request but the fact is, I receive so many similar requests that I have had to establish a firm policy of refusing to sponsor anything in which I am unable to take active participation.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James H. Hubert, President
W.C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc.
55 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

fc

W. C. HANDY FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

55 West 42nd Street • New York 36, N. Y. • LAckawanna 4-9518

W. C. HANDY, *Honorary President*

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DR. O. CLAY MAXWELL, JR.
JOE ROSENFIELD, JR.
DR. SIGMUND SPAETH
MRS. GRETCHEN T. THORNTON
J. GLADYS WATTS
JANET WISE

April 23, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o W.C.B.S.- T.V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As an admirer of yours over the years, may I take this opportunity to ask your interest, endorsement and support of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. I was recently chosen President of the organization and increasely convinced of the need for the backing of persons like yourself. We are forming an Advisory Board on which we would so much like to include your name.

Mr. Handy, whom the organization is named-now totally blind-is hopeful that through this agency otheres who are similary afflicted may obtain help. We are espically concerned over the plight of Negro blind in Southern areas.

We are now in the process of planning a Nation-wide membership campaign June 17th Father's Day-thus commemorating Mr. Handy -"Father of the Blues." If you could also find your way to cooperate by serving as a sponsor of an appeal on behalf of the organization we would be deeply gratified.

A letter will be submitted to you for your signature and approval. The Board of Directors along with me have high prospects of your cooperation.

Keep well, may success continue to be yours,

Very truly yours,

James H. Hubert

JAMES H. HUBERT, PRESIDENT

JHH/ceh

Huddleston, Fr.
Faith

April 18, 1956

Dear Father Huddleston:

Many thanks for your very nice letter.

I am sorry to have missed seeing you again before your departure, and I want you to know that it gave me great pleasure to talk with you.

The trip to Africa was quick, but beneficial.

I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Alexandre when he is ready to call me and we will arrange with Doubleday to make any use of the film they see fit in connection with the publication of the book.

My very best wishes to you. I share your hope that we may meet again one day.

Sincerely yours,

Father Trevor Huddleston
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fs

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., Publishers 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

April 13, 1956
(Dictated April 11, 1956)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am so sorry that I did not have the opportunity of saying goodbye to you personally. I rang up this morning but discovered that you were still away in Algeria. I wanted to thank you very much indeed for all your kindness to me, and to say how greatly I appreciated meeting you here. It was a tremendous privilege and I shall always remember it with gratitude.

I have been talking today with Mr. Clement Alexandre of Doubleday about the promotion of my book. In London, Collins, the publishers, used your African Conflict film for a private showing to various influential people both in the publishing world and in Parliament. It occured to me, and I suggested it to Doubleday, that there might be some possibility of doing the same kind of thing here in America. Mr. Alexandre says that he will get in touch with you about this later on and I do hope that perhaps you might see your way to cooperating in this matter.

Once again, thank you very much indeed for everything and I hope we may meet again one day.

Yours very sincerely,

Trevor Huddleston, C.R.
(CS)

Trevor Huddleston, C. R.
(Dictated by Father Huddleston
and signed in his absence.)

TH:cs

Hudson, Robert B.

RECEIVED
1957 MAY 16 PM 7:09
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU029 PD

ANN ARBOR MICH MAY 16 412PME

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

IN NEW YORK ON NEXT TUESDAY SHOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU AT NOON AND TALK ABOUT PROGRAMMING EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

ROBERT B HUDSON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CENTER

ANN ARBOR MICH..

509P.

Hudson, Robert B.

May 20, 1957

ROBERT B. HUDSON

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CENTER

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

WILL BE HAPPY TO SEE YOU AT NOON TUESDAY, MAY 21.

mkr EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

fc

Hughes, W. G.

February 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I have your letter of January 15th.

I regret to say that I have no openings at my farm for the time being, but I will be happy to keep your letter on file and let you know if something turns up.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Gwynne Hughes
Glenoden Farms
Mountainville, New York

fc

R. E. OGDEN Owner

W. G. HUGHES Mgr.

Glenoden Farms

Mountainville, (Near Cornwall on Hudson) New York

H. C.
No opening now
Will keep in mind.

Post Office Box 5,
Mountainville, N.Y.
January 15, 1957

Mr. Edward Murrow
Pawling,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am looking for employment as farm manager and wondered if there might be an opening at your farm at Pawling.

Mr. Ralph Ogden, owner of Glenoden Farms, which is a pedigreed Holstein farm, has been my employer since my arrival in the United States three and a half years ago. Although I was born in Canada, I am now a naturalized citizen. Age 34. My wife and I came to Mountainville from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where I managed a dairy, beef and tobacco farm. Previously I had experience as farm foreman in Wales, the country in which I was raised. I was, however, educated in England.

I am capable of handling herd and records, supervising employees, planting and harvesting of crops and am well acquainted with modern dairy system. I have excellent background in the mechanics of farm equipment, having worked repaired, sold and demonstrated it.

If you are interested in my application, I should be happy to call at a time that would suit your convenience.

Very truly yours,

William Gwynne Hughes

William Gwynne Hughes

Humphrey, Hubert

August 24, 1957

Dear Hubert:

Forgive the delay in answering your letter of July 23 in which you suggest a television program on the use of American food and fiber as an instrument of American foreign policy.

We have touched the periphery of this once or twice in Greece and in Italy but have never done a thorough job of it. We shall see what can be done, although I am not sure when that will be.

Casey and I have been off on a fishing trip in your delightful state while on a holiday and had a grand time. The people out there somehow seem to stand steadier in their shoes than they do back here.

I shall make you a shout when next I am in Washington.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

fs

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
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CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

July 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am sure you receive many suggestions for your program series "See it Now". Well, here is another one.

I was very much impressed with the work of our voluntary agencies in foreign countries. I saw at first hand the work of these voluntary groups in such countries as Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Israel, and Lebanon. Of course, these agencies serve people in almost every country of the world.

One of their finest programs is the distribution of surplus American food. Really, it is something to behold when you see children and needy people lined up for blocks awaiting their quart of milk, or their sack of flour, pound of butter, or block of cheese. I can tell you, Ed, it was a thrill for me to see powdered milk from Minnesota dairies - a milk surplus that was injuring our dairy farmers - being used to feed hungry people and to build friends for the United States.

Well, what am I suggesting? Do one of your programs on this theme of the use of American food and fiber as an instrument of American foreign policy, or our surplus food and fiber being distributed by our fine voluntary agencies. I am sure that CARE would be very helpful in this, as would Church World Service, National Catholic Welfare, the Jewish Committee, etc. Think it over.

By the way, just in case you did not see it, attached is an extra copy of my report to the Senate on my trip to the Middle

East, also a copy of my statement on food and freedom, which describes what I have in mind in this letter.

My best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hunt, Lawrence

October 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Hunt:

It was good to see you again at the luncheon given by Sir Hugh Stephenson.

Many thanks for taking the trouble in sending me the article in the London Daily Telegraph, which I was most interested to read.

Kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lawrence Hunt
55 Liberty Street
New York 5, New York

mcc

LAWRENCE HUNT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

TELEPHONE
CORTLANDT 7-2082

Personal

October 3, 1957.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was glad to see you again at Sir Hugh Stephenson's luncheon for the Ambassador.

Enclosed is an article in the London Daily Telegraph which I think is remarkable for charity and understanding of our friends and fellow citizens in the South.

Perhaps you will consider writing a letter of appreciation to the Daily Telegraph which I believe to be the most consistently good friend of the United States among British newspapers.

With kind regards.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence Hunt.

LH/frs

Little Rock and America's Inner Conflict

★

The tumult dies in Arkansas, but the major problem of racial integration remains. Moreover, Little Rock will have all sorts of political consequences.

From
ALEX FAULKNER
Daily Telegraph
New York Correspondent

NEW YORK, Monday.

DURING the past week the American conviction that this is the best of all possible countries has received a severe jolt. Events at Little Rock have thrown a lurid light on a deep-seated inner conflict which could tear this body politic apart, with disastrous consequences for the whole free world.

Typical conclusions by level-headed observers include:

WALTER LIPPMANN: "There is the stark fact that there exists among us a caste system based on the colour of a man's skin."

STEWART ALSOP, another perceptive columnist: "What has happened has revealed with awful clarity the bitter tensions that underly the placid surface of American life."

BRUCE CATTON, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his history of the Civil War: "A deadly cold wind is blowing down men's spines. The parallel [with the war between the States] is just a little too close for comfort."

No one with any sense has ever had any doubt that the quest for a formula which would enable some 20m. blacks and 150m. whites to live peacefully in the same homeland as equally first-class citizens would be difficult. The instincts of most Southerners are revolted by the very idea of mingling with coloured people as social equals. The person you go to school with can hardly be regarded as anything else.

Marriage Fears

IN his speech the other day, denouncing President Eisenhower's use of troops, Mr. James Byrnes pointedly observed, "It is useless to deny the existence of feeling resulting from pride of race. It exists. It is responsible for the laws prohibiting mixed marriages in 23 States."

Whether Southern fears that some of the boys and girls who go to school together will later marry are relevant or not, they are part of the profound revulsion inspired by the idea of school integration. The realisation that equal educational opportunities (which have so far been provided in relatively few Southern communities) will produce a generation of Negroes equipped to compete successfully with Whites for professional and industrial positions certainly plays its part in arousing opposition, especially among the most depressed White classes.

Finally, it must be recognised that belief in White superiority is by no means non-existent in the North, where Negroes may be "equal" in theory but where in practice housing patterns and local customs tend to hold them down.

It is against this background that the explosion occurred in Little Rock.

The spectacle was deeply painful to most Americans, and to their emotions of honest disgust were added fears that the whole country was about to be torn apart by a conflict as catastrophic as the war that ended slavery. The statements of some of the more respected Southern leaders, even more than the inflammatory yells of the more demagogic ones, suggested that if the Federal Government persisted the South would rise in arms. It was not without reason that many spoke of Little Rock as the blackest day since Pearl Harbour.

Yet by the week-end the outlook seemed a little less hopeless. Out of the welter of discussion two important facts emerged. President Eisenhower clearly had not called out the troops to impose desegregation by force of arms; he had simply carried out his paramount duty of seeing that the law was obeyed. Secondly, Governor Faubus of Arkansas was not a knight in shining armour but a rather contemptible hillbilly politician who had not scrupled to create a situation in which he could pose as a champion of the South's most deeply held beliefs.

The collapse of Faubus has taken the poison out of what might have become a deeply festering wound. In so far as situations of this sort are predictable, it seems clear that what might have been another Fort Sumter has been reduced to the proportions of an incident. But it is not the sort of incident that will be forgotten easily, and even if a somewhat false impression of calm is created in Little Rock the major problem will still be there, awaiting solution.

What are the wider consequences likely to be? It is generally agreed that by his action the President, who carried five of the old confederate States in 1956, has dealt Republican hopes of growing support in the traditionally Democratic South a grievous blow. Few White Southerners would be prepared to vote for any Republican at this moment.

Studies of voting patterns in this region suggest that it will prove difficult in practice to enforce the right-to-vote law which Congress passed after 63 days of debate at its last session. According to last decennial census there are 3,750,000 adult Negroes in the South, and only 23 per cent. are registered as voters while far fewer have ever been allowed to vote. Little more than 1 per cent. of the Negro population voted when Mississippi elected a governor in 1955.

Key Vote in North

AT the same time the Democrats have been placed in what may prove to be a fatal posture in the North, where large Negro populations might sway many key cities. Among Negroes there will be a tendency to regard the Republicans as friends, and the Democrats will be hard put to it to produce a civil rights programme more attractive than the known actions of a Republican President.

Moreover, the Democrats, who cannot hope to win a Presidential election nowadays without fairly solid Southern support, will have the greatest difficulty in finding a candidate who is acceptable to the North without being anathema to the South. There is every prospect that Southerners will revive the idea of a third party.

Another consequence of Little Rock will inevitably be to galvanise Southern opposition to what was coming to be accepted as the doctrine of integration with what the Supreme Court defined as "all deliberate speed." So far "deliberate speed" has been very deliberate indeed, and in 17 border and Southern States and the District of Columbia fewer than 800 of the 3,000 school districts in which there are bi-racial populations have been integrated.

Washington schools are now fully integrated, and good progress has been made in six border States, but of the eleven States of the old Confederacy only four have made any start apart from universities and colleges in some cases, while seven States have done nothing or almost nothing. In more human terms, some 2,500,000 Negro children are still segregated.

In the defiant States it is not proposed to risk a showdown by force but to evade the instructions of the Supreme Court by passing laws which prevent integration and, when these laws are found unconstitutional, passing yet other laws. As Mr. Byrnes put it, "Whenever the tanks and guns are removed there will remain the same determination on the part of the white people to resort to every legal means to prevent the mixing of the races."

Grounds for Hope

THERE is, therefore, every possibility that there will be more shocking Little Rocks. The chief cause for hope is that where school children have been mixed—as in Washington and Baltimore, Louisville and Nashville and many smaller communities—children and parents alike have accommodated themselves to the situation. There is also hope in the fact that with growing industrialisation of the South all concerned will come to realise that unending conflict will be to the disadvantage of whites and blacks alike.

Some clue to the pattern of the future may emerge from to-morrow's meeting between the President and a mediation committee of five Southern Governors, which is to discuss withdrawal of troops from Little Rock.

Even the Governors who are most "moderate" on the desegregation question will have difficulty in discussing further progress in this direction in face of what is regarded as the President's affront to the South. The strength of this feeling is indicated by Edwin Tetlow, the special correspondent of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH at Little Rock, who writes:

> "Spokesmen for the white population of Arkansas claim that it is 85 per cent. against the integration of schools. Some even claim that the majority of Negroes are also against it, preferring to keep the division as it is.
>
> "On the larger question of desegregation those who oppose it know that 35 per cent. of the State's population is coloured, and they foresee vast changes in their social fabric if integration is allowed to spread. Small wonder that they resent what has all the appearance of its imposition by the force of rifles and bayonets. It would surely have been a good thing for all concerned if some method could have been found of bringing the change about more gradually."

Until Governor Faubus precipitated a crisis this is precisely what men of goodwill were working for. Little Rock may make it necessary to seek a fresh approach.

Hunter, Mary Lee

November 25, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had hoped that McCarthyism was dead or at least very sick but the enclosed petition indicates that Mr. Jenner and other of McCarthy's spiritual heris are still very much alive.

I presume that you have seen this petition but, in case you have not, I am sending it on because I can think of no one who fought McCarthyism more valiantly in the days when it took real courage to stand up and be counted. It is men like you who helped save Democracy...but apparently you are going to have to go on fighting.

Most sincerely,

(Miss) Mary Lee Hunter

Mary Lee Hunter
130 Cypress Ave
Kentfield, California.

ignore

A PETITION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court Justices have repeatedly broken their oaths to uphold The Constitution of the United States by usurping power, by destroying the Rights of the States, and by giving comfort to our enemies, the Communists;

THEREFORE, we, the undersigned citizens of the United States and of a Sovereign State thereof, do hereby petition The Congress to redress our grievances, to restore The Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and to reinvigorate the Republic by impeaching the present Justices of the Supreme Court:

AND FURTHER do hereby petition The Congress to take immediate effective steps to repair, to the extent possible, the damage to the Constitution of the United States and the Sovereign Rights of the separate States by enacting appropriate legislation, with unequivocal language, which will permit of no treacherous distortion by any member of the Supreme Court.

Name	Street Address	City	State

IMPEACHMENT OF A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE IS SERIOUS

BUT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID:

"The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

If you have doubts about signing the attached petition please read the great speech of Senator William E. Jenner in the Senate on July 26, 1957 and Dan Smoot's Report of July 1, 1957, entitled "Supreme Court". These should satisfy you that the Supreme Court decisions add up to treason and that the words of the Supreme Court Justices themselves will furnish solid basis for their own impeachment.

Copies of the above can be obtained from: Senator William E. Jenner, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. and Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas.

Hutcheson, C. R.

July 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

Thank you for your cordial letter of June 3rd. I am not at this time, interested in oil properties. I have had no luck in this area in the past and have encountered nothing but dry wells. So, I think I won't venture further in this field.

Sincerely,

Mr. C. R. Hutcheson
1208 Great Plains Building
Lubbock, Texas

mcc

OFFICE PHONE PO 3-2489 RES. PHONE PO 2-0048

C. R. HUTCHESON
OIL PROPERTIES
1208 GREAT PLAINS BUILDING
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

June 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a former radio-TV newsman, I have for a number of years followed your activities with more than ordinary interest. In fact, as a member of an Armed Forces Information School officers' class at Fort Slocum in 1950, I sat in on a most informative discussion with you when the class visited the CBS studios. That brief session was, we all agreed, the high point of the entire six-week course.

The purpose of my letter is this: it recently occurred to me that you might be interested in investing in oil properties. If so, and if you do not already have satisfactory connections in this field, I am in position to work with you.

At the very outset, may I say that I offer no wild promotional scheme. I make no promise other than that you will receive fair value for every dollar you might invest through me. And with the oil business offering attractive tax advantages, I am confident that any such venture would prove profitable to you---and, likewise, to me, as this is my business.

Briefly, my situation is that I am associated with James D. Hampton, a 40-year-old geologist with vast (and successful) experience in West Texas and Eastern New Mexico. We have been together for about twenty months, and have been friends for eight years. If you are interested in making any oil investments, both Jim and I prefer that you first thoroughly investigate our personal backgrounds. We are long-time residents of Lubbock, so this will not be difficult for you. If you wish, I can provide the names and addresses of a number of local public officials who will answer any inquiries you might care to make.

After you, or your financial representatives, are satisfied as to our character and our background in the oil business, we shall be in position to submit oil deals for your consideration.

Ours is no high-powered organization. The two of us work together, Jim handling the geological details while I do the administrative work, leasing, etc. We thus keep our administrative overhead to a minimum. At the same time, we are well acquainted with drilling contractors in this area, so that we can arrange all drilling contracts for reasonable fees.

Another direct advantage of the smallness of our two-man organization is that it gives us a flexibility not common to larger firms. We are in position to work toward the specific goals of our partners---large drilling deals, small ones, producing royalties, or non-producing minerals with promising prospects for future production. Of course, the greatest tax advantages for a person in a high-income bracket come from drilling---where the intangible "charge-offs" are considerable. As you no doubt know, income from producing oil properties carries a 27½ per cent depletion allowance (which means, generally, that the first 27½ per cent of such income is tax-free). So you can readily see the advantages of such income to a person in the higher tax brackets.

If you think you might be interested in investing along the aforementioned outlines, Mr. Murrow, I shall appreciate hearing from you or your financial representative. Again, there is no hurry in the matter, and we prefer that you investigate our backgrounds before entering into any negotiations whatsoever.

Sincerely,

C. R. Hutcheson

C. R. HUTCHESON

CRH:hs

Iglehart Joe

April 15, 1957

Dear Joe:

Am just back from a week in Puerto Rico shooting film for SEE IT NOW and want to thank you for sending the piece on baseball.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joe Iglehart
W. E. Hutton & Co.
14 Wall Street
New York, New York

rh

W. E. HUTTON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1886

14 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

April 8, 1957

Dear Ed,

About this time of the year, you always say something about baseball. I am enclosing an essay that you may have seen. It was written by a very good friend of mine, Ernie Harwell, who broadcasts for the Orioles. It is the best thing on baseball that I have ever read. There is a long and a short version enclosed. I have Ernie Harwell's permission to use it in any way we want.

Knowing you to be an ardent fan, I am sure you will get the same kick out of it that I have.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Joe

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Enclosures

Inkster, Fred

October 4, 1956

Dear Mr. Inkster:

Thank you for your letter of September 6th. This is merely a note to tell you that I am not the same man to whom you refer in your letter since I never lived in Davenport.

I did live in Edison and Bellingham, Washington and attended Washington State.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred C. Inkster
Oswego
Oregon

rh

FRED C. INKSTER
OSWEGO, OREGON

September 6, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I have been going to write you to find out whether or not if at one time you lived in Davenport, Washington.

My Uncle, Mr. Lawrence Inkster, owned and published the Lincoln County Times in Davenport, and he was quite disgusted with me because I couldn't remember Eddy Murrow, as was my other Uncle, James S. Inkster who was in the grain business.

I myself lived in Davenport about twelve years, in fact, I had most of my education there although I graduated from the Spokane High School and attended there the last year.

My wife and I listen to your T.V. shows all the time and we are very much interested. Every time I see you I think of how Uncle Lawrence was so disgusted with me because I couldn't remember you.

I hope that you are the same man.

Best of luck.

Very truly yours,

Fred C Inkster

FCI/jb

International Harvester

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

JOHN L. McCAFFREY
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

May 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have delayed acknowledging receipt of your letter of April 15 awaiting the record album which you so kindly are sending to me. It has not arrived as yet, but I just want you to know how much I enjoyed our evening together and to tell you how considerate I think you are in remembering me with what I am sure will prove to be a fine album. I look forward to receiving it and to hear the speeches of Winston Churchill.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

JLMc

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

April 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness regarding the record album of Mr. Churchill's speeches. We are certainly looking forward to listening to them.

Likewise, we appreciate your reaction to the time spent with us and in our next face-to-face conversation I hope you will give me some of the comments from your "professional spies."

We are forwarding to you today, by parcel post, a complete kinescope of the April 4 telecast for your review and, if you wish to keep it on file, it's yours. If not, we would like to have it returned when it has served your purpose. (Incidentally, John Aaron requested this through my brother, Sam.)

I'm going fishing for a few days down in Paducah, Kentucky, and I hope to see you soon after I get back.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Bill

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS April 22, 1957

PETER V. MOULDER
PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your very thoughtful letter of April 15 has been received and I am looking forward with great pleasure to the album of speeches by Winston Churchill. Normally I would wait until its arrival to write you, but the fact that I am leaving on an extended trip on the territory has persuaded me to thank you ahead of time.

I'll never forget our pleasant association with you during our closed circuit program. You're a great fellow to work with and you made the job much easier for us amateurs as a consequence.

May I also express appreciation for the autographed pictures. They were a great thrill to my wife, who has always been one of your ardent admirers.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

P. V. Moulder

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MOTOR TRUCK DIVISION

ADDRESS REPLY TO
MOTOR TRUCK ENGINEERING DEPT.
P. O BOX 1109, MEYER ROAD
FORT WAYNE 1, INDIANA

April 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of April 15th. I am certainly looking forward to the album of Winston Churchill's speeches and I know that I am going to enjoy them very much, indeed.

Hoping that our paths will cross in the not too distant future, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bill Reese

W. D. Reese

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

HARVESTER WORLD

vol. 48 no. 5 ■ MAY 1957 ■ NEW TRUCK ABOUT TOWN ■ story begins on page 12

After seven lean years

THERE'S RAIN IN TEXAS

SIX MONTHS BEFORE, Bonnie Skloss' farm near Falls City was choked with dust, and horses subsisted on meager feedings of despined prickly pear.

By JAMES BIERY Photos by IVAN MASSAR, *Black Star*

OUT OF A CLEAR, BLUE SKY above Texas, the raindrop fell. Another spattered into the dust. The wind stirred. As clouds scudded up, wet pockmarks spurted across the plain. It was raining at last.

Temporarily at least, the drouth that for seven long years has parched the Southwest was over in Karnes county. Succeeding rains have been steady and are occurring at beneficial intervals. To the land they have brought life, to its farmers, hope.

Ivan Massar some months ago photographed the cracked, dead acres belonging to Bonnie Skloss, young Karnes county farmer. On these pages is his photographic report of what the drouth and rain have meant to Skloss and other farmers in three counties southeast of San Antonio.

Here was the general situation before the rains came:

By January 1957, some 700 counties in 15 states were classified as drouth-disaster areas. Twenty-nine million acres (almost 500,000 square miles) in the West and South were affected. Weather experts were at a loss to explain exactly how the drouth came about, but called it the worst one ever for the Southwest; it was more severe, they said, than the dry spell in the 1890s, which lasted 10 years.

In Texas, there were no crops to harvest, and only two roundups of cattle. Most of the state offered less than 35 percent of normal pasture feed supply. The net farm income was down $750 millions below that of 1955, a bad year.

By January, 10,000 individuals in Karnes county (population 17,500) were on relief. A few years before, Karnes had been one of the leading agricultural counties in Texas. It had been the number one flax raiser. Cotton and corn had once thrived.

THE FIRST RAINS since 1950 have been recurring at beneficial intervals in Karnes county. Elsewhere, torrential rains have caused flood damage.

THE DROUTH BEGAN before Bobby Skloss was born . . .

on parched land:

new life, new hope

"CAREWORN AND WORRIED farm men and women; parched, dried water holes; abandoned farm homesteads, their doors swinging open in the wind; thin, underfed cattle munching on despined, prickly-pear cactus . . ."

Three months ago, this was a reporter's impressions of Karnes county, where Bonnie Skloss was born and raised, where he today farms 712 acres that are fertile when there is rain. Farmer Skloss, hopeful this year of getting out a crop, recently set down for *Harvester World* his personal impression of the lean years:

"It began in 1950, about the wintertime, when rains here mean so much to making a good crop. From then on, it rained less. Our total rainfall was 9.71 inches in 1956.

"Crops were smaller and smaller as years went by, and last year nobody here had anything to harvest. In fact, crops only came up and died out. Mesquite, which is common here, and live oak, a hardy tree, almost all dried up. Only those near rivers and small creeks survived.

"We fed the livestock prickly pear and whatever hay we could buy. And it was of poor quality.

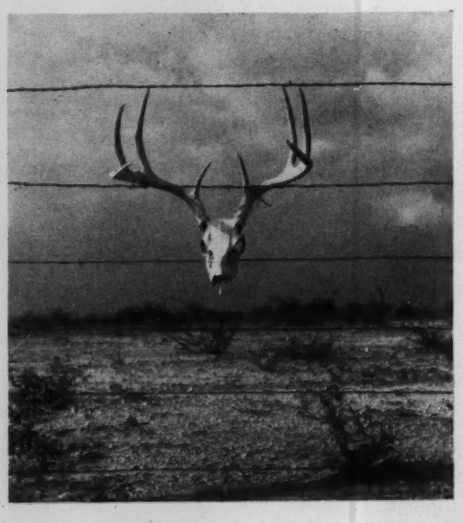
"I'm hoping for a good year and I've planted my crops, some twice. Wind whipped my maize and heavy rains packed cotton so it had to be replanted. I'm keeping an official rain gauge for the U.S. Weather Bureau. So far, we have received the following amounts: January 1.58 inches. February 1.79. March 3.12. To date, in April, 4.22. Almost as much as for the total of 1956.

"Pastures are in good shape today. There are more weeds than grass, as grass will have to come up from seed, if there is any left. But weeds are a good substitute.

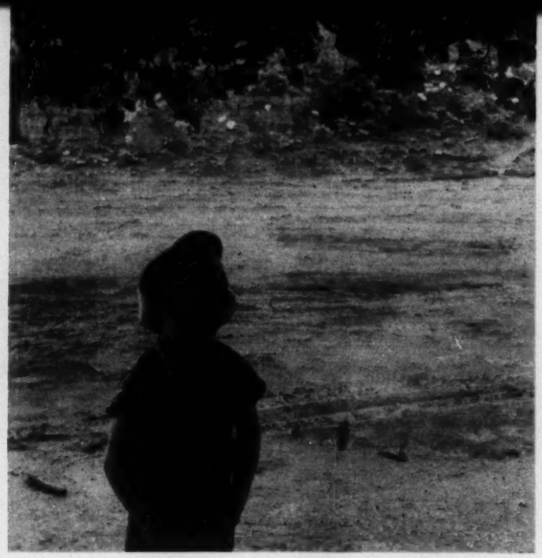
"Livestock are in good condition, but 'most everybody sold out completely. I sold only my older stock and kept the younger cows. I sure am glad, but I guess I spent on feed twice as much as they are worth. But it kept me busy, feeding them.

"Last Saturday, April 20, about 9:30 in the evening, we got a good rain: 2.01 inches. The best since February 1955. Everybody here was in the happiest mood on Easter Sunday."

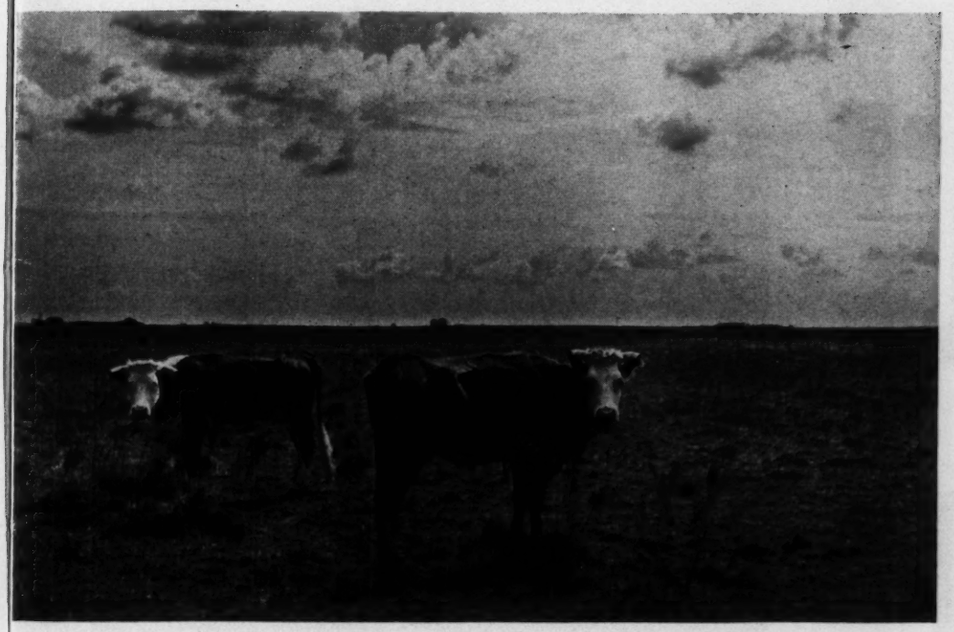
By the first week of May, the *Chicago Sun-Times* reported: "In most of Texas and parts of Oklahoma, too much rain has fallen. But in much of the area seared by the great drouth of the 1950s, enough moisture has fallen to give farmers some of the brightest harvest prospects since 1949."



"FARMERS USED TO WASTE the little money they had on gas, and seed that would never come up." Bonnie Skloss, on Farmall, plants cotton.



A LEAFY TREE in front yard is something to behold.

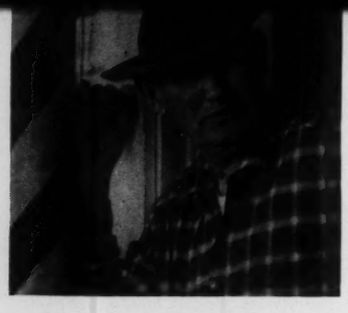


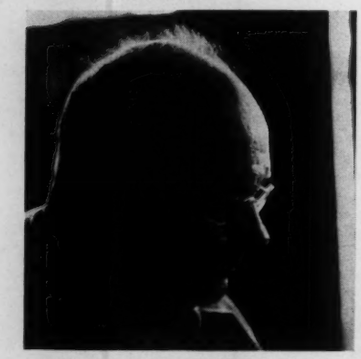
GRANDMOTHER KORSEKWA cradles eight-day-old Gail Marie Skloss, born at onset of spring rains. In her enlarged share of chores during last months of drouth, Mary Korsekwa killed off turkeys. Feed was so scarce prickly pear on farmland raised its value $50 an acre.

CATTLE DURING DROUTH bawled for feed, even weeds. Bonnie fed 30 head on grain enough for five; they ran for feed truck at sound of horn.

RAIN

IN TEXAS



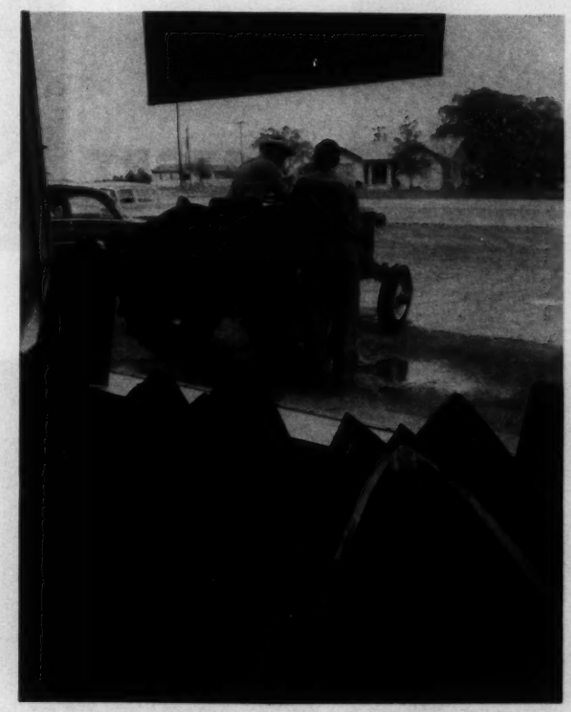


"Hopelessness . . . and hope . . ." Some comments by C. B. Moore, Jr., IH dealer in Nordheim, Texas:

"HOPELESSNESS IS KING during a drouth. You watch the small farmers invest, work, go deeper into debt. I believe our farmers here are more in debt than in most other drouth areas around us. You see, we are just inside the drouth area. To the north and east of us 40 or 50 miles, fair crops have been made. Each spring we would get one rain, and then it would remain dry for the rest of the year. Each year, farmers would gamble and lose. Those west of us have not had a chance for a crop in five to seven years. They stuck their heads in, sold their stock, and found jobs in the industrial areas along the coast. The banks and lending agencies around here will loan only that which is needed to buy seed and plant. . . . . "

a smile on the face of the earth

. . . . . "OUR HOPES ARE HIGH NOW. You should see the change in the way the country looks. Everything is green except for the acres and acres of wild flowers which bloom this time of the year (when there is no drouth, that is). Everyone is smiling again, and even the weatherman on the radio each morning sounds as though he is being accepted back into decent society."



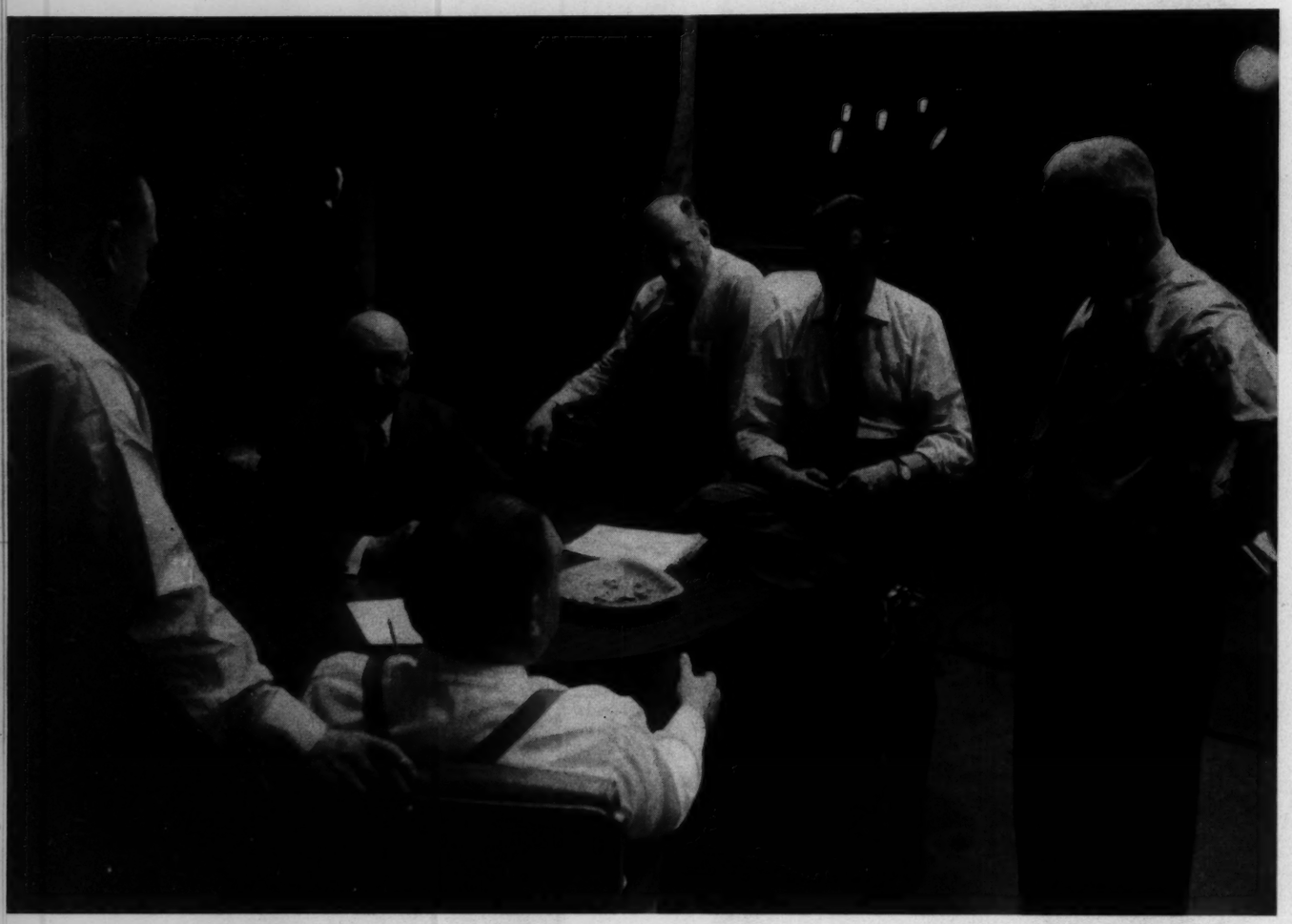
OPTIMISTIC, Bonnie visits A. T. Hoelscher, IH dealer at Floresville.

PREPARATORY TO PLANTING MAIZE, Bonnie fills hopper of planter.

Golden Anniversary

CHICAGO

A NEWSMAN BREAKS THE STORY



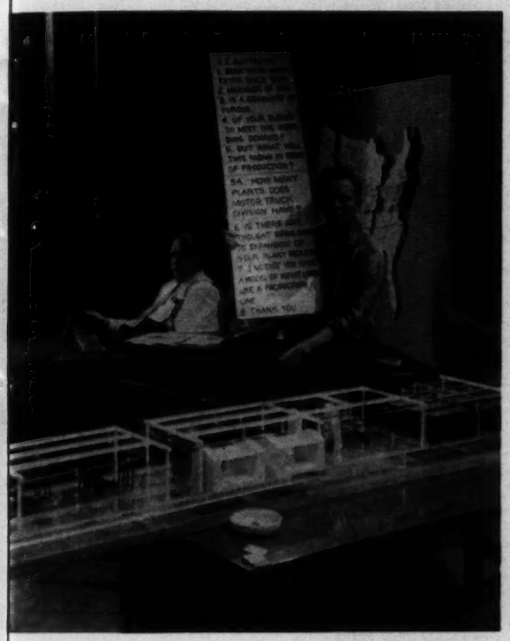
IH TO IH WITH EDWARD R. MURROW. During rehearsal break, cast of executives relaxes around Chairman McCaffrey's "prop" desk.

"YOU ARE NOW LOOKING down North Michigan avenue . . . The building in the foreground is the home office of International Harvester company. This year the company is celebrating a golden anniversary . . ." Carefully tempered, authoritative, the voice was unmistakable. It was also better known for saying: "The name of the program is Person to Person . . . it's all live . . . there's no film." Familiar as the voice, the smoke-wreathed face of Edward R. Murrow appeared on the huge screens of 48 darkened banquet halls last month to break the story of Harvester's new golden anniversary A-line of motor trucks to 10,000 viewers, most of them IH dealers. For 45 minutes, the famed newscaster deserted his usual sedentary position in the lower left-hand corner of the television screen, assumed a peripatetic person-to-personality as he moved through interviews with seven IH executives. Announcement of a new line in its 50th year as a truck builder, was, for IH, a momentous occasion—one worthy of a spectacular promotional medium like closed-circuit television and of a big-name performer like Murrow.

Although viewers may have been most impressed with the prestige and glamour

Photos by ANGUS McDOUGALL

PRESIDENT MOULDER, Vice President (cf CBS) Murrow. For dress rehearsal, IH men donned coats.



MURROW WORKED from terse notes on narrow boards.

TRUCK DIVISION'S BUZARD AND SCHUMACHER answered questions about growth of truck population.

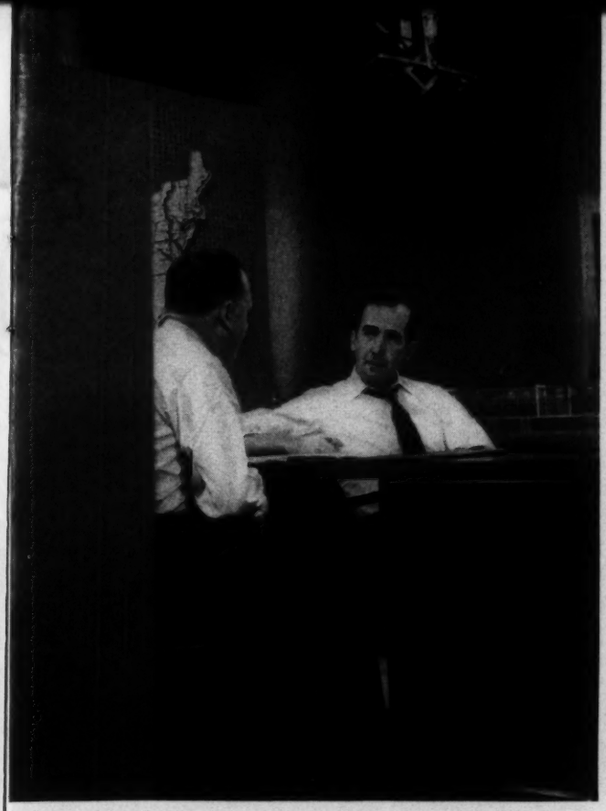
ENGINEERING MANAGER W. D. REESE matches Murrow's calm, but, for smoking, prefers a pipe.

KLIEG LIGHTS GLARE, cameras stare and boom mike turns a listening ear as Chairman McCaffrey recalls IH truck's yesteryear.

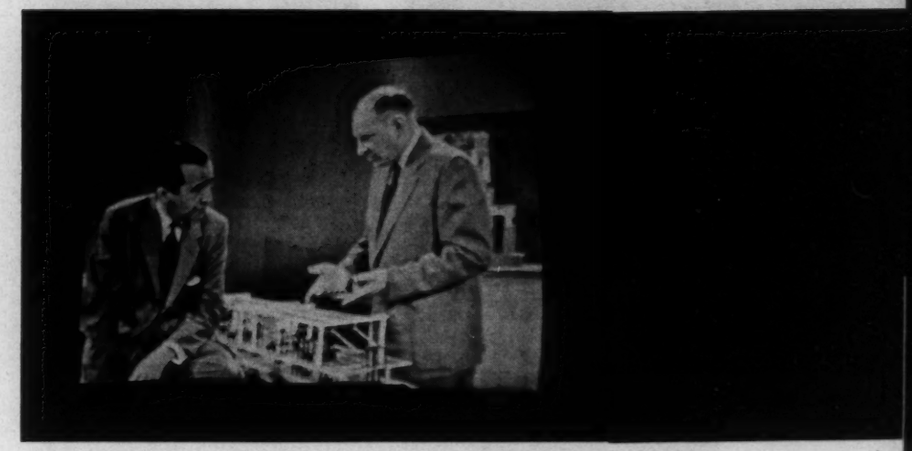
Murrow added to the show, his greatest contribution was a subtle one. Throughout the hours of rehearsal that preceded the performance, his calm demeanor infected the Harvester men, helped them relax before the constant, unblinking gaze of cameras and the continually cocked-ear attitude of boom mikes.

At 8:00 a.m. the day of the show, going into final rehearsals at Chicago's Civic Opera House, IH executives in the cast were matching Murrow's blue-shirt-sleeve ease. And he, sensitive to the slightest signs of tension, seemed always ready with the right word to dispel it. Sample (during one rehearsal pause that might otherwise have become an uncomfortable silence): "I had a very succinct telephone operator at the hotel this morning. She said 'Mr. Murrow, it's 6:30 and the weather is lousy'." During a later pause, when the producer was holding one of several huddles with his staff, Murrow eased the situation again by giving voice to the thought he knew was shared by the rest of the cast: "Oh, it's the waiting time that murders you." And then, quickly, in explanation and with deference to the technical staff: "This is a very tricky layout in restricted space."

For everyone in the cast—including Murrow, himself—it was their first appearance on closed-circuit television. "I suppose," Murrow said, in summing up his part of the show, "this has been an amateur performance." But in another sense, it had been a highly professional one, too. IH could hardly have chosen a better format for its initial venture into television—nor a better personality to M-C it. A cast of experts on motor trucks, the company could, and did, supply. But getting the story across on television also required an expert's touch. In selecting Edward R. Murrow for the job, and giving him a format similar to that of his own weekly show, IH could take advantage of all the proven features that have made a success of Person to Person. And the quietly convincing, conversational tone of the show was something as new in the promotional field as the product it purposed to sell.

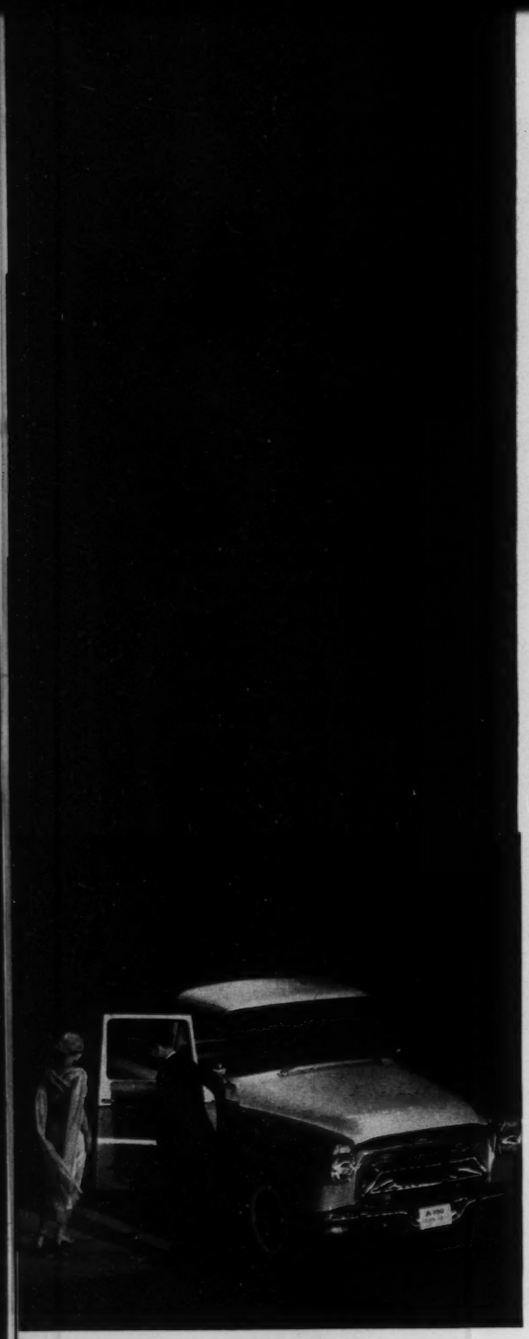


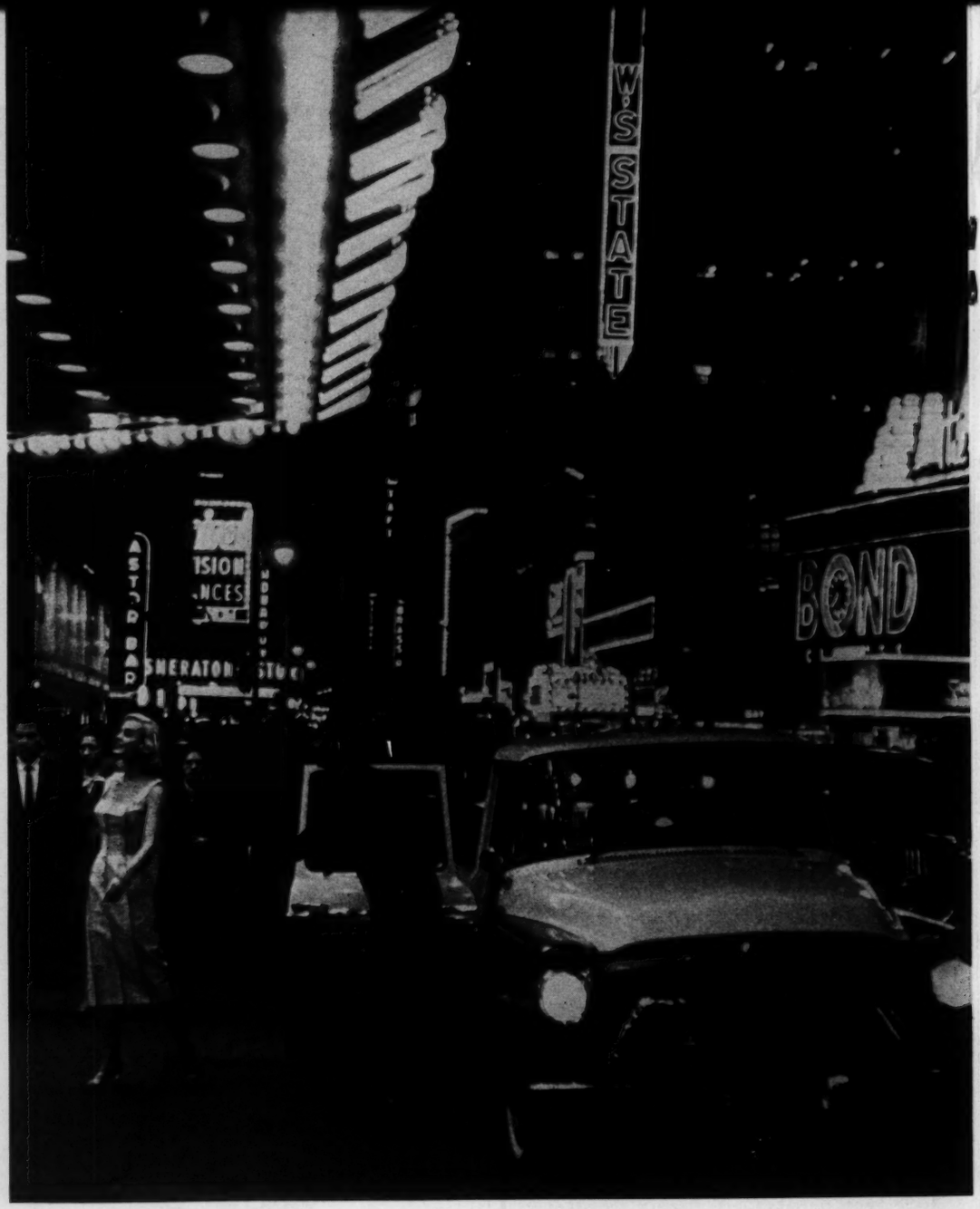
SALES MANAGER L. W. PIERSON, the last of seven IH executives interviewed, closed show with announcement of A-line trucks on display at each meeting place. Top: at rehearsal. Below: on screen.



IN "CARBON COPY" OF REHEARSAL SCENE (top), Manufacturing Manager H. E. Gottberg explains model of proposed truck plant.

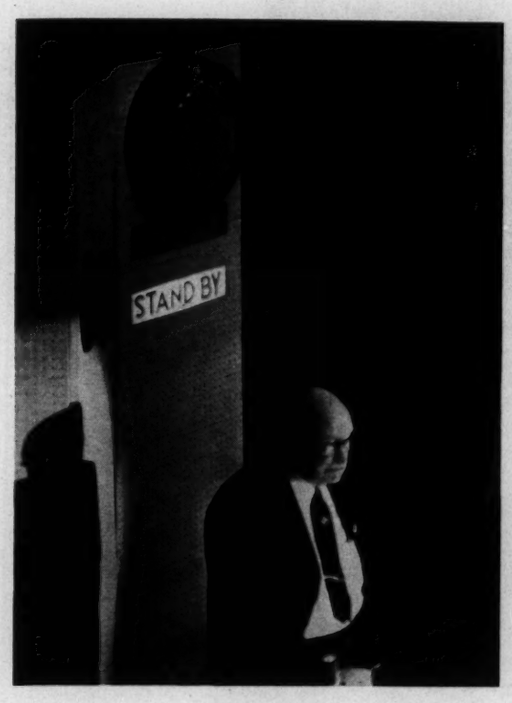
OF FREE PISTONS AND GAS TURBINES. On set (left) and screen (right), W. D. Reese listed engineering plans, achievements.





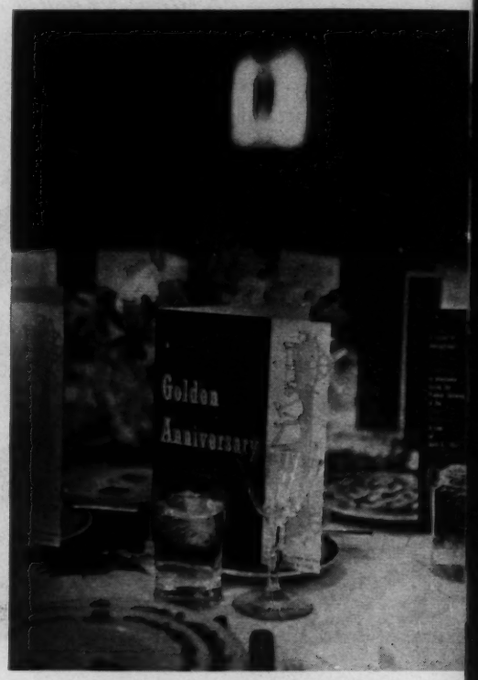
Golden Anniversary

NEW YORK TRUCK RUN ON BROADWAY



TO CREATE TV STUDIO SUSPENSE, NY screen was equipped with red "standby," green "on the air" panels. At microphone: Jack Kline, local host.

NY TELECAST was viewed in front part of ballroom; drapes hid truck display in rear. In Los Angeles, display backdrop was a swimming pool.



IH TRUCK COLORS turned up on menus: spray green tossed salad, sunshine yellow butter on whitecap white rolls.

Photos by JOHN LEWIS STAGE, *Lensgroup*

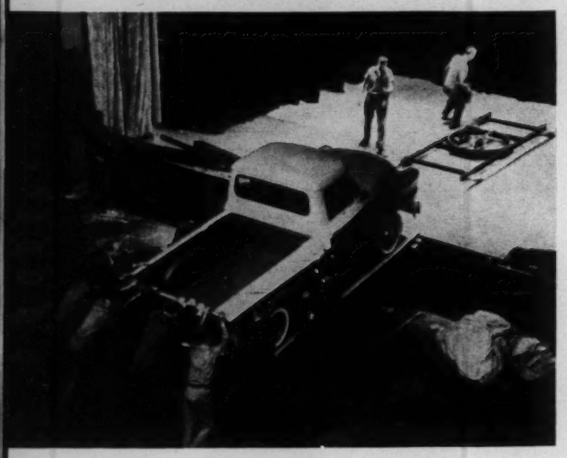
THE SUCCINCT telephone operator at Edward R. Murrow's hotel ("Mr. Murrow, it's 6:30 and the weather is lousy.") was more accurate than elegant. This is a sampling of the weather fare on Thursday, April 4: in Albany, rain, snow and sleet; in Fort Wayne, thickest fog in memory; in Denver and Wichita, blizzards; throughout Alabama, tornado warnings; in Tennessee, IH dealerships flooded, one of them struck by lightning. As it developed, however, neither hellish winds nor high water could keep dealers and their wives from turning out for the anniversary parties.

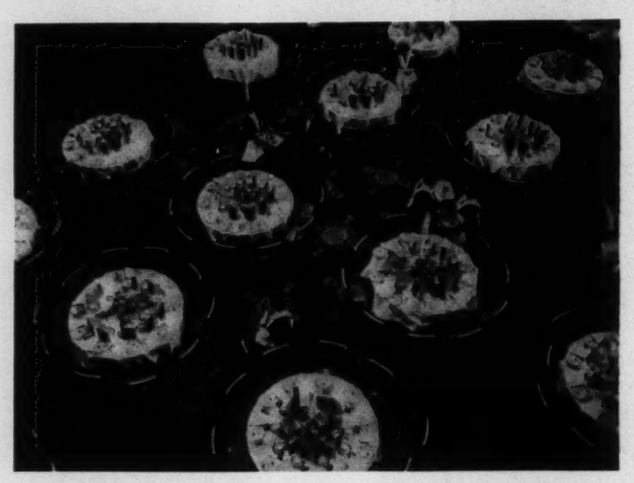
In New York City, where heavy rains fell, dealer attendance was 100%. In the ballroom of the Sheraton-Astor, an overflow audience watched a performance that had counterparts in key cities across the country. At precisely the same instant in 44 cities (four towns not on the coaxial cable received the show later by kinescope), the local IH host was telling his guests: "So why don't we just settle back now and enjoy our person-to-person interview with

BECAUSE OF LOCAL TIME DIFFERENCES, luncheon preceded telecast in some cities, followed it in others. Observed one district manager: "Presence of dealers' wives contributed to show's success. They liked new styling."

Golden Anniversary

ON NIGHT PRECEDING TELECAST, scenes like this were being duplicated in ballrooms, theaters, auditoriums in 44 cities. NY had 11-truck display.





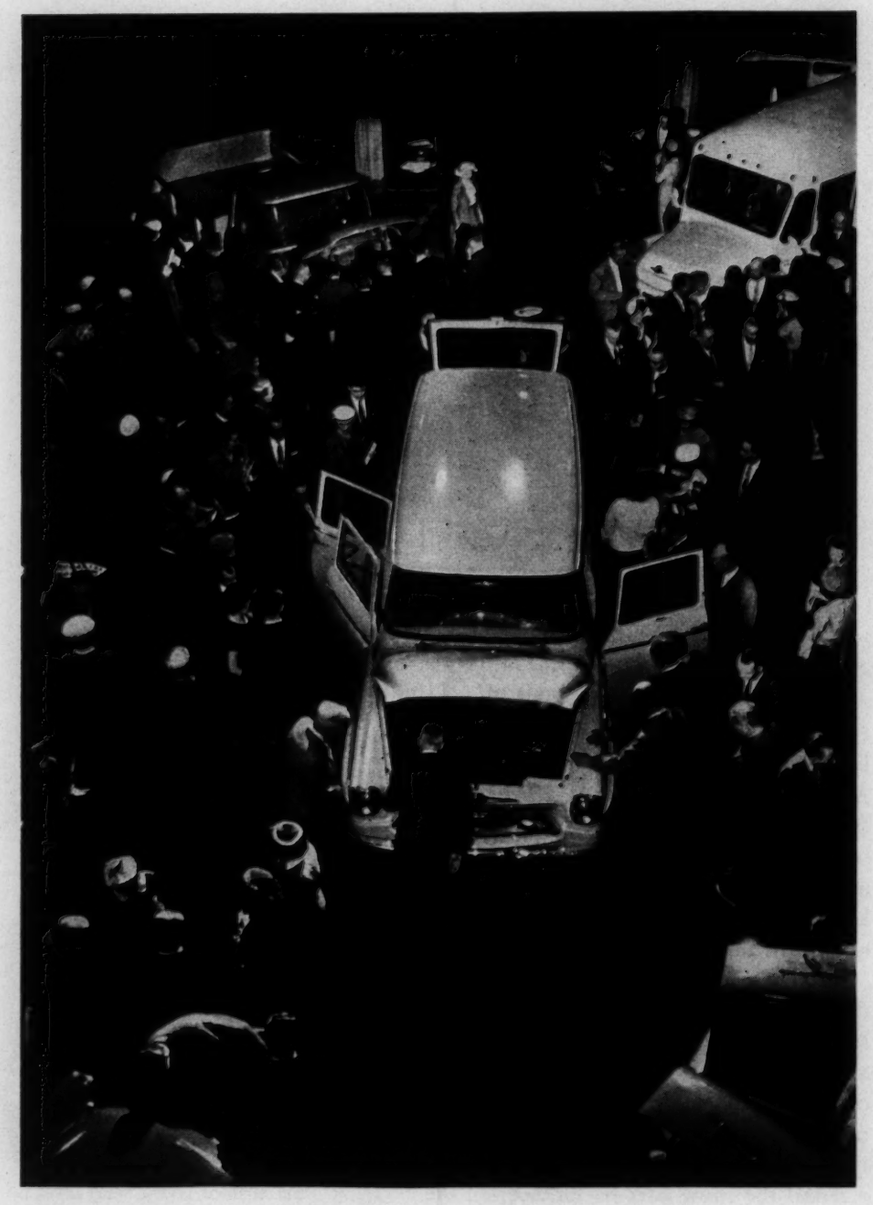
PATTERN OF SHERATON-ASTORIA CARPETING is repeated by pattern of luncheon tables.

Edward R. Murrow . . ."

To insure nation-wide coordination, detailed instruction manuals had been issued from Chicago. At each district, an IH sales executive served as stage manager, gave split-second cues to the sound man, the slide film man, the lighting man, the motion picture projectionist. At each location AT&T, Western Union, and RCA provided technicians. The Teleprompter company helped coordinate. Fast-paced, the show built up to an enthusiasm-charged climax, the unveiling of the A-line itself.

The performance was barely over before the reactions began pouring into Chicago: "Impossible to pass on all the wonderful comments." . . . "Excellent, a wonderful way to handle a national meeting" . . . "Novel presentation and stunning new line" . . . "Best show ever."

For the planners, the audience reaction brought some elation, some concern. "This is all very fine," they conceded, "but it's a tough act to follow. What can we possibly do next time?"



FROM NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA, dealer reaction to new line was enthusiastic. Said one: "Harvester has kept faith with us by providing a truck line superior to competition's in every way."

EIGHTH AND MAIN has always been home for Rapid City firm headed by John Boland, Sr. (left).

RAPID CITY

FIFTY YEARS ON MAIN STREET

THE LATE APRIL DAYS simply weren't long enough this year in the rain-blessed, sun-splashed reaches of western South Dakota. There were too many chores clamoring for the farmer's time, too few daylight hours. But come rain or come shine there was at least one "must" on the busy farmer's calendar, if he lived near Rapid City. That was a drive into town to sip a cup of coffee, swallow a slice of birthday cake and express a sincere "Congratulations, John" to John A. Boland, Sr.

(Last month, as International Harvester rounded out its 50th year of truck manu-

BOLAND HAS BEEN MAYOR, state senator, moving force behind Mt. Rushmore Memorial. His firm has handled International trucks from first Auto Wagon to 1957 A-line.

BOLAND'S 73RD BIRTHDAY and firm's 50th came days apart. At left: John A. Boland, Jr., V.P. and Gen. Mgr.

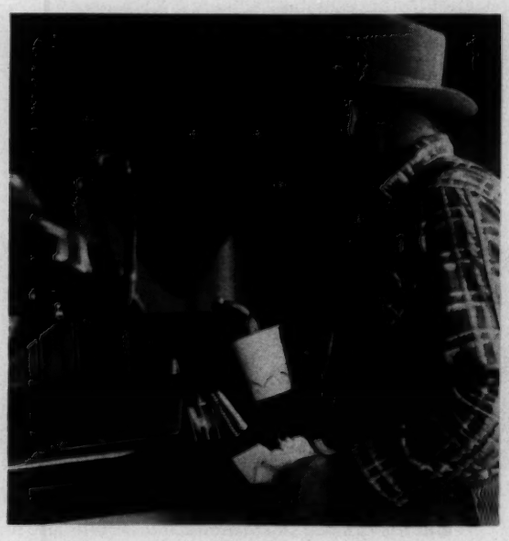
E. A. HUMPHREY, one of twenty-four 1907 customers still trading with firm, pays call (l.). Flowers attracted womenfolk.

facturing, Boland's Rapid City Implement company had a 50th birthday, too. It was one of a handful of IH dealerships to handle the motor truck line for the entire half-century.)

Around Rapid City, the farm folks have what amounts to bedrock loyalty to 73-year-old John Boland. To understand why, you have to know something of the area's past. Your best source is John Boland himself.

"Son," he asks, "do you remember the dust bowl of the '30s? Things were tough. People didn't have money to pay their bills. We didn't have money to pay our bills. Harvester and the bank stayed with us Bolands even though we were 'way in debt. I didn't think we were going to make it. But we never repossessed anything. Every year we would renew notes that couldn't pay a cent. That way folks didn't feel they were so long in debt. Some credits ran 15 years. And very few didn't pay. Most paid every last penny. These people remained loyal. It's remarkable how loyal these fellows are. There was a Swede that came in after his first good year and said (here Boland swung into a Swedish accent): 'John, get out the book.' I said: 'You want to pay something, do you?' And he said: 'I pay it all. Without you I couldn't keep my farm'."

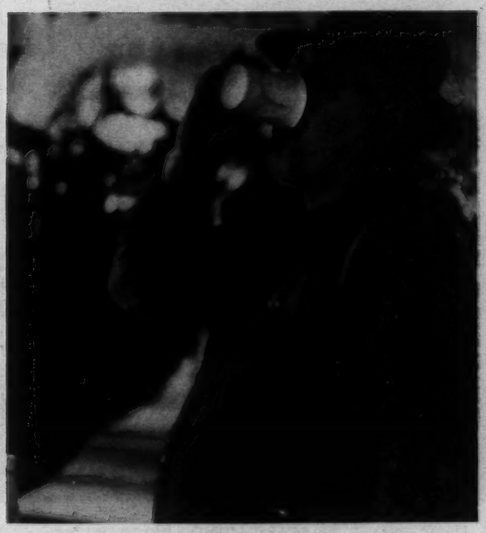
To folks who live elsewhere, John Boland's most noteworthy accomplishments might seem to be his contributions to the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial. Instrumental in raising funds to get the Gutzon Borglum project started in 1929, Boland concedes he has devoted years of time and energy to the famous shrine. But for pure satisfaction, Rushmore comes in a distant second . . . to the fervent handclasps the old-timer received from his friends and customers on the Golden Anniversary of his Rapid City Implement company.



SHARING CAKE were firm's 25 employes, countless customers and friends, most of whom shared look at new trucks, too.

FOR JOHN BOLAND, the three-day celebration was long on reminiscence with durable South Dakotans like Bert Gray (r.).

Photos by JOHN REES, *Black Star*



vs are," says Boland of his customers. Folks around Rapid City know the loyalty extends both ways.

Golden Anniversary

HOW TO MAKE A TRUCK AD

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL A-180 to come off the line in 1957 had a rendezvous with ad men. Its destination was Kling Studios in Chicago. Its first assignment: to "pose" while Kling's Reed Wallace made a photograph (see opposite page) for an institutional advertisement. The ad's purpose: to dramatize the essential role motor trucks play in everyday living.

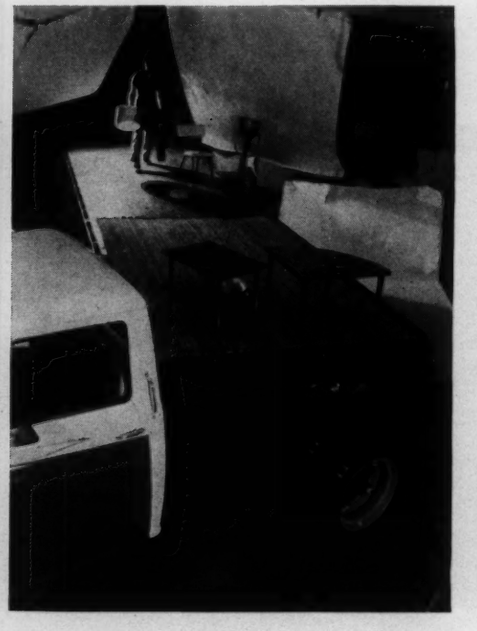
Harvester World cameras were on the scene when the A-180 angled into the studio with a 36-foot Trailmobile trailer in tow. They remained to record the evolution of an advertising illustration.

What's in an ad? Considerably more, the "World" discovered, than meets the eye of the casual magazine reader.

The ad in the making here was another in a series designed to remind Americans that virtually everything they possess has come, at least part way, by truck. The challenge faced by the ad men was how to tell the story provocatively. One suggestion called for a cozy family circle on a flat-bed trailer. Al Pierce, art director for McCann-Erickson ad agency, translated the suggestion into a sketch. Photographer Wallace's assignment was to duplicate the sketch on film. There were complications.

Working in restricted space and not permitted an artist's liberties, Wallace had to bring both tractor and trailer into sharp focus, needed the better part of a day to experiment with camera angles, position his strobe lights, make test shots. Meanwhile, both he and Pierce were passing judgment on furnishings for the "living room," on live models for the "family." Among their vexing problems: how do you prevent a life-size collie from dominating the homey scene? Solution: you use a Shetland sheep dog, height 14 inches.

1 FROM PERCH IN SCAFFOLDING. Photographer Reed Wallace helps spot the A-180 and trailer.



2 SIMULATED LIVING ROOM begins to take shape as prop man lugs in a carefully selected lamp.

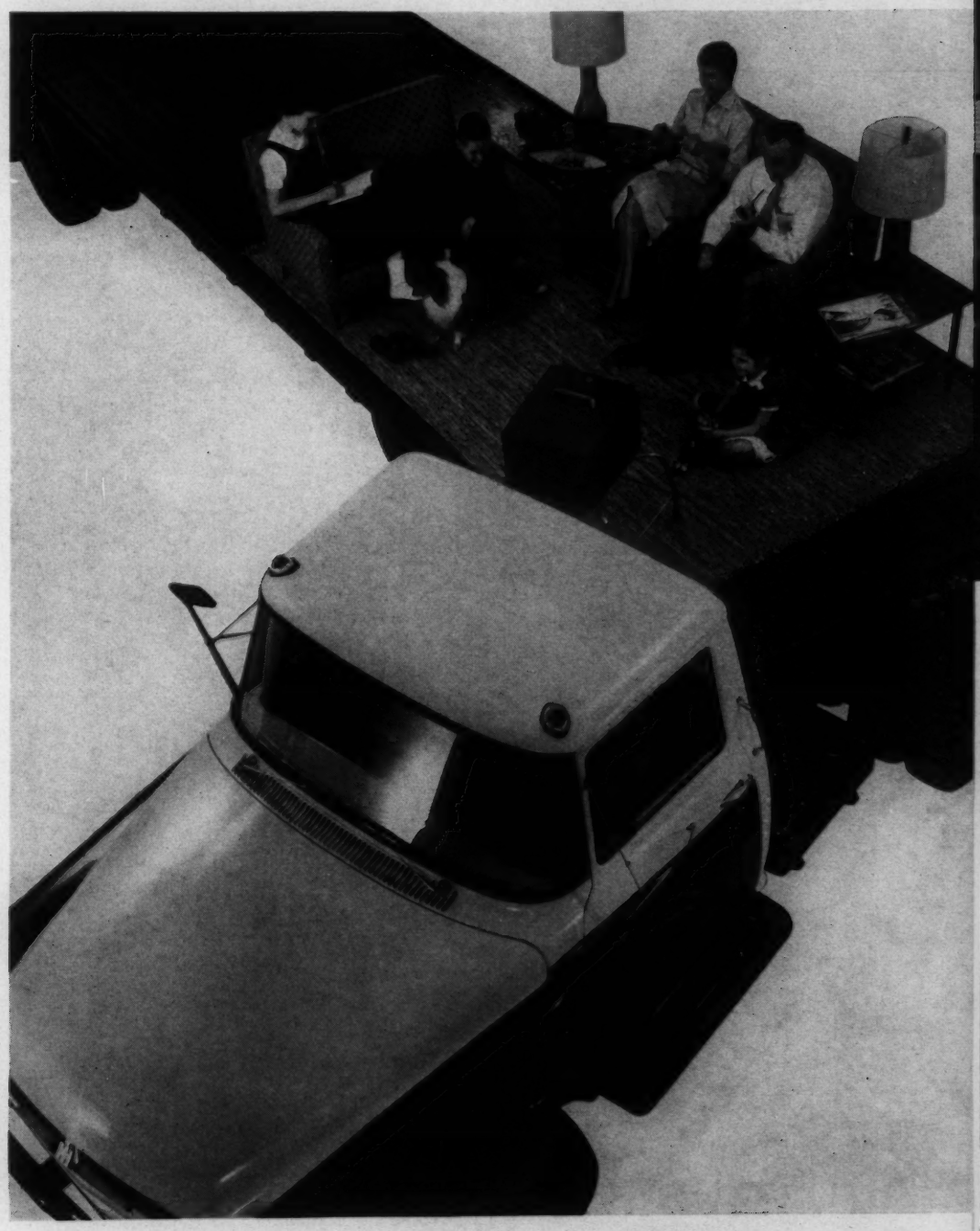
3 PHOTO PERFECTIONISM. Tire treads were painted until they gleamed, then dirtied to show wear.

5 AS SHOOTING TIME approaches, Art Director Al Pierce hovers over family for final check, girl trainer (foreground) whispers final instruction to Shetland sheep dog. At last minute, 6-year-old on sofa was shifted to more likely position on floor in front of television screen.

6 SHARP POPPING of strobe lights unsettled the dog.

7 UNUSUAL PHOTO will be seen by millions in summer issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*. Ad for which illustration was made will run over joint signature of International Harvester and American Trucking Association foundation.

Photos by ARCHIE LIEBERMAN, *Black Star*



4 LIVING ROOM PROPS had to pass photographer's critical appraisal. This one didn't.

TWILIGHT FARMER

Frank Ostrowski raises corn and healthy children on Archer avenue.

MARY, 7, GIVES FATHER DIRECTION on International Cub Lo-Boy while brothers search out worms.

SPRINGTIME, 1957, finds Frank Ostrowski and a million and a half other daytime jobholders spending their evenings and Saturdays disking and plowing.

One of the growing number of twilight farmers, Frank tills 2½ acres at 9070 Archer avenue, Chicago. He is employed at Harvester's Tractor Works during the day.

Farming, even part time, exacts a toll in labor whether the acreage is large or small. But for nine years, the Ostrowski family has found country-style living at the edge of town a rewarding way of life.

Ten years ago, Frank and Stephanie Ostrowski faced the fact that their home was too small. They then had seven children (now nine): three boys and four girls. Casting about, they found the four-bedroom house on Archer, where city street soon becomes country road. Its land furnished a play place.

As the family grew, though, Frank grew into his role as part-time farmer. At first he hired the plowing done, and put in corn and a vegetable garden. He found he liked the work. And, suddenly, his grocery bill was less.

He bought a Cub tractor, then a cow (the family drinks 36 quarts of milk a week) and a mower to cut hay for it.

Frank learned farming the hard way, by losing chickens to predatory animals in the nearby forest preserves, by losing a skirmish or two with an untractable cow. In addition to corn, other garden products ("I keep about a half acre under plow"), the Ostrowskis have always had livestock.

Their current line-up includes Honey, a Jersey cow; a goat named Snowball; two dogs, a cat named Calvin, 13 pigeons.

Working with his children to cut up an elm and clean up the 2½-acre farm last month, Frank Ostrowski said, "This is something everyone with a large family should have."

Photos by ANGUS McDOUGALL

END OF AN ELM. Ostrowskis—in force—make fast work of cleaning yard. Left: Dick, 15, Norbert, 5, Rita, Mary, Jerry, 10, Frank, Stephanie, Clara, 12.

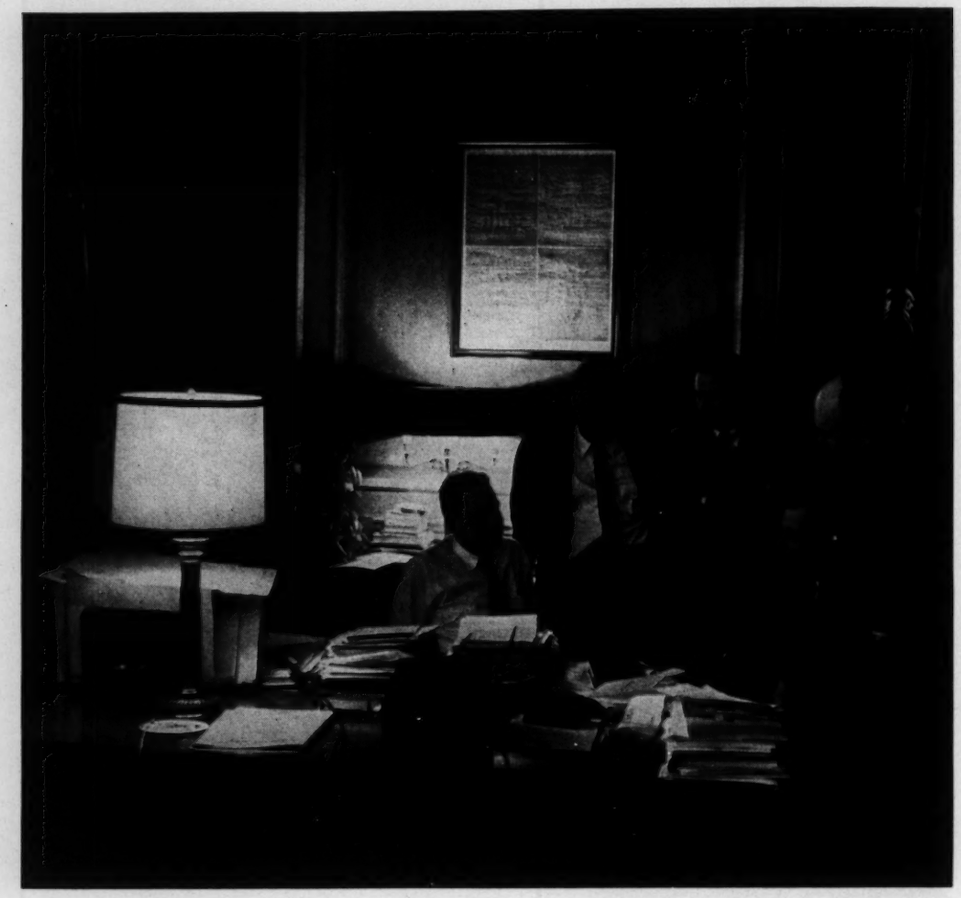
DIGGING POST HOLES, Frank and oldest son, Len, 19, prepare to fence pastureland for Jersey cow.

COUNTRY LIVING sets no limit on pets. Children hitching ride on Lo-Boy carrier have two dogs.

CHILDREN DOTE ON LIVESTOCK as well as on pets. Jerry and Norbert play with Snowball, the goat.

FROM PLANETARIUM TO ZOO, Harvester's Memphis Works Buyer Morey Evans gets indoctrination on items a city purchasing agent procures.

MEETING WITH THE MAYOR. Morey Evans (second from left) with Mayor Edmund Orgill and other members of a special advisory committee recruited from business and industry to counsel on city buying procedures. Others: Bill Adams, Bill Rier, Walter Joyce, city buyer (seated, right).



Evans of Memphis

HE PITCHED IN

Photos by ANGUS McDOUGALL

HIPPOPOTAMUS FEED. Typewriters. Crushed gravel. Red-and-white-and-blue bunting. Planetarium. Fire engine.

These are only a few items Walter Joyce, purchasing agent for Memphis, Tennessee, may buy during the year. He spends $3 million every 12 months handling requests from 54 separate city departments.

The diversity of purchases, alone, makes city buying a complicated undertaking. Add the hobbles of archaic state laws which are no longer realistic and the city buyer is hamstrung in obtaining efficiency.

Last November, purchaser Joyce and the mayor of Memphis, former businessman Edmund Orgill, were in agreement that a committee of purchasing agents from industry and business might have the approach that could save dollars for the city and time for its purchasing agent.

One of three members appointed to the advisory committee was Morey Evans, 44-year-old works buyer for Harvester at Memphis. With other members, he spent spare hours searching for snarls of red tape.

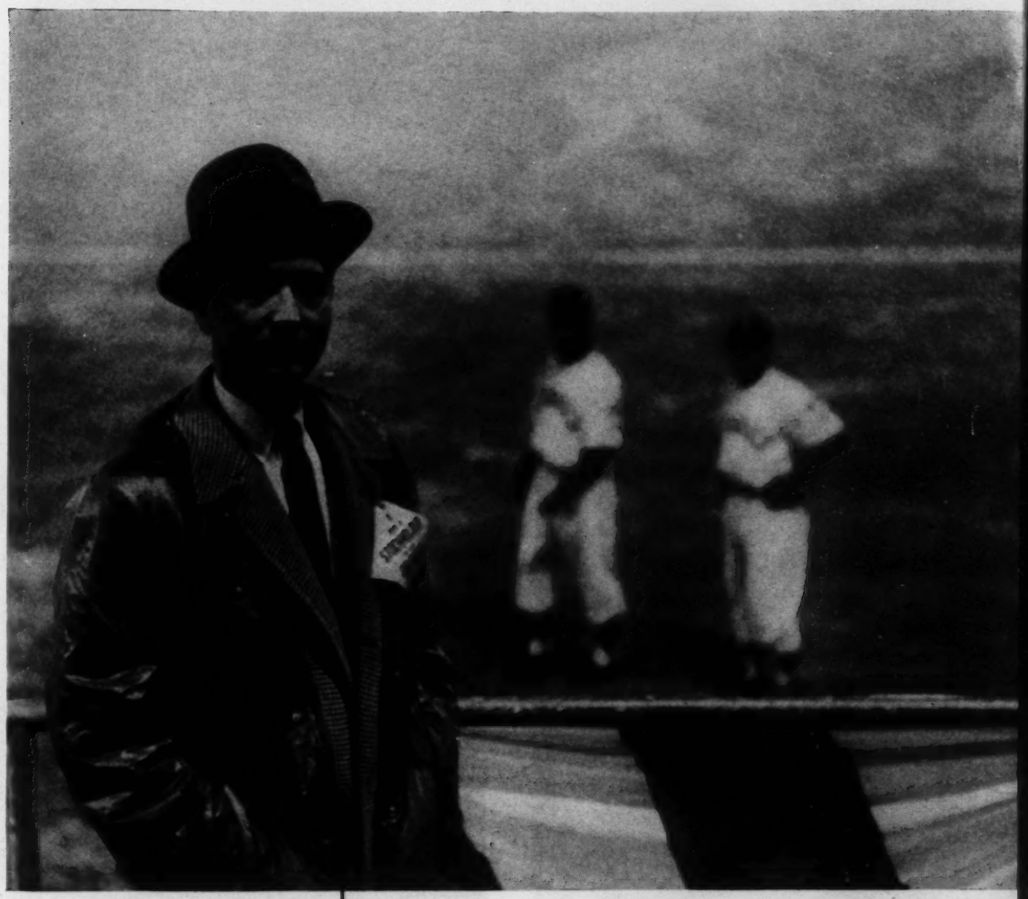
After months of probing, the committee recommended a change in the state laws. Since altered, they now permit purchasing agents to spend up to $150 for items (instead of only $50) without first securing competitive bids, raise from $1,000 to $2,000 the point at which purchases must be approved by city commissions.

Other suggestions now under consideration, the committee is on a stand-by basis, meets once a month. Comments Evans, "We believe this is the first city in which the mayor asked business and industry to lend its buyers and purchasing agents to serve as advisors. The broadness of a department like Harvester's provided a good background for the job we were asked to do."

BUYER MOREY EVANS spends $35 million a year for IH in Memphis; city spends $3 million for 54 departments.

EVANS AND JOYCE attend annual auction of police-recovered bicycles city purchasing agent must also sell.

"DICK PALMER, WORKS AUDITOR at International Harvester Company, who sparked drive to keep the bankrupt Colonels here . . ."—Louisville, Kentucky, *Courier-Journal.* He is now a director of Louisville Colonels, Inc., citizen-owned AAA baseball team in American Association.



Palmer at Louisville

HE WENT TO BAT

IN NOVEMBER, R. S. PALMER faced this task as chairman of three-man Citizens Baseball Committee: to raise $75,000 for team franchise, at least $75,000 more to send it into spring practice March 16, onto home field April 16. Fans put up franchise money within a week. Dick and others then canvassed for money for a non-profit foundation to operate team, but had little success. With time dear, they formed corporation. Community leaders sold enough stock at $10 a share to assure team another season. Its assets, one paper said, included "faith and energy of handful of men like . . . Dick Palmer and others who have labored long and earnestly to keep Colonels alive when others swore they were dead."

HARVESTER WORLD

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GERALD D. HURLEY, *editor*

WENDELL F. OVERMAN, *associate editor*

ANGUS McDOUGALL, *photography*

EVELYN MOULTON, *assistant to the editor*

HARVESTER
WORLD

180 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago 1, Ill.

Form 3547 Requested

new board member

NEWEST MEMBER of Harvester's Board of Directors is Harry O. Bercher, executive vice president, who was elected in April. He fills the vacancy left by resignation of James F. Oates, who had served as a director since 1954. Bercher has been with IH 29 years, was elected vice president of the Steel Division, Purchasing and Traffic in 1953. He became an executive vice president last year. Harvester's 18-man board now includes six IH officers.

new general manager

CLARENCE A. HUBERT, formerly manager of Farm Tractor Engineering, has been named general manager of the Construction Equipment Division, under Vice President H. T. Reishus. Announcing the appointment, President Moulder noted "rapid growth of the construction equipment business" and a broadening product line "have multiplied Mr. Reishus' responsibilities." Hubert had been manager of Farm Tractor Engineering since 1946.

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AN INTERNATIONAL NEWS PICTURES SERVICE
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LONDON: FLEETSTREET
MONTREAL: 3962 PELLETRIE
Home adress: 4 Orchard Lane
Sea Cliff.
GI 4 8890

URGENT

MR EDWARD R MURROW.

CBS.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am the chief correspondent in New York of the "SCHWEIZER ILLUSTRIERTEN ZEITUNG" a magazinepublished in Switzerland sold over all of Europe and which may have the same relative importance as Life.

Because I am a listenar of yours and because, I believem I am the only foreign correspondent who wrote a main feature on your activities (the issue was sent to your Press representative CBS) I hope that you will accept my request.

Our magazine, it has a very serious reputation and because it is published in neutral Switzerland, great influence in Europe, would like to inform the European Opinion on the real state of mind of the USA after the collapse of EDC. We hear a lot of official statemets and some propaganda but do the leading people in America share opinions of the mass? I have sent the enclosed questions to people like President Truman. President Hoover, Mrs Roosevelt, Mr Baruch, Gen MacArthur, who in my opinion represents different sections of the leading class. Without vain flattery, I think that you

are one of the most influential Americans and also one of the most intelligent, thus your views ard very much wanted.

Perhaps you could answer briefly those questions.

If you have not the time, could I use your broadcast of two weeks ago wenn you commented at lenght on EDC collapse)was it ob Wendsday Sept sept. 1 ?pr 8? I could use this comment as your answer perhaps with some of our correction?

We will print your answer without editorial comment, just with a photo and w few biographical notes.

The matter is very urgent, as you well know, and I would appreciate your re ly as soon as possible. Your may cable collect to ILLUSPRESS NEW YORK.

Thank you again,

yours sincerely.

NERIN E GUN

SCHWEIZER ILLUSTRIERTE ZEITUNG, Zurich
Washington Bureau

EDWARD R MURROW

READING AMERICANS ON EUROPEAN REFORMS

"Does the American think that Europe should be defended and saved first and only because it constitutes the first Defense BASTION for the USA, or does he think that Europe should be saved and defended for herself? What are your own views on the problem?"

"Is there in the United States no FEAR that the old German nationalism and racism will return again?"

"Will collaboration with GERMANY (USA-Germany) be an honest armbrotherhood (camaraderie d'armes) or just a marriage of convenience?"

"If France will not depart from her 'personal' position on Germany will she be isolated, neglected are even IGNORED by USA diplomacy?"

Ishlon, Debbie

May 22, 1956

Dear Miss Ishlon:

Here we go again! Could you have sent to Mr. Murrow six Volume I and six Volume II THIS I BELIEVE record albums.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Debbie Ishlon
Columbia Records
799 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

Israel

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON
MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR ATTACHE

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון
נספח צבא הגנה לישראל

CH/2/147

January 20, 1956

M

Rabbi H. Friedman
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46 Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Friedman,

On Colonel Salmon's instructions I am enclosing herewith the book on the "Philosophy of the Revolution," by Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser, and a copy of the English translation of the Will of Peter the Great, as it appears in Percy Sykes' book "A History of Persia."

Colonel Salmon has asked me to point out to you that when he was making reference to Nasser's book at Mr. Murrow's dinner, he particularly had in mind Part III from page 79 onwards.

You may also point out to Mr. Murrow, when you forward to him Nasser's book and Peter the Great's will, that there exists some doubt amongst scholars as to the authenticity of Peter the Great's will. The most accepted theory seems to be that it was forged by Napoleon's propagandists.

I am also sending you, under separate cover, the January 17 issue of the Daily Report of Foreign Radio Broadcast which is issued by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

Yours sincerely,

C. Eytan

C. Eytan
Secretary.

The Following is Taken from "A Histo
Volume II,

THE WILL OF PET

Preliminary Clause.— In the name of t
we, Peter I., Emperor and Autocrat of all t
to the throne and government of the Russian
we owe our existence, makes us regard the R
guided by His light, and sustained by His D
future to be the dominant race in Europe.
that European nations have for the greater
allied to decay, or at all events this appr
From this it results that they ought to be
young and new people, when the latter shal
power.

I regard the approaching invasion of t
the North as a periodic movement decreed an
such a manner regenerated the Roman people
This emigration of men from the direction o
Nile, which at certain times nourishes with
I have found Russia to be this river, and s
make her a great sea destined to fertilise
descendents know how to direct the waters,
opposing banks. It is just for this reason
and I recommend them to the attention and c

I. To keep Russia in a state for contin
and never give him rest except for the purp
country and the improvement of the army. T
for attack, to follow up peace by war, and
aggrandisement, and growing prosperity of R

II. To entice by every means possible f
officers during war and savants during peac
at the expense of other nations without los

III. To take part on every occasion in t
whatever they may be, and especially in tho
most intimate neighbour interests us more d

IV. To divide Poland, and keep up in th
continued jealousy, gain over the other Pow
the Polish assemblies and corrupt them, so
election of kings,to name partisans and pro
of Muscovite troops there, to remain until
occupation. If the neighbouring Powers put
them for a moment by dividing the country u
as we have given up to them.

V. To take as much as we can of Sweden,
order that we may have the pretext for subj
must isolate Denmark from Sweden, and favou

VI. To choose always German princesses
family alliances, reunite our interests, an
for the augmentation of our influence.

istory of Persia," by Sir Percy Sykes,
II, Page 244.

PETER THE GREAT

of the most holy and indivisible Trinity,
ll the Russias, to all our descendents
sian nation, The All-Powerful, to whom
he Russian people which is constantly
is Divine support, as called in the
e. This idea strikes us from the fact
ter part arrived at a state of old age
approaches them with rapid strides.
be easily and assuredly conquered by a
shall have attained all their force and

of the Western and Oriental nations by
d and designed by Providence, who in
ple by means of an invasion of barbarians.
on of the Pole is like the reflux of the
with its mud the western land of Egypt.
nd so I leave her. My successors will
ise impoverished Europe, and if my
rs, her waves will break through any
ason that I leave the following instructions,
nd constant observation of my descendents.

ntinual war, to hold the soldier ever ready,
purpose of recovering the finances of the
. To choose the most favourable moment
and war by peace, in the interest,
of Russia.

le from the cleverest people of Europe
peace, in order to improve the Russians
losing her own advantages.

in the affairs and discussions of Europe,
those concerning Germany, who as our
re directly.

n that kingdom a constant disorder and
Powers at the price of gold, influence
so as to obtain an interest in the
protect them as an excuse for the entry
til the day arrives for a permanent
put forth difficulties, tranquilise
ry until we can retake as much of it

eden, and induce her to attack us, in
subjugating her. For this purpose we
avour the rivalry between these countries.

ses for our princess in order to promote
, and so bring Germany over to our cause

VII. To give the preference to an allia
being the Power which has the greatest nee
same time she can be most useful to us for
our wood and products for her gold, and es
with regard to her merchandise, her sailor
interest of this country for navigation an

VIII. To extend ourselves without ceasi
and also towards the South along the Black

IX. To approach as near as possible t
governs there will be the true sovereign o
continual wars, not only in Turkey, but in
Black Sea. Seize upon little pieces near
which is doubly necessary for the attainme
decadence of Persia, penetrate as far as t
be possible the ancient commerce with the
is the depot of the world. Arrived at thi
of England's gold.

X. To endeavor to maintain with care
appear to support her in her policy of fut
below the surface the jealousy of the prin
the assistance of Russia by one means or a
a species of protection which may prepare

XI. To interest the House of Austria
neutralise her jealousies at the moment of
by exciting her to war with the great Powe
of the conquest, which we will retake from

XII. To endeavor to reunite around us
who are scattered over Hungary or Turkey o
their support, to establish in advance an
of automatic or sacerdotal supremacy as a

XIII. Sweden being dismembered, Persia
conquered, our army reunited, the Black Se
we must then propose separately, and very
then to that of Vienna, to share with them
the two accept, which is nearly certain, b
vanity, to make use of her for crushing th
turn the one which remains, by commencing
Russia possessing already all the Eastern

XIV. If (which is not impossible) each
project of Russia, we must know how to exc
and so act that they may enfeeble themselv
advantage of the decisive moment, Russia m
on Germany, at the same time send two cons
sea of Azof and the other from Archangel w
ance of these armed fleets, advancing by t
will be invaded on one side, Germany on th
the rest of Europe will pass easily and wi
It is thus that we can, and we ought to, s

---

[1] I am indebted to Col N. Picot for the ab

alliance with England for commerce, she
need of us for her marine, while at the
for the development of our own. To exchange
d establish continual relations between us
ilors, and our own, which will be in the
n and commerce.

easing towards the North along the Baltic,
lack Sea.

le to Constantinople and India. Whoever
gn of the world. Consequently, excite
t in Persia. Establish dockyards on the
ear this sea as well as on the Baltic,
inment of our project. And in the
as the Persian Gulf, re-establish if it
the Levant, advance as far as India, which
this point, we shall have no longer need

care the alliance with the House of Austria,
future domination of Germany, and foster
princes. Endeavor to induce her to demand
or another, and to exercise over the country
are for future domination.

ria in driving the Turk out of Europe, to
t of the conquest of Constantinople, either
Powers of Europe, or by giving her a portion
from her at a later period.

us all the disunited and schismatic Greeks
ey or the middle of Poland, to be their centre,
an universal predominance by means of a kind
s a friend to each enemy.

sia subjugated, Poland crushed, Turkey
k Sea and Baltic guarded by our ships,
ery secretly,first to the Court of Versailles,
them the empire of the universe. If one of
n, by flattering her ambition and national
g the other. Finally, to annihilate in her
ing a struggle which cannot be perilous,
ern or greater portion of Europe.

each of these powers should refuse the
excite them to quarrel one with the other,
selves through each other. Then, taking
ia must advance her troops, now reunited,
considerable fleets, one starting from the
al with Asiatic troops; through the assist-
by the Mediterranean and the ocean. France
n the other. These two countries conquered,
d without striking a blow beneath the yoke.
o, subjugate Europe.[1]

---

e above translation.

Ives, Burl

May 17, 1956

Dear Burl:

I was, God help me, in your vicinity, but only for a few hours; flew out Sunday night, back on Monday. Sorry I had no time to give you a shout on the phone. Hope for better luck next time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Burl Ives
Garden of Allah
Sunset and Laurel
Hollywood, California

rh

BURL IVES

Garden of Allah
Sunset and Laurel
Hollywood
May 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here in Hollywood staying at the Garden of Allah. If you do get out this way and have a chance, do give me a call so we can get together and exchange a tale or two.

Regards,

Burl

Burl Ives

BI/tf

Ives, Burl

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Regards,

Burl

Burl Ives

BI/tf

Jacobs, Lillian

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
OXFORD 7-6222

Write me

Feb. 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

When I spoke to you a couple of weeks ago about my job, you said you had always wished you could help promote our globes in some way.

We've come to a point at which we could use your good advice, if not your active help, and Sam Berman and I would be very grateful if we could have about twenty or thirty minutes of your very busy time.

We'll be out of town showing the globes during the next few weeks. However, we'll be around the week of February 24th. May we see you?

My love, as always

Lillian Jacobs

Murrow

Jacobson, Walter

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

Never called. Yes!

May 20

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I know that of all the people at Grinnell College last fall for the Convocation I was the person most disappointed at your not being able to attend, for I was to be your campus guide during your short stay.

Much has happened since then, and I am now in New York, at Columbia University.

Almost finished with my third year, I have been here since February, but plan to return in September for my last two semesters. Grinnell was wonderful and did a great deal for me; yet, I felt as I wanted to be more of a part of what's going on in the world.

I am a political science-journalism major and aspire to a position in communications on the international affairs level.

Since coming here --- this is my first trip to New York, and I didn't, I was making it until three days before leaving, and at the time just sent my things to Grand Central station, got on a plane, and came --- I've experienced the most exciting and fruitful period of my life.

I'm taking four political science courses at Columbia and have been so fascinated and thrilled that I've spent five or six hours a day studying and all extra time at lectures, discussions, debates, and at the opera and theater and so on; and it's been so perfect in every way.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK

I'm writing to you because I anxiously anticipated meeting you last fall. Being an editor of the newspaper and a news and sportscaster on the college radio, I "pushed" the Convocation --- and, consequently, was let down upon hearing of your illness.

I have been told, through letters and the school paper, that you definitely will deliver the commencement address. I plan to return to Grinnell in June, myself, for a day or two, but will not be able to stay for the graduation exercises.

Would you possibly be able to spare a few moments between now and the end of the month? I'd like very much to come in for a quick (I promise) hello.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Walter Jacobson

Walter Jacobson
600 W. 116th Street
New York 27, New York
Apt. 41.

Jaffe, Henry

JAFFE, KATZ, MOSELLE & SCHIER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JACK J. KATZ
HENRY JAFFE
LEE MOSELLE
WALTER C. SCHIER
DAVID Z. ROSENSWEIG

608 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
PLAZA 7-2376

September 13, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I just had lunch with John and Jesse and they told me, rather generally, of the discussions they have been having with you on future joint production possibilities.

I am as enthusiastic about the prospects as they are, as you will recall, I have been hopeful, for quite some time, that a production organization would be established to service not only one or two specific shows, but to become a full-fledged general production company for all future properties that might be created.

In view of my understanding of your discussions with John and Jesse, may I suggest that whomever will be representing you call me to get going on the preliminaries.

I am looking forward to our meetings on the above -- or, for that matter, for any other reason.

Sincerely,

Walter

WCS:lmc

James, Edwin

February 16, 1956

Dear Ed:

I have given further consideration to your proposal about the tape piece on programming for rural communities and have decided if I wanted to discuss the matter further, it would be best to do it on my own radio program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edwin H. James
Managing Editor
Broadcasting-Telecasting
1735 DeSales Street
Washington 6, D.C.

rh

BROADCASTING / TELECASTING

THE NEWSWEEKLY OF RADIO AND TELEVISION

1735 DeSales Street, Washington 6, D.C., MEtropolitan 8-1022

EDWIN H. JAMES
Managing Editor

January 18, 1956

Dear Ed:

Thanks for agreeing to change hats and perform as an interviewee for one of our recorded interviews.

In mid-February, after your return from Israel, I'll ask you for a firm date.

As I explained this morning, the session probably can be held to half an hour and can be conducted at a place and time of your choosing. If you happen to be in Washington after your return from Israel, we'd like to do the interview here. However, we also have the equipment in New York and could accommodate you there.

Good luck on your Israel-Egypt story.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin H. James

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

EHJ/hb

Jauka Louis

THE
INTERNATIONAL MAILBAG CLUB, INC.

2429 Hill Ave.,
Middletown I5, Ohio
Sept.,25, I956.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is to be a British Rally in the year of I957 by the International Mailbag, Club, Inc. and we are asking well known persons to send Greetings from our wonderful U.S.A. to England. Knowing what a very busy person that you are, could you please, take a moment of your time and send a few words of Greeting or etc., which will be compiled in a large book and taken to England by one of the member whom is to attend this Rally.

We are trying to promote the cause of peace and friendship among all people here and over-seas. We also help and work with the handicaped people and send messages of cheer to those that are ill and the shutins, then too we provide their needs and wants. Thought that you would be a little interested to know what we are doing, so inclosed you will find printed material which will give you an idea as what our club stands for and just what it's purpose is.

Really enjoy your person to person T.V. program and also your news casting, truly you are one of the best. Hoping that you keep up the good work that you are doing for many years to come and may you be very prosperous and successful in what-ever you do. God Bless and keep you well.

Thanking you for your kindness in taking time to read this letter and may I hear from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Louis Jauka

U.S./corp/secy/I.M.C.I.

Jayne, Pete

October 10, 1956

Dear Pete:

Here are the pictures. Why don't you check the ones you think suitable and we can make a final decision this week end. Then I will have them blown up to proper size.

Sincerely,

Mr. Abram Jayne
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

fs

Jayne, Abram

September 27, 1956

Dear Pete:

I don't know how to fill out the attached form. Maybe you would make the proper notations and return it to me and I will sign it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Abram Jayne
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

rh

Gladwyn Jebb
File

United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations,
New York.

Personal December 19

My dear Ed,

I should have written before to thank you for my excellent day's shooting, which I much enjoyed.

As a matter of fact I am in bed with some sort of strange infection of

the leg, which seems, however, to be yielding to penicillin.

When are you? I know: We shall hope to see you, if not at the dance, the starting off point

Yours

Gladys

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Jefferson, John

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To ~~John Jefferson~~

From ~~Kay Campbell~~

Station

February 27, 1956

Dear Jack:

Agnes Law tells me that you want to borrow a copy of Paul Raynaud's book IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT, but they do not have it in the library.

This is our review copy, and I shall be grateful if you will return it to us when you have read it.

Regards,

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Kay Campbell

from: Agnes Law

February 21, 1956

One of our library clients is interested in Paul Reynaud's new book published in January by Simon and Schuster - IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT, but at this point he does not want to purchase it and we don't have it in the library.

By any chance, did a review copy come in to the Murrow office or SEE IT NOW? If so could we arrange to have it flor a loan to our client?

It's so nice to hear Dan Schorr's reports from Moscow in the morning now. Seems like a brief visit. Give him my kind regards if you are in touch with him. I hope he is finding the material useful.

Agnes.

And how are you?

Jenkins, W. S

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

May 5, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you will be interested to know that the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has established, by authorization of the Board of Trustees, a Bureau of Collection and Research in Public Records as an adjunct to the Department of Political Science.

The Bureau is dedicated to the "everlasting service of men" in the interest of scholarship for the preservation of the American record and for the utilization of the sources of that record — "a virtual blood-bank of the vital life-blood of research."

With warm good wishes and appreciation for your interest in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

W. S. Jenkins

W. S. Jenkins
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Jessup, Philip

November 12, 1957

Dear Phil:

Thanks for reminding me of the date of Wilson's birthday. I am not sure that we can manage a program on December 28th, but we will try.

I should think Pearson would be the ideal man to do it, but we may have technical difficulties in originating from his home. I will let you know.

As ever yours,

Mr. Philip C. Jessup
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Woodrow Wilson House • 45 East 65th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

REGENT 4-8083

October 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you no doubt know there was a national celebration of the Centennial of Woodrow Wilson's birth during this past year. The amount of interest which the event aroused was very considerable and large audiences throughout the United States revived or awakened an interest in Wilson and what he stood for in both domestic and international affairs.

Wilson's birthday is December 28 which this year falls on a Saturday. I assume that on the eve of his birthday, that is, on Friday the 27th of December you will be having one of your Person to Person programs. I wonder if it would not seem to you interesting to use that occasion to interview someone like Spaak or Mike Pearson talking, among other things, about the ways in which international organization has developed since Wilson fathered the idea of the League of Nations. Either Spaak with his relationship to European unification and to NATO or Pearson with his leading role in the UN and particularly his initiative in launching UNEF ought to be able to say something interesting and worthwhile on this theme. Of course there is lots else they could talk about as well.

If you think there is anything in this idea I should be glad to talk with you about it or to give you any assistance which I or the Foundation can render. We could, for instance, give your staff an idea of how much coverage there had been of the Centennial and what continuing lines of interest are in evidence in connection with Wilson. I am told that Spaak is going to be in this country around the end of October or the first of November which might give you a convenient opportunity to tape a recording if you wanted to.

How does the idea strike you?

Sincerely yours,

Phil

Philip C. Jessup

PCJ/ma
cc. Mrs. d'Estournelles

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Jacob K. Javits
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Hugh Moore
John Oakes
Roland L. Redmond
Francis B. Sayre
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Anna Lord Strauss
Arnold O. Wolfers

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Treasurer
The Hanover Bank

Joffo, D.P.

February 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Joffo:

I have now managed to take time out from my crowded schedule to read your letters and study the material you sent me.

I have every sympathy with your desire to publish your book WAR OR PEACE which, judging by the photostated letters you sent me, would appear to be of some merit. However, I regret to tell you that the demands now made on all of my resources are so numerous and so heavy that there is no way in which I can be of assistance to you at this time.

I am sorry, but I am sure you will understand.

We are herewith returning your material.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. D.P. Joffo
Hotel Paris
West End Avenue at 97th Street
New York 25, New York

fc

HOME ADDRESS:

D.P.Joffo,
512 Avon Str.
FLINT,Mich.

Febr.23-56.

Mr Edward R.Morrow,
485 Madison Av.
Nw York,N.Y.

Dear Mr Morrow:

I hope you had the opportunity to peruse my letter of Febr.20-21 so that I might be able see you personally or to have your reaction to it and hopeful cooperation and return home as soon as possible,for I am not fully well as yet.

If I had known that the folowing day after I had written my letter to you that there would be in The New York Times the article by the able James Reton,my letter would have been much smaller than it had turned out to be- on account of Mr Dulles.And I prayfully hope that before long you will be able to gladden the large part of our people and the world at large by starting your broadcasr: " SO THIS IS THE NEWS: SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES IS REPLACED...by.....For the world wants PEACE,NEEDS PEACE AND A RETURN TO NORMALCY....THERE IS NO OTHER WAY LEFT THAN PEACE....

And I am now reverting again,or reminding about my efforts for WORLD PEACE which I am reasonably hopeful my book will help....If an arrangement,as explained in my letter,cannot be made with Mr Liberachi, at the sacrifice of my painting,described in my letter,then you might be helpful in the other alternative; I would liberaly reward anyone for covering the expnces to put my book into the best shape for publication at the very esrliest possible.

I took chances on my life to help win two wars.I would be hapy to give my life,and more if I had,to help win PEACE,which is infinately more important than winning any war.I would therefore,naturally give for it all the money I have- and I have only what I have of the frozen funds I mentioned in my previous letter,if need be.But Sevem figures are not needed,and I shall give a reasonably good reward for covering the expences for the book,and I shall,of course,sacrifice more time to help along in the putting of the book into shape for publication.And I shall not want the royalty for the book,and it may go along with my award....

I hope you can cooperate in this and advise at your earliest.You will also be kind to return the enclosures.

Thanofully and sincerely yours, D.P.Joffo.

D.P.Joffo.

A BENNARD HOTEL

Hotel Paris

RIVERSIDE-9
3500

EVERY ROOM WITH BATH & RADIO
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RESTAURANT . COCKTAIL LOUNGE . 800 ROOMS

WEST END AVENUE AT 97th STREET
NEW YORK 25, N.Y.

KC

Febr.21-56.

Mr Edward R.Morrow,
485 Madison Av.
New York,N.Y.

Dar Mr Morrow:

I hope that by now you had the opportunity to peruse my letter and some revelent excerpts from my files,which I left with your Secretary, in case you could not see me at the time I called on your office.

In a hurry I failed to enclose the item concerning the painting I wrote about.I am herewith enclosing same.Among the paradoxes in life, you might be the good Angel to arrange something about the painting with Mr Libeachi and as a result of it my book may be given to the confused and spiritless world and the cause of WORLD PEACE MAY BE HELPED,as we all pray and fervently hope for....Whether Mr Dulles agrees with coexistence with the other half of the world or not,I,for one- and I believe hundreds of millions f people all over the world- don't agree with the...ALTERNATIVE TO IT...MONE*EXISTANCE OF AN ANNIHILATED HUMANITY....

The painting,on whixh paradoxically so much depends,is wanted by the Legion of the American War Veterans for exhibition and also by the Polish Art Institute in Detroit.But my wife loaths to part with it even for a time....

In my letter I mentioned to you that I happen to be in the unique position of a POOR MILLONAIRE...My wife and myself would be much happier if some arrangement could be made that the expences for putting the book into shape for publication,to be later covered from my frozen funds,when same are in due time unfrozen.For this one has to have a willing Banker, a PATRIOTIC AMERICAN WHO CAN AFFORD SUCH COOPERATION....At any rate,I hope you will do your best and for the same reason the manuscript for the book was written at a great financial sacrifice to me,valuable time and particularly my health....

If "Investigator" of Washington,little Casy is not a stamp collector, he should become one.And I shall be then happy to share with him some of my stamps.I did share ~~with~~ my stamps with stamp collector No I,the late President Roosevelt.

I shall remain here till I hear from you.I hope soon.

Every good wish for you,

Truly yours,

A BENNARD HOTEL

Hotel Paris

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3500

EVERY ROOM WITH BATH & RADIO
SWIMMING POOL
RESTAURANT . COCKTAIL LOUNGE . 800 ROOMS

WEST END AVENUE AT 97th STREET
NEW YORK 25, N.Y.

HOME ADDRESS;

D.P.Joffo,
512 Avon Str.
FLINT,Mich.

Mr Edward R.Morrow,
485 Madison Av.
New York,N.Y.

2/21/56

Dear Mr Morrow:

I happen to be one of those who benefits from listenning to you for many years,and came here to have a chance that you might listen for about a half an hour to this humble American and....POOR millionaire...A great deal of good for our Country in particular and the world at large may come from it.It will largely depend on your cooperation by a sympatetic year and understanding in the common cause WORLD PEACE,and through it a saner,better and PEACEFUL WORLD

About 5 years ago,when with your family for a visit in Washington before the Christmas Holiday,you and your family were in the Elevator in the Capitol. Your five year old boy- at the time- was asked:" WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE, CASY?" And he promptly replied: "Investigating Washington"...Little Casy was unwittingly pointing to the need for an Investigation of Washington THEN, and he would be still more right NOW....But we shall skeip it for the time being....

I believe that before I have the benefit of seeing you,I shall introduce myself to you the best I can,as it was suggested by your Secretary when I called for an appoint ment with you- you were out of the office.

I am a naturalized American and a native of unhappy Russia.I am AFFLICTED with a Historical sense or a sense of prevision,as my good old friends in this and the Old World compliment me with that sense as a result of predictions made to them years in advance,before the unhappy events take place.And since the events in my life-time were unhappy and are getting more and more unhappy, I am led to call this endowment of prevision as an AFFLICTION....Yet,because of that I left my native land in good time and thus am alive,enjoy the Freedom with which are country is still blessed and am able to contribute my efforts that our blessings and freedom last for ever and that we and the rest of the world SURVIVE and share our blessings by VOLUNTARILY adopting our Dmocratic System and way of life....

Having spent the earlier half of my life in my native land,Russia,and winding up the other and declining part of my life in the Country of my adoptation and of THE FREE and on which soil I shall be burries,I had the advantage or have the advantage of knowing but countries,the respective peoples,their problems,shortcomings and merits....I took an active part in the political life of both countries and strove for the fa use of PEASE in both countries and dedicated my life in the service of this greatest objectives or ideals of all....

Members of my immediate family and boyhood friends were killed in the Japanese war.I then learned about the futillity and tragedy of war,THE GREATEST

CRIME OF ALL,and learned how to hate it with all the fibres of my body and soul. Besides,in my early boyhood I became a follower of Tolstoy....

In February 22,1905 I chanced to be near the Winter Palace of the Czar, escorting there a dear personal friend of mine,a popularly known Prima Donna of the Opera...Some minutes later,the massacre of a Labor Demonstration, who appealed to the Czar for BREAD AND FREEDOM,took place...I miracolously escaped being shot with them,though I was not WITH THEM....I then saw and predicted to my friends,including the Prima Donna,the beginning of the victory of Communism in Russia,originally planted by Germany and completed by the German General Staff,at the end of the First World War....

With a group of influential friends we tried to prevent the First World War,but when Germany attacked,I volunteered ito combat service to help win the War....The same process I went through when already an American citizen. I did my best to help prevent the rearmament of Germany for the Second World War,and when Germany ayyacked again,I helped to win the War...I did all I could to help prepare for the inevitable war and when we were attacked,I went abroad to help in our war efforts t rough friends in the Diplomatic Corps,among Statesmen and businessmen....

When my good friend,the Architect for the victory,President Roosevelt passed on,I an several friends of mine,already saw that the Victory will be wasted or destroyed and another and more terrible tragedy for the world will be in the making.....

Several years before the full "blum" of the Cold War and the"Police Operation",my prevision prompted me to forego business and other activities and devoted my time,energy and treasure in writing a book against War,with a PLAN FOR UNDERSTANDING AND WORLD PEACE.To dramatize my plan which was born in me when I was badly wounded in combat service in the First World,War,I wrote the book in the form of an Historical NovelI*

I worked on the book I6 hours a day and every day in the week.One of my eyes was injured in the First World War and I had to leen on the good eye. The strain on both of them caused me excruciating headaches.And to ease the pain in order to continue the work,I had to have a towel with ice water on my head....However,hemorages in my eyes began to appear and the Doctor told me to give up the work,or I am taking a chance to go totally blind.I preferred to take the chance,for I regarded it the greatest bargain one person can have at the price of his physical blindness to open the eyes,or help to open the etes of the mentally,physically and morally blind who make wars,cause wars and don't wipe out wars from the face of the earth....

When I worked on the book,I had difficulties in holding back the flow of of my thoughts,experiences in the wars,observations,etc.And though having succeeded in holding back,the manuscript turned out to be over I.600 pages-legal cize,When I went to New York to check on the dates of historical events, in which I had a humble part ,etc.I found that the prediction of the Doctor proved to be correct: I could not read my own manuscript.... I had to place myself under the care of eye specialists here and abroad.My vision was largely recovered,thanks to some specialists in France.However,my reading has to be done wth the aid of optical devices.

Circumstances and various developments meanwhile,caused me to put the manuscript aise.I am,since in this country,essentially a businessman.Upon my return last year from a business trip abroad,I had a heart attack and could

and could not complete the business arrangements and thus sustained a considerable loss . of money and profits....I recovered from my illness just recently,and in view of the worsening of the International situation and the increasing danger of the outbreak of World War Three that will unite the divided world in a common global grave,I decided to give my time and efforts to revise,reduce and edit the book and put it into shape for publication.My English is untaught,and thereofr poor.But apart from the English problem,I myself am unable to do the other work,like research,editing,etc.The amount of money required to hire qualified help for such a job-and the best help available,I do not have at the present. Yet,there is a patriotic and humanitarian duty devolved on me,to give the book to the confused world as quickly as physically possible.

During the late war,while you were"hanging around" in British shelters, I was roaming around throught Europe,etc.and was in places I did not suppose to be,as an American....But I was something else,at the time....I was blessed with the opportunity to help get Roumania,the heart of the Balkans, our of the war and was able to help the undergrould movements.The Polish Government in exile,in appreciation of services and help rendered the Polish underground,I was presented with a painting of the greatest Polish Artist.I am enclosing herewith some of the facts about that artist.The painting is of an Historical interest and sentimental value to me.But if this painting earned in helping in the war efforts may help me in the PEACE EFFORTS,that is by selling it and thus be enabled to cover the expences on giving the book WAR OR PEACE to the World,I am more than happy to sacrifice it.

Over a month ago I saw you visiting the family and home of the Polish born artist Liberachi.I recall your questionning him about what is he going to do with his big earnings...And I also recall his reply to you:" I was poor and now I want to be rich...." Not an inspiring ambition...However,that is the way he feels.But being as rish as he is,and having heard that he wants to visit our President,THE ~~PAINT~~ SOLDIER-PAINTER,he might want to make the President happy and present him the painting of the PAINTER-SOLDIER. The subject of the painting is such that the President would be happy to have it.It is a battle scene in a snow covered Polish village,which was invaded by Russian kossacks and chased out of the village by Polish Cavalry. The painting of horses by this artist is not excelled by any artist in the w orl world.

If Mr Liberachi buys this painting,the President will thus be made happy and I will be happy by being enabled to give the book,WAR OR PEACE TO THE WORLD and the President and the world will be still more happy.I might dedicate the book to the founder of THE SPIRIT OF GENEVA and the book is bound to restore that spirit and instead of continuing to be "on the brink of War" we may turn to a safer game than the Russian Roullett,and be on the BRINK OF PEACE....and ULTIMATELY PEACE ON EARTH.....

I mentioned in the letter that I am a ...poor Millionaire....I happen to have frozen funds in Washington,in exccess of I.300.000 Dollars.This is a result of a pre-war development investment. in a small European country now absorbed,or reabsorbed by Soviet Russia.My funds will be unforzen by an act of Congress.A Bill in similar case- in behalf of American investors in Jugoslavia,was passed in 1949.A similar bill,in behalf of American investors in Rumania,Boulgaria,Hungary and Albania,was passed in July of last year. My illness prevented me from being in Washington on time to have an ammendment tacked to that Bill that the Country I had invested be included for the same reasons and on the same ground. I am advised that the current

Session of Congress,being crowded with crucial Legislation and being a Campaign year,the Members of Congress will have hardly any time to attend to a a Bill in behalf of a poor man,and as soon as they will dispose of the Legislative work,they will rush home to do their campaigning. Thus I am to be kept in the unique position of a POOR millionaire till there is a new Administration and Congress....Not a comfortable~~is-tua~~-situation meanwhile.However,these funds being earmarked by me to be used for some patriotic causes,humanitarian and above all for the cause of WRLD PEACE and at least help to bring the World to the BRINK OF PEACE, I am taking the reatarding of the release of my funds in a somewhat philosophical manner and shall engage myself meanwhile in earning fresh money... But the worl on the book,that is to bring it into shape for publication as quickly as physically possible,HAS THE PRIORITY OVER ANT OTHER PERSONAL INTERESTS....With the help of good people like yourself and with the blessing of God,I shall be able to do the work of THE HUMBLE CARPENTER OF NAZARENE, THE PRINCE OF PEACE....

I am sorry the letter turned out longer than I intended it to be.But I had to tell you the story about the book,however briefly and unably.And I hope I made myself understood....And,to be better understood,it might be helpful to enclose some excerpts from my files relative to the manuscript for the book,and also a few excerpts - letters from old friends,among them your late dean of the American Editors and Publicists,Frank Parker Stockbridge,a worthy descendant of Jonhathan Edwards.He was one of my first friends in this country of the STILL FREE....They may indicate my ijterests in life.Above all,of course,that we and even your little Casy and children all over the world like him,would not be ATOMIZED OR HYDRONIZED in the DIABOLIC GAME OF BRINK OF WAR,or,aw aptly put by me and later by Stevenson, the game of the Russian Roullet....I explained the kind of game and part in it I dedicated my life to....and all the means I may have and earn...as a businessman.

My halth is still not fuly recovered and would like to return home as soon as I may see you and arrangements for the work on the manuscript for the book WAR OR PEACE ase made.My adorable wife- of an old American family with some American Indian blood in her veins,loves nature and horses.Her second love is the Painting or the horses in that painting. I am prepared to break her heart for the second love for the benefit of putting the book into shape for publication- and thus to sell it through yoyr good offices to the Polish American,Liberachi.Ignaz Paderwsky,who befriended him,gave a statue to a town in his native Poland,as you read in the enclosed item about the Artist.Mr Liberachi may contribute this painting to the President of this Country of his adaptation to which he has so much to be thankful for....But,there might be a way you could arramge that I cover the expences for the work on the book from my frozen funds when they are unfrozen.The proceeds from the book,which admirably lends itself for a movie,will go for the cause of WORLD PEACE....

With my regards for WISE LITTLE CASY- I wonder whether he is a stamp collector?- I am since my boyhood days and can exchange with him some stamps- and with every good wish for all of you,I am,

Truly yours, and thankful for your good

BROADCASTING,

D.P.Joffo.

P. S. CONTINUED--Page 5.

ENCOSURSS.

P.S.

5

I recall that you were incensed- and,as always justly- with Mr Dulleas' "diplomatic" or "sup r-diplomatic" mess he had created in the case of Goa and- to my way of thinking,the impropriety of the Portugese Foreign Minister to make statements as he did,on the American territory- one on his own account and the other with the blessing and support by"the BEST SECRETARY OF STATE I HAVE EVER KNOWN.."- not I,but our President Eisenhower- I have known better ones...and don't know of any worse ones...-and this with due respect to our President,etc.

I happen to know India for decades and was a long standing friend of Gandhi and at times lived with him in the jungles among the untouchables.... I also know well Goa.Consequently I felt to be qualified to express an opinion about the Goa problem.Regretfully,because of lack of space only a third of my letter was published in The New York Times.For the benefit of Mr Dullas, I sent in the letter to the State Department....A few days later,the statement by the Portugese Foreign Minuster and then again,a few days afterward,the unfortunate joint statement on Goa by Mr Dulles and his colleague....

In my letter I cautioned that the Communists in India will make hay of Mr Dulles' statement and that the Communist Leaders of Soviet Russia on their visit to India,etc.will take full advantage of Mr Dullas's statement*or**** policies which everyone coud anticipate....So it happened,and you know the rest....Our able Ambassador in India,Sherman Cooper,knows more.....

However,I plead charity for Mr Dulles.This man is preoccupied with his vanity and desire to make for himself a reputation as the " GREATESTM AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE..."(I wish it would be so).But he is definitely a confused man and will go down in history- American History- as a man who had no clear worthy of America and the world OBJECTIVE- except,perhaps that Germany be again rearmed and united- and obsessed with pacts and bases.... He will also be remembered as a man who confused others,kept the world in fear and damger by rattling the Atom and Hell bomb which has a two way traffic....And the THREE TIMES ON THE BRINK OF WAR,is of little comfort to the rest of the world,and should not be to our own country either- I don't believe it is....I therefore pray and hope that whoever our next Preaident may be,that he will have a better Secretary of State than " THE BEST I HAD EVER KNOWN...".....

I don't have these reflections in my book WAR OR PEACE.But I expressed them to you as one American to another and as one who had undertaken the responcibility to digest or comment for the American people " THIS IS THE NEWS" and in the hope that before long,for the good of our Country and the world at large,you may be able to say to your American audience: THIS IS THE NEWS: A SECRETARY OF STATE WHO IS TO LEAD US TO THE BRING OF PEACE,REPLACED MR DULLAS,WHO LED US THREE TIMES TO THE BRINK OF WAR....MAY GOD HELP US ALL..... TO HAVE SECRETARY OF STATE WHO WILL BE INSPIRED BY AND WALK WITH THE PRICE OF PEACE,THE HUMBLE CARPENTER OF NAZARENE....THE PRINCE OF PEACE MAY BE FORGOTTEN BY SOME OF OUR POWERFUL AND IMPORTANT OFFICIALS AND AT BST ONLY LIP SERVICE IS OFFERED To him.BUT HE IS THE ONLY LIGHT,THE ONLY HOPE AND THE ONLY ONE TO TURN TO FOR GUIDANCE IN THE Cause of peace and for a genuine christian,or Humanized World and a better one than the dangerous and dreadful one we live in NOW,under a global Damacle sword,in the shape of Atomic and HELL BOMBS....

Please,excuse for the outburst of a heart,an aching heart and a sorrowed soul.... again

May little Casy "investigate" Washington beginning with Mr Dulles?

S.P.D.

From Robert John
20 Park Avenue
New York 16.

MU 9-4339

Personal to:
Mr. E.R. Murrow, Commentator and Analyst,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is a solicitation of your support for the publication of a book I have written - 'The Stars are White and Red' or 'Peace in the 'Sixties'.

Apart from the books by the narrowly obsessed - that all would be well with the world if we were Buddhists or played more games or music with the Russians - for example, books on world affairs and politics are of two sorts:

1 Written by wellknown political commentators and journalists, or by professors at wellknown universities.
They have a reception according to public familiarity with their name or university. Their content is usually static or idealistic in the unpractical sense.

2 Written by unknown men who have a policy or view of public affairs and the will to carry it out.
These books at first sell few copies, for people look for new ideas in the pattern of their present beliefs. They never present quite in that form; so we have Flemming reading his papers on Pennicillin over a period of 10 years with no-one interested - first his colleagues were interested in vaccines and later in chemotherapeutics.

My book is in category 2. Its outline has been endorsed by a recipient of the Nobel Peace Award. It has had a "favorable screening" by St. Martin's Press but declined on the ground of financial risk. It presents a realpolitikal alternative to the present 'reactive' policy of the West: a converging challenge not only to the 'western democracies' and the 'free world' with its 16 countries under military dictatorship, but at least to eastern Europe as well.

In 1945-46 I could not get publication of my writings against Potsdam-Yalta - all I have is a galley proof of a letter to the British weekly Tribune which was never printed.
In April 1954, with considerable difficulty, I had an article "Russia's Economic Offensive - Consumer Goods in the Cold War", published in The Tablet. Malenkov was then still Premier. I believe it was the first of its kind.
I could give other pertinent personal information, but do not feel this to be the place. Sufficient to say that I left England in 1957 over Suez and the denial of democratic process to the Cypriot people.

Truly,

Robert John.

Johnson, Rev. Clairbourn

December 11, 1957

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 5th and wish that I had the time to make up a list of the questions you request.

Unfortunately, my very busy radio and television schedule leaves me no time to attend to anything but my own programs. However, I feel sure that once you get to the various countries you plan to visit, you will find that the questions will come naturally to you.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend R. Clairbourne Johnson
First Baptist Church
401 North Genesee Street
Waukegan, Illinois

mcc

F.C.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

401 North Genesee Street

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

REV. R. CLAIBOURNE JOHNSON, Minister
REV. GLENN H. LEACH, Minister of Christian Education
REV. MIGUEL A. CASTILLO, Minister of Spanish Services
MR. KARL FRANZ KUSS, Director of Music

MRS. AUGUST EDHOLM, Secretary
Church Telephone, MAjestic 3-2821

December 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
15 Vanderbilt
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I will be leaving on January the 21st for a visit to our mission fields. My itinerary is as follows:

London, Paris, Rome, Jerusalem, Beirut, India, Burma, Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines, and Japan.

I would like to know from you what questions you would be asking in interviews with the people as I travel from country to country.

I stand in appreciation of your great ability as a newspaper man and feel that your suggestions will add materially to the value of my trip. You can rest assured that I will in no way use your name for any personal advantage.

Sincerely yours,

R. Claibourne Johnson

R. Claibourne Johnson
Parson-To-Person

RCJ:le

Johnson, Gilbert

January 10, 1956

Gentlemen:

Mr. Murrow has seen the enclosed note and asked me to send it along to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Biggs Tompkins Clover Brook Farm
Pawling
New York

Re: Canadian Geese
from Gilbert & Johnson

Johnson, Ida Batten

File

Windsor Virginia
December 12th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% WTAR-TV
Norfolk Virginia

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Time Magazine September 30th front cover carried your picture, and in this issue was the write-up of your life. You have had a most interesting career, and I am sure you have worked very hard.

My husband and I listen to your program "Person to Person" each Friday night, and hear you lots on the Radio.

Windsor is a small village twelve miles from Suffolk Virginia. We have a very nice Baptist and Congregational Christian church here, but we do not have a Methodist church here now. I am a member of the Main Street Methodist Church in Suffolk. We are trying to raise Thirty-five thousand dollars to pay for a parsonage that is being built. I am wondering if you would consider making us a donation on this? I am sure you are solicited for many and various causes.

My reason for asking this - is that our Sister state North Carolina is your native state, and your birthplace not so far from Suffolk, and that your mother is a Methodist.

I trust that you will not think this letter is to presumptuous on my part, and if for any reason you do not see fit to do this, I will understand. If you do, I am sure the pastor and membership will greatly appreciate the same.

With best wishes for your continued success,

I am,

Sincerely yours
Mrs. Ida Batten Johnson

Mrs. Ida Batten Johnson
Box #175
Windsor Virginia

N.B- Am enclosing you program of November 17th.

THE

Main Street Messenger

SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

Vol. IV November 14, 1957 No. 20

Main Street Methodist Church

GEORGE S. LIGHTNER, Minister

Nov.

Thirteenth Sunday In Kingdomtide

November 17, 1957

Morning Worship at 11:00 o'clock

In the name of our Master we bid you a cordial welcome to this house of God, its worship and its peace.

PRELUDE—Contemplation
Prelude on a Gregorian Theme — Mario Tedesco

INTROIT—"God of All Lovely Sounds" — H. Alexander Matthews

PROCESSIONAL HYMN 20—"We Gather Together" — Kremser

THE CALL TO WORSHIP

Minister: Come, and let us return unto the Lord: and we shall live in his sight.

People: **His going forth is prepared as the morning; and he shall come unto us as the rain.**

Minister: Let us search and try our ways, and return again to the Lord. Let us lift up our heart with our hands unto God.

People: **The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy. The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works. Amen.**

CONFESSION OF SINS

Almighty God, our Maker and Redeemer: We poor sinners confess unto Thee that we are by nature sinful and unclean, and that we have sinned against Thee by thought, word and deed. Wherefore we flee for refuge to Thy infinite mercy, seeking and imploring Thy grace, for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

SILENT MEDITATION

ASSURANCE OF PARDON

THE LORD'S PRAYER — Threefold Amen

****

THE ANTHEM—Call to Remembrance — Richard Farrant

RESPONSIVE READING — Forty-sixth Sunday: First Reading

THE GLORIA PATRI

THE AFFIRMATION OF FAITH

THE SCRIPTURE LESSON — Romans 7:1-25

THE PASTORAL PRAYER with Response

THE OFFERTORY—God Is The Light of The World — Haydn Morgan

THE PRESENTATION AND THE DOXOLOGY

HYMN-OF-THE-MONTH 36—"We Lift Our Hearts To Thee" — Mornington

THE SERMON—"**'Villains On White Horses'**" — The Minister

HYMN 299—"I Want A Principal Within" — Gerald

THE BENEDICTION with Choral Response

SILENT MEDITATION

POSTLUDE—Kyrie Eleison — Richard Purvis

The flowers on the Altar are given by James L. McLemore, Jr. and Mrs. Robert Mathews in loving memory of their father, James L. McLemore.

SECOND QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

The Methodist Churches in the Suf
area will join together for a group Q
terly Conference Friday night, Noven
22, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Fellow
Hall of Main Street. Only pastors
make brief reports. The remainde
the time will be used by Dr. Hughe
presenting some important matters
taining to our church work.

**Mrs. Frank Watkins and Mrs. H
Murden will be in the Nursery during
eleven o'clock Morning Worship.**

**The J. Lewis Rawls Class has been
suming the responsibility of the Nur
for several years. We are gratefu
the Class for this important part of
church's work... The Class, in ret
would be grateful for any who w
volunteer their services. Mrs. Wer
Ray, the class president, would be
to receive your call.**

FAMILY NIGHT

....Our first Family Night for the
which was postponed originally, wil
Thursday evening, November 21, at
o'clock. These informal get-togeth
have meant a lot in creating good fell
ship. We hope you will make your pl
now to be with us for this Family Ni
Mrs. R. W. Wooldridge will have a sl
program on a Thanksgiving theme. F
Lee always has something worthw
for us.

This Family Night, as is gener
our custom, will be a covered dish sup
Coffee and bread will be furnished.
are asked to bring food as follows: Th
whose last names are from A-C v
tables; D-J desserts; K-P meats;
salads. The J. Lewis Rawls Class
assist in serving the supper.

OUR CHURCH FAMILY

Among our sick: Mrs. A. R. My
continues a patient at Obici Hosp
Following an automobile accident My
Ann Mountcastle is a patient in Pet
burg General Hospital, and Arden Sa
was hospitalized in Obici. Mrs. Foy Sr
has re-entered Obici Hospital for tr
ment. Mrs. E. C. Sadler is at Obici
a broken arm sustained in a fall.

Congratulations: To Mr. and Mrs. F
Skillman and Mrs. G. A. Wills who h
recently had new grandchildren in t
families.

Sympathy: To Mrs. Thomas B. No
on the death of her husband. Mr. No
was Chairman of our Fellowship
Ushers Committee.

To the family of Mr. M. J. Crump

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NEW PARSONAGE

Mr. R. N. Baker, Jr. announces that the special financial drive in the interest of the New Parsonage will be held from November 20 to November 25. As previously stated, $35,000.00 is the goal of the drive. Letters will be sent to our membership with full explanation.

All of those working in this drive will meet for supper Tuesday, November 19, at 7:00 o'clock. Following the supper, which will be furnished, full answers to all questions regarding the parsonage and the financial program will be given.

Anything Main Street does is successful. This New Parsonage Program will be no different.

The Greeters in the Narthex this Sunday morning are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Birdsong.

Mr. Thomas B. Norris was the Chairman of our Fellowship & Ushering Committee, which is responsible, not only for ushering but for the assignment of our Greeters from week to week. Mr. W. P. Vaden, Chairman of the Official Board, announces that Mr. Howard N. Williams is assuming that responsibility following the death of Mr. Norris.

OUR OPPORTUNITIES

Sunday

9:45 A. M.—Sunday School
11:00 A. M.—Morning Worship
5:00 P. M.—MYF Council
6:00 P. M.—Senior and Intermediate MYF's
7:30 P. M.—Joint Meeting of Commissions on M. & E and Missions

Tuesday

7:00 P. M.—Parsonage Workers Supper Meeting

Wednesday

3:30 P. M.—Carolers Choir

Thursday

3:30 P. M.—Cecilian Choir
6:45 P. M.—Family Night Supper
7:30 P. M.—Chancel Choir
8:00 P. M.—MYF Sub-District at Bethany Methodist Church

Friday

7:30 P. M.—Quarterly Conference
8:00 P. M.—L. M. Lee Bible Class Meeting with Mrs. H. B. Tucker, 106½ Brewer Avenue

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The Commissions on Membership & Evangelism and Missions will meet with the same Commissions of Oxford, in our Fellowship Hall this Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for a most important item of urgent business. Members are asked to please note, and be present, if at all possible.

Mrs. Ida Batten Johnson
Windsor, Va.

CHURCH STAFF

Minister.....George S. Lightner
Church Secretary.....Mrs. Robert M. Osborn
Minister of Music.....Nelson Linaburg
Sexton..... Elihu Sanders

Church Office Telephone: 8751

Chairman of Official Board.....William P. Vaden
Church Treasurer.....B. E. Elks
Church Lay Leader.....Edwin T. Coulbourn

Church School Superintendent....Hunter M. Haynes
President W. S. C. S.....Mrs. L. T. Judkins
President MYF.....Charles McKinney, Jr.

THE MAIN STREET MESSENGER: Published weekly by Main Street Methodist Church, Suffolk, Virginia, Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Suffolk, Virginia.

Johnson, Lyndon

July 2, 1957

Dear Lyndon:

Belated thanks for sending me your speech of June 8th. As usual, you talked more than a lot of sense.

I would have written earlier, but I am just back from Yugoslavia where I filmed a fairly long session with Tito.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

ADDRESS BY SENATE MAJORITY LEADER LYNDON B. JOHNSON
BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
New York City, New York June 8, 1957

FOR RELEASE IN AM'S OF SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1957

THE OPEN CURTAIN

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests:

I am here tonight with a basic premise in my mind.

It is that you -- the members of the United Jewish Appeal -- are men and women who have dedicated your lives to helping your fellow man.

I do not assume this lightly -- merely from the desire of a speaker to flatter his audience. It rests upon your enviable record.

I raise the point only as a predicate to the remarks which I plan to make tonight. This is the place and you are the people to whom I wish to define a new proposal.

The World We Live In

Never before in history have people been so badly in need of help. And the only kind of help that will serve today is the kind that the people supply for themselves.

There is no need to recite once more the realities of the modern world. We are all only too familiar with them -- the cold war, the armaments race, atomic fallout, international misunderstanding.

Most of these factors have appeared before in history. There have been "cold wars." International misunderstanding has been a normal state of affairs for centuries. There is nothing new about an armaments race.

But for the first time, we now face the prospect of destroying ourselves -- not as the result of an armaments race but merely by indulging in the race.

The Atomic Rain

For several weeks our newspapers have carried daily headlines about the effects of atomic fallout. The scientists disagree as to the amount of damage that is being done to humanity by our nuclear test explosions.

But even the most conservative state flatly that there is "some risk."

I am no nuclear physicist. I do not pretend to have the scientific knowledge that would entitle me to pass judgment on genetics or the effects of Strontium-90.

But I do know that the experts are talking about my children and your children. And it gives me no comfort to be told that some scientists think the risk to them is "slight."

No Monopoly

It is even less comforting to assess the probable future of the armaments race even assuming that our children escape the fallout danger -- whether slight or tremendous. If it continues, the future is bleak.

The intercontinental ballistics missile with a hydrogen warhead is just over the horizon. It is no longer just the disorderly dream of some science fiction writer.

(more)

We must assume that our country will have no monopoly on this weapon. The Soviets have not matched our achievements in democracy and prosperity; but they have kept pace with us in building the tools of destruction.

With such weapons in a divided world, there will be little choice. We will return to the caves of our remote ancestors and burrow underground like the prairie dogs of West Texas.

Reasonable Alternatives

There are reasonable alternatives to this unreasonable prospect. They are alternatives which are available to mankind -- providing that mankind will adopt them.

Our present situation could have been avoided. Twelve years ago -- when we had a monopoly on the atomic bomb -- the United States offered to share the secrets of the atom with the entire world.

We asked in return only reasonable guarantees that the atom would never again be used in warfare. This offer had no parallel in history -- and it would have converted the atom from an implement of death to an implement of life.

Two years later, this plan was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations. It was blocked only by the Soviet Union and its satellites.

There is no point in reliving the past. I am not going to waste your time and my time in proving that the Soviets were wrong. Free people who have had access to the truth are already aware of the facts.

We live in the present. We no longer have a monopoly on atomic power. But there is a sound reason for recalling the events of 1946 and 1948. One aspect of those events may point the way to the future.

The Russian people have never had an opportunity to weigh the free world's proposal for the control of atomic energy. They were never informed about it openly and frankly. They never knew that Stalin provoked an arms race that, if continued, must end in the total elimination of mankind.

Today humanity is a great deal closer to self-destruction than it was ten years ago.

The Threat and The Hope

And yet, because we are close to the threat, we may also be closer to hope. I do not foresee any quick Utopian solutions. A happy ending to the atomic-hydrogen menace will not be easily found.

But I am convinced, to borrow Churchill's phrase, that if we cannot see the beginning of the end, we can at least see the end of the beginning.

There are pathways of peace and progress open to all humanity. The statesmen of the world have one over-riding duty -- to help light those paths.

Where lie the signs of hope? They lie in the realm of reason.

The Challenge

The challenge is truly immediate. It involves actions that can and must be taken this year, now -- during the remaining 206 days of 1957.

Our basic need goes by the technical name "disarmament." That long, rather dull-sounding word represents a host of complicated problems. The answer -- even a beginning to the answer -- represents the hope of all mankind.

(more)

We must initiate action on five objectives.

1. Controlled reduction of military forces by all countries.

2. A start on a mutual "open skies" fool-proof inspection system.

3. A frank and open search for a method of suspending tests of the bigger nuclear weapons, under air tight conditions which give full protection against violations.

4. A reduction of everyone's stockpile of nuclear weapons under copper-riveted methods of mutual inspection.

5. And this is the key to ultimate hope: A world-wide agreement -- backed by absolute safeguards -- that no nation will make any new fissionable materials for weapon purposes -- neither the three present nuclear powers nor those who may soon have the capacity.

Let The People Judge

How do we launch this program? We do so in the only way possible -- in the only way that accords with American traditions.

We must create a new world policy. Not just of "open skies" -- but of open eyes, ears, and minds, for all peoples of the world.

I call for the "open curtain." Let truth flow through it freely. Let ideas clease evil just as fresh air cleanses the poisoned, stagnant mass of a long-closed cavern.

Mankind's only hope lies with men themselves. Let us insist that the case be submitted to the people of the world.

A few years ago this would have been utterly impractical. But great events have recently stirred the world. We must seize the hopes they suggest. We must not be blinded to those hopes by rigid reflections of the past.

Only four years ago the brutal Stalin died. Only a year ago the world learned that the new Russian leader, Krushchev had found it necessary to expose the depths of Stalin's evil. And only six days ago Krushchev took advantage of America's facilities to come into our homes and state the communist case.

I am glad that he did so. I have complete trust and faith in our people.

They will not be contaminated by open communist propaganda.

We should welcome this example of direct argument.

But we must -- I think -- go much farther than this. Let us take Krushchev's technique and turn it back upon him. Let us use the program as the means to open the iron curtain.

As he has used our TV screens for his appeals, let us demand to use his screens for our appeal -- the appeal of truth undefensive and undismayed.

We should ask Krushchev to provide us with Soviet-wide uncensored radio and TV facilities. We should call on him to allow us to come into Russian homes and state our case -- the American case -- to the Russian people.

(more)

Return to Fundamentals

Let us get back to fundamentals. Let us return to the principles which made America strong and great and free.

The most important of these principles is that truth can be found in the free marketplace of ideas.

It is not secret to any of you that I am a Democrat. My political faith can be traced to many sources. One of them -- and the most important of them -- was Thomas Jefferson, who said:

> I know of no safe depository of the ultimate power of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education.

This is an elegant and graceful way of putting a basic truth that I learned in Johnson City, Texas. Stated more simply, it means: Never underestimate the intelligence of the people.

Sometimes they are misinformed. Sometimes the truth is withheld from them. But when they have the facts, their judgment will be good and fair and honorable.

Faith in the People

I have a deep and abiding faith in the judgment of the people who ride the range in the Texas Hill Country. They may not have the ease of expression and the grace of manner of those who were reared in more settled parts of our land.

But no demagogue is going to lead the lean, spare Texan who runs the cattle on my ranch into the paths of bigotry. And Nikita Krushchev is not going to convert him into a communist.

He's just plain got too much sense. And I don't think that he is unusual. I believe that most Americans are like that.

They may speak with a different accent. They may plow corn land in Iowa or sew clothes in New York City. They may work on the docks in Seattle or run a department store in Kansas City.

They may be Northern Yankees or Southern Rebels. They may be Catholics, Protestants, or Jews. It makes no difference because they are all Americans.

I am not afraid to have them listen to Nikita Krushchev or Karl Marx or Nicolai Lenin himself. They have the intelligence and the independence to make up their own minds.

I know there are some who are fearful of the effects of communist propaganda upon our people. I am a Jeffersonian. I do not share those fears.

(more)

Welcome Competition

I favor granting Krushchev or Bulganin or Molotov or any Soviet leader television time in America every week of the year. I demand in return only that they grant us equal opportunities for reaching the Russian people.

Let the Russians say what they wish. Let our people hear it to the bitter end. I have faith in them. I do not believe that there will be any communist converts.

Krushchev, in his broadcast, called for competition between socialist and capitalist states. There is one form of competition -- the clash of ideas -- that Americans would welcome with delight.

I am not talking of a "propaganda offensive" or "waging peace." Those are the terms of advertising and this country is not interested in making a mercantile item of peace.

I am not talking of merely one reply to Krushchev by the President or some other official.

I am calling for an open curtain for full discussion of the immediate, urgent problems facing our people. We should insist on the right to state our case on disarmament in detail to the Soviet people. We should have weekly appearances during this year on Soviet radio and television, and we should offer similar facilities here.

The Truth Shall Make You Free

Can Krushchev find any reasonable objection to this procedure? Can he advance one logical reason why his people should not hear our proposals advanced from our lips as our people heard his proposals advanced from his lips?

Krushchev said last Sunday: "We have to live on one planet." Let him show that he is willing to make this possible.

I am a man who trusts people when they have the facts. I believe in the Biblical injunction: "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." The Russian people are capable of recognizing the truth when it is offered to them.

We should not let a single day pass without raising this issue. We should call it up in the United Nations; we should make it a basic proposal in all disarmament talks; we should insist upon it every time a Russian representative is within earshot.

Why not allow Soviet labor leaders to talk to our people in return for our labor leaders talking to theirs? Why not allow Soviet industrial managers to talk to our people in return for our industrialists talking to theirs?

Is there any good reason why American and Soviet farmers should not exchange views -- in the plain sight of the whole world? Is there any reason why our scholars and our professional men should be barred from mutual exchanges

with their Soviet counterparts?

Let the people know!

Let truth shine through the open curtain!

And when the people know, they will insist that the arms race, the nuclear explosions, the intercontinental missiles all be banished. They will insist upon systems that safeguard us against world suicide.

(more)

The Path of Peace

Once again we will place our feet on the path of constructive activity. We will look forward with joy rather than with dread to our children's future.

We live in a world where over two-thirds of the people are "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." When the madness of the nuclear arms race is halted, mankind's creative efforts can be turned to their relief. We shall survive this century only if we find how to substitute human dignity for human degradation.

The people in this room tonight are dedicated to the cause of helping -- rather than destroying -- humanity. You have worked through the years to bring a measure of security and a measure of decency to your fellow humans.

Sanctuary

You have been associated with many humanitarian causes -- and one of them is creating a sanctuary for the oppressed. That sanctuary, Israel, stands today -- permanent and enduring -- in the midst of what was once desert.

Creating that sanctuary meant that rivers had to be dammed; fields had to be tilled; houses had to be built; the resources of nature had to be tapped.

These are the tasks to which all of humanity should be dedicated.

We have had enough of oppression and wars; of trouble and turmoil; of the frustration of every normal human impulse. We have seen noble impulses thwarted and turned to ignoble ends. We have watched the fruits of genius warped and turned into the paths of destruction.

This is not the work of the people of the world. It is the work of the small groups of selfish and twisted men who withhold from their fellow human beings the indispensable tool of freedom -- the truth.

As you go about your humanitarian work, I want to leave you with one thought tonight.

You are people who seek to build; not to tear down. And when doors are opened so the people of the world can find the truth for themselves, we can all turn to building -- building a better life for ourselves and our children.

The people can be trusted. It is time the case be turned over to them.

# # # # #

LYNDON B. JOHNSON
TEXAS

STATE OFFICE:
287 U. S. Courthouse
Austin, Texas

United States Senate
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, D. C.

June 6, 1957

Dear Ed:

I wanted you to have this copy of the speech I am making in New York Saturday night, June 8th, because I thought you might be interested.

Best regards.

Sincerely

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Johnson, Mac

CBS NEWS

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

MAC R. JOHNSON, *Assistant Director of News for Television*

January 31, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

My sincerest congratulations to you on receiving the Distinguished Public Service Award.

You are most deserving, and it also honors your concept of news treatment and presentation.

Sincerely yours,

Mac

Mac R. Johnson

MRJ:LC

Jones, Alexander

March 23, 1956

Dear Casey:

Frank Stanton was kind enough to send me your letter of March 16. I am grateful for the kind words about the Egypt-Israel piece; and merely want to say that at any time, on any subject I will be quite happy to abide by your verdict as to whether a piece was fair and honest.

Again, thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alexander F. Jones
Executive Editor
Syracuse Herald-Journal
Syracuse 1, New York

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Jones, Isobel Rose

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ISOBEL ROSE JONES, Producer and Director

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Founded 1934

1

March 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a citizen interested in what goes on in the world, I have been greatly impressed with your programs - the one which you did on the schools, inwhich our neighbor Ralph Gwinn gave one side - and the latest one on the Israeli-Arab situation.

The clear statements of two opposing views gives the individual greater understanding of the issues involved. You have done tremendous service to everyone who has watched the programs.

And of course "Person to Person" continues to be a weekly delight.

May I add my congratulations to the thousands you will receive on the "Emmy" Award on TV last night. You well merited it.

Very sincerely,

Isobel Rose Jones.

Jones, Merle

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Robinson, Mickelson, Murrow

from: Mr. Jones

December 17, 1957

Mr. Arthur Haley, the gentleman who wrote the two-part STUDIO ONE program, is on assignment through some department in our company to do a piece on the Hanford, Washington, atomic plant. He has been contacting General Groves on this subject.

Our good client, the DuPont Company, installed this plant. Mr. Greenewalt co-ordinated this entire effort prior to becoming President of DuPont. Mr. Greenewalt is extremely interested in the manner in which this project is to be presented and would appreciate it very much if he could have the opportunity to visit with Mr. Haley.

This original request and information came to me from Mr. Brayman, Director of Public Relations of the DuPont Company.

I have already checked this with Ed Murrow's office and with Sig Mickelson's office, but drew a blank. Mr. Brayman insists that Mr. Haley is on this assignment.

Will the department who has contact with Mr. Haley on this subject please transmit this information and urge the arrangement of a meeting with Mr. Greenewalt.

MERLE S. JONES

MSJ:nk

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Jones

from: Mr. Murrow

December 12, 1957

We know nothing about Mr. Haley of Canada. I presume this may refer to the special hour and a half program being developed by John Day and his colleagues.

FC

E.R.M.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Jones

December 9, 1957

The other day I had a telephone call from Mr. Brayman, Public Relations Director for duPont. He referred to a program you are preparing on which you are doing some work with a Mr. Arthur Haley of Canada, who, presumably, is working with General Groves. Mr. Brayman was suggesting that it might be helpful if Mr. Arthur Haley could pay a visit to the duPont offices in Wilmington, Delaware, and visit with Mr. Greenewalt.

Can you tell me what this is all about and give me some guidance as to how I might satisfy our good client, duPont.

MERLE S. JONES

MSJ:nk

Jones, Turner

April 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Jones:

In Mr. Murrow's absence in Puerto Rico where he is very busy preparing a story for his SEE IT NOW program, I acknowledge your letter of March 29th, enclosing a copy of your letter of February 5th, which, I regret to say, we did not receive.'

Since I have not heard Mr. Murrow make any comment on the issue you wish to raise, I regret it is not possible for me to give you an answer to your question.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Turner Jones, President
The Coca-Cola Bottling Plants, Inc.
650 Main Street
South Portland 7, Maine

fc

YOU TRUST ITS QUALITY

THE COCA-COLA BOTTLING PLANTS, INC.
650 MAIN STREET
SOUTH PORTLAND 7, MAINE

March 29, 1957

TURNER JONES
PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It would be deeply appreciated if you could find time for a secretary to answer my letter of February 5th.

Sincerely,

Turner Jones

February 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In your 7:45 p.m. news broadcast of Monday, February 4th, you referred to the possibility of sanctions to be applied through the U.N., to pressure exerted by the U.S., and to the Russian threat, as controlling causes of acceptance of the cease fire by England and France.

An editorial in a recent issue of LIFE maintained that exhaustive investigation by its foreign staff developed factual proof that Canada, and at least one other dominion, advised Eden they would withdraw from the Commonwealth unless the cease fire was accepted. This editorial alleged that Eden was faced with a dissolution of the British Commonwealth, had to desist, had difficulty persuading France, was little influenced by U.S., U.N., or U.S.S.R.

Will you please advise what you consider to be the facts in this regard.

Sincerely,

IRWIN S. JOSEPH
60 SUTTON PLACE SOUTH
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Room 1701,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Please substitute the enclosure to replace the last page of the article, "Can the War of No Survival be Averted?", sent to you on Nov. 19th, since the last two paragraphs that have been added give the article a more realistic and positive ending.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin Joseph

International Golden Rule

This is the creed that should be adopted by all nations vis a vis one another. Interference against a nation's ideology should not be practiced by another nation that will not tolerate like interference against its own ideology.

Where the ideology of a governing power develops not to be in the interest of its people, the masses will in time rise to overthrow their form of government as has happened throughout history.

We Must Come to Our Senses

Here, then, are we, living in a world where mankind, existing for hundreds of thousands if not millions of years or more, has, in but a few centuries, a trice of its existence, been fortunate enough to acquire vast knowledge of Nature's secrets that can be turned into ever-expanding human benefits or instant annihilation of the human race. Here we are, too, who have learned about human behavior, how it can and has been directed for human good, and how it can and has been directed for human destruction. We have also learned how, by the use of practical restraints, we can prevent destruction in controlled areas. It is therefore only necessary by cooperative will to enlarge our sphere of control so that it will encompass all mankind and thereby establish an atmosphere of peace.

We must learn to be patient and tolerant of the ideologies of others.

We must abandon the teaching of hate and substitute in its place the willingness to listen and the desire to be of help.

But we must not forget that, as much as we shall try to improve human relations, the ever-present forces of good and evil existing in all individuals preclude a Utopian society. Mankind can never be expected to reach the point where it can be completely trusted, and, as a consequence, we must provide the necessary restraints to prevent the triumph of evil.

Just as co-existence is made possible on an intra-national basis, so must it be made possible on an inter-national basis. In this nuclear age mankind's choice is co-existence or no existence.

New York City, N. Y.
November 23, 1957.

Irwin S. Joseph

Joseph, Irwin S.

November 21, 1957

Dear Mr. Joseph:

Many thanks for your letter of November 19th.

It was very kind of you to send me your material on Nuclear War, and I look forward to perusing it as soon as I get an opportunity.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irwin S. Joseph
60 Sutton Place South
New York 22, New York

mac

IRWIN S. JOSEPH
60 SUTTON PLACE SOUTH
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Tmf

November 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Room 1701,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the belief that the enclosure will arouse your interest I would appreciate any suggestion you may wish to make that could help to stimulate our fellow Americans to a fuller realization of present world dangers and how best to eliminate them.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin S. Joseph

CAN THE WAR OF NO SURVIVAL BE AVERTED?

Nuclear War

There is universal dread of nuclear war.

America is afraid Russia may start one. Russia is afraid America may start one. Europeans and Asians have the same fear as well as all other peoples on the Earth. And that fear is justified, for such a war would undoubtedly extinguish practically all life on this planet. America and Russia and all the rest of the world know this, for the next war will be the War of No Survival, yet the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons continue.

Desire for Peace

The people of this world want to save human life and want to benefit from the great potential of their atomic power discoveries instead of being destroyed by it.

Instrument for Peace

Therefore some agency must be set up to accomplish this end.

The United Nations is our one great hope, a World Forum from which to take the necessary steps to set up such an agency.

Basic Human Principles

To do this, the peoples of the world must first be enlightened on the basic creed that each individual shares with all other individuals all over the world, so that upon that basic, universal creed an agency may be founded and developed which will insure the pursuit of life and happiness by all people and all nations.

Let us begin by tabulating certain axiomatic principles common to all people, namely:

Survival

1. The first law of Nature is Survival.

2. Survival being paramount - we know all other people share the same desire of surviving - no sane individual has any objection to others surviving so long as his own life is not in any way endangered. But when his own life is endangered he will instinctively fight, and, if necessary kill to achieve his own survival.

Wars

3. Why then are there wars? Those wars which involve the killing and extermination of people?

4. Because men and nations are led to believe that their pursuit of life and happiness is endangered by other men and nations.

Aggression

5. No man or men or nation or nations have the right to commit any act that endangers the pursuit of life and happiness of other people, so long as such other people have in no way committed an act endangering them.

6. Therefore he or they who first indulge in acts that interfere with the rights of others to pursue their life and happiness under their own ideologies and within their own domain are committing acts of aggression.

Rightful Possession is not Aggression

7. The fact that one or more nations possess valuable resources that other parts of the world do not possess but could use to better their way of life does not constitute grounds for concluding that the "have" nations are committing an act of aggression simply because their resources are not made available to the "have-not" nations.

Universality of Unequal Distribution of Resources - Police Protection - and Means to Adjudicate Inequities

8. The situation of "have" and "have-not" nations is no different from the situation of "have" and "have-not" men and women, "have" and "have-not" families, "have" and "have-not" districts, cities, counties and states that make up any single nation in our world, be it capitalistic, socialistic, communistic or of any other ideology.

The rivalry that exists between two such factions in any civilized country will not give rise to widespread internecine conflict, pillage and usurpation, because the first attempt at such an action would be quelled by the protective police force of that country or its subdivisions. Consequently the rivalry arising from "have" and "have-not" situations in a policed nation creates forces and pressures among the "have-nots", which, when judiciously and humanely directed, tend toward the eradication of inequities through ameliorating processes of compromise and adjudication and not through human extermination.

International Police Force

9. The "have" and "have-not" situation between nations should be controlled in the same manner as it is within the nation. That is, the world must have

in addition to existing intra-national police forces, a sovereign inter-national police force.

Composition of the International Police Force and its Controlling Delegates

10. The purpose of the international police force in outlawing and preventing war between nations is twofold. First, it will put an end to senseless killing, and, second, it will prevent destruction and wrongful appropriation of useful property.

The contribution to be made by each nation to the international police force in personnel, arms and equipment should be proportionate to each nation's economic contribution to the world (its capacity to produce) and the control of that police force should likewise be distributed among the delegates of the member nations in the same proportion.

Thus each nation's voting power would be equitably weighted in the same way as a shareholder's vote is based on his stake in a corporation.

Disarmament

11. For a sovereign inter-national police force to be effective it must be stronger than the intra-national police forces of the member nations.

12. That would mean military disarmament of all nations, including all nuclear weapons, which would necessitate constant open inspection by the entire world.

13. To attain such a desideratum today seems to be an almost insurmountable task, yet there is apparently no alternative. Furthermore, our time is short.

Possible Interim Stopgap Measure

14. In the interim, in order to minimize the possibility of nuclear warfare, can we feasibly have the United Nations adopt a practicable stopgap procedure that might be acceptable to all members and non-members (which would mean that the non-member nations would have to become members), a procedure out of which all governments of all nations would be so structurally constituted and maintained (under the constant supervision of the United Nations) that no nation could be permitted to start or go to war at the will of one individual. For in this world, as it exists today, the complete annihilation of practically all life on this planet could result from the command of one person. Such a command, therefore, could only be given by an irrational individual who would either not understand or not be appalled by the consequences of his act.

We know that any human mind can go "off the deep end". So it would seem, in the interest of humanity, that the use of instruments of war should be

controlled by the unanimous consent of a sufficiently large number of truly elected representatives of the people (or their truly elected alternates to act in their absence), who could in no way be the pawns of a dictator. In other words, there would be "safety in numbers".

An all-embracing United Nations

The attainment of the afore-mentioned stopgap measure means that the United Nations would naturally have to include all nations as members, and the representatives of these member nations would naturally have to be delegates from the governments in power in all such nations, irrespective of the history, nature or ideology of the governments in power. So that, in the case of a divided country, torn by civil war, the governing powers of the contending factions would both be represented.

Certain governing powers in the world are not presently represented in the United Nations because member nations have blocked their admission. And yet the most pressing problems before the United Nations are those which concern the people whose "outlawed" governments are denied representation. It would seem that their inclusion would be more practical than their exclusion. For the pressure brought to bear upon them for their alleged injustices in an open forum where they are permitted to enter the debate would more rapidly and clearly crystallize the issues for all members, with a resulting emergent preponderance of world opinion that would have more weight than the presently constituted United Nations appears to have now.

Conflicting Ideologies

Is it not true that the real root of our international conflicts lies in the differences of our political ideologies?

Is not each nation entitled to its own political ideology just as each human being is entitled to his own religion?

The ideologies that religious groups have tried to force on other people have only too frequently resulted in bloodshed and destruction, which never were the aims of the truly great religious leaders.

The Golden Rule

The truly great religious leaders were at least completely in accord with one universal doctrine on human relations - The Golden Rule - namely, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you". However, these leaders implemented that doctrine in such a way that its form would more appropriately read today - "Do <u>not</u> do unto others what you would <u>not</u> have them do unto you".

International Golden Rule

This is the creed that should be adopted by all nations vis a vis one another. Interference against a nation's ideology should not be practiced by another nation that will not tolerate like interference against its own ideology.

Where the ideology of a governing power develops not to be in the interest of its people, the masses will in time rise to overthrow their form of government as has happened throughout history.

We Must Come to Our Senses

Here, then, are we, living in a world where mankind, existing for hundreds of thousands if not millions of years or more, has, in but a few centuries, a trice of its existence, been fortunate enough to acquire vast knowledge of Nature's secrets that can be turned into ever-expanding human benefits or instant annihilation of the human race. Here we are, too, who have learned about human behavior, how it can and has been directed for human good and how it can and has been directed for human destruction. We have also learned how, by the use of practical restraints, we can prevent destruction in controlled areas. It is therefore only necessary by cooperative will to enlarge our sphere of control so that it will encompass all mankind and thereby establish an atmosphere of peace.

We must learn to be patient and tolerant of the ideologies of others.

We must abandon the teaching of hate and substitute in its place the willingness to listen and the desire to be of help.

New York City, N. Y.
November 13, 1957

Irwin S. Joseph

Joubert, Philip

June 17, 1957

My dear Philip:

Thanks for your note about Tom Stacey.

I shall be delighted to see him if I am in the country. I am just off on a hurried trip to Yugoslavia to do a television interview with Tito and unhappily the schedule doesn't even permit me to put down in London.

I'll hope for better luck next time.

As ever yours,

Sir Philip Joubert
Brookside House
Brookside, Near Ascot,
Berkshire

ENGLAND

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

BROOKSIDE HOUSE,
BROOKSIDE, NEAR ASCOT,
BERKS.
TEL. WINKFIELD ROW 411.

7/6/57.

My dear Ed.

A boy called Tom Stacey, a friend of a great friend of mine Gladys Burney, is coming to New York shortly. He works for the Daily Express, a paper that above all needs guidance! If he rings you up I shall be so grateful if you could see him for half an hour & give him this necessary guidance. How are you? We see you from

tune to tune in T/V. programmes
& are always impressed.
Joan & I send our love to you all.

Yours sincerely,

P.B. Jowett

Joubert, Philip

MRS. H. HARVEY PIKE 54 EAST 92nd STREET NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

16/3/57.

My dear Ed.

I am so sorry we have not had a chance of seeing you again before leaving & particularly regret the reason. Sudden death is always a heavier blow than when one is warned, though it is usually a happier thing for the victim.

This then is to say ~~good~~ bye to you & Janet & to send you our thanks for all your kindness. Do not fail to let us know when you come to London.

Yours sincerely.

P.B. Joubert

Joubert - Philip

February 1, 1957

Dear Philip:

Many thanks for your letter.

Janet and I thoroughly enjoyed the evening we had together and I am looking forward to a repetition when you return from your tour.

Be sure to let me know when you get back to town.

As ever yours,

Sir Philip Joubert
56 East 92nd Street
New York, New York

fc

54 East 92nd Street
N.Y.
17/1/57.

My dear Ed.

First of all our thanks for a most enjoyable evening, & our deep apologies for keeping you up so late. I was so interested & so lit up with Janet's martinis & the sliviviz that I lost all trace of time.

Secondly I do want you to consider the situation in France as a bigger danger than that in England. Even if we do get a labour government in the next election, which I admit is possible, our foreign policy & our relations with the U.S. are not likely to suffer much change. But in France there are very severe internal strains which might well lead to a big swing towards the left

in the elections two years hence. The U.S. has therefore this period in which to compose her differences with the French, particularly in regard to the North African situation. Nasser has got to be stopped & Libya must be prevented from allying herself with Egypt. The U.S. can achieve this by soft-pedalling on anti-colonialism & by taking a firm line over the Canal. There is a strong hint that this last may happen in this morning's papers. Finally, I welcome your suggestion of a T.V. programme on our return from tour.

Again so many thanks & looking forward to our week-end with you.

Yours ever

P.B. Jenkins

Joubert, Philip

December 7, 1956

Dear Philip:

I am delighted to have your note and to learn that you will be here on or about January 1st.

Please call me when you arrive. I am eager to see you.

As ever yours,

Sir Philip Joubert
Brook Club Cottage
Ascot, England

fc

The following from Sir Philip Joubert:

My dear Ed:

This is just a line to say that, all being well, we shall be in New York about 1st Jan. We shall be staying with the Harvey Pike's at 54 East 92 St. N.Y. 28. I hope to get in touch with you from there. The lecture tour starts on 7th Jan. at Salem, Ohio and finishes after covering the major part of the U.S. at Saratoga Springs on 6th March.

Looking forward so much to seeing you all.

Brook Club Cottage
Ascot.
20/11/50.

My dear Ed.

This is just a line to say that, all being well, we shall be in New York about 1st Jan. We shall be staying with Mrs Harvey Pike's at 54 East 92nd St. N.Y. 28. I hope to get in touch with you from there. The lecture tour starts on 7th Jan. at Salem Ohio & finishes, after covering the major part of the U.S. at Saratoga Springs on 6 March.

Looking forward so much to seeing
you all.

Yours

C.B. Jordan

Kale, Richard

[redacted]

Kalish

March 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Kalish:

Thank you for your letter.

Much as I would like to grant you the interview you request, I regret to say that the pressure of my radio and television schedule prevents me from doing so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Kalish
1770 East 9 Street
Brooklyn 23, New York

fc

Murrow

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BROOKLYN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
TWENTY-NINE FORT GREENE PLACE, BROOKLYN 17, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ULSTER 8-5150
WILLIAM PABST, PRINCIPAL

interview

February 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a member of the Brooklyn Technical High School magazine, Horizons, and a firm admirer of yours. Broadcasting English lessons over the city school station WNYE I am ever enthused with the way in which you interview people and would like to if possible arrange an interview with you for publication in our magazine. I know it is very hard for you to find time since your work is neverending,but I'm sure that the whole school would treasure reading an interview with a man of such distinguished talents.

I would appreciate it very much if you would contact me concerning this matter. My address is :

Geoffrey Kalish
1770 East 9 Street
Brooklyn 23, N.Y.

My phone number is :

NIghtingale 5 - 3880 (anytime after 3:30 P.M.)

Sincerely yours,
Geoffrey Kalish
Geoffrey Kalish

Kalkhof, Mrs Emil

February 1, 1957

Dear Mrs. Kalkhof:

Many thanks for your very cordial note. It was good to hear from you again.

I am sorry that I did not see "K" while he was here.

I am enclosing the picture for your great-neice.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Emil F. Kalkhof
3200 Batavia Avenue
Baltimore 14, Maryland

fc

Dear Mr. Murrow.
You'll never have a greater admirer than our eight year old great-niece Kathy Reid. If at all possible to stay up to see you on "Person to Person", she will get her homework off soon after school and since she has no school next day, we often allow her to stay out of bed till late on Friday. She

admires a picture I have of you with Mr. Falkhof and would like us to save it for her. If you have a picture you could let her have, would you go to the trouble and send it to us for her? Altho just not connected with Amico any longer we are still closely associated. Never miss your programs.

RMK

Sincerely Paul J.

Mr. Falkhof ("R") is in N.Y. now. Will he come see you sometime.

Kam, Herbert

October 23, 1956

Dear Herb:

Many, many thanks for the kind words. It's not too tough to produce pretty pictures for this crazy medium, but when somebody of your stature find the content gratifying it's downright encouraging.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Herbert Kam
Magazine Editor
New York World-Telegram
and The Sun
New York 15, New York

rh

New York World-Telegram
and
The Sun

New York 15, N.Y.

October 9, 1956

Dear Ed,

I just had to tell you that the Suez show was top-drawer--journalism at its best.

What's more, you showed considerably more courage that many reporters would have in asking the questions you did.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Herbert Kamm

Herbert Kamm
Magazine Editor

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, N.Y.

Kaplan Agency

The Kaplan Agency, Inc.

DIVISION OF LEWIN, WILLIAMS & SAYLOR, INCORPORATED, 130 EAST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

March 13, 1957

E. B. What say?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Miss Holder's suggestion, I am putting the discussion we had on the telephone today into writing.

We request written permission from you to reproduce your photograph as depicted in the enclosed layout.

The layout is for our client, the New York Institute of Photography. The advertisement features the photographic work and background of Mr. Sid Birns, a graduate of the Institute and now a United Press Newspictures photographer. It will appear in the June 1957 issues of U.S. Camera, Modern Photography and Popular Photography.

Mr. Birns has submitted the photographs shown in the layout to us to be used as examples of his work. Your photograph was taken, we believe, at a meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt. You will know better than we the actual event. This, of course, is not relevant since there will be no descriptive copy under the photo unless you specifically request it.

We are also submitting copy for the ad for your perusual.

We would be most appreciative if we had your answer within the next day or so. I will give Miss Holder a call to find out whether you have reached a decision.

Thank you so much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

THE KAPLAN AGENCY, INC.

Suzette Hanser
Research Department

SUZETTE HANSER:meh
enc.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY

SUGGESTED AD

NYI-5725

031197-mal

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NYI trains you for the exact field in which you want to make your lifetime profession. You learn from the experience of leading men in the field -- men who are not only photographers in their own right but also educators licensed by the Board of Education of the City of New York. You learn by doing -- under their precise and competent direction. Picture-by-picture criticisms keep you doing everything right from the start. First -- you learn the basics -- the fundamentals of photography from the professional point of view. As Sid Birns says -- NYI gives you the firm foundation on which your professional career must stand. Then -- you launch right out into professional training in your chosen field -- as though you were on the job. It isn't long before you are! NYI graduates are given preference by the men who hold your photographic future in their hands. Even before graduation -- many earn their tuition -- even pay for fine equipment -- by selling pictures they take as part of their NYI assignments -- and the dozens of other ways in which NYI equips you to earn money.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF photography

SUGGESTED AD -2-

NYI-5725

031157-NEL

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"Photography was my hobby. Then came the Army. After, I knew I must find my life's work. NYI supplied the background. During my seven years on the job, I have worked with every kind of camera everywhere in the world. NYI training made me equal to every challenge, eliminating trial-and-error with solid know-how. Photography has not only been a good money-maker for me, far above the average, but a constant source of artistic fulfillment."

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Address. . . . . .

City. . . . . .Zone. . . . .State. . . . . .

()Check here if eligible under F.I. Bill.

Kaplan, Mi

October 10, 1957

Dear Mike:

I have your letter of October 3rd. I am afraid that I cannot make any use of the material you have available, but quite possibly our Public Affairs Department may have some interest in it. I am, therefore, passing your letter along to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mike Kaplan
Variety
6404 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

mcc

Sent orig letter to
Mr. Gitlin

Karsh, Yousuf

October 16, 1956

Dear Mr. Karsh:

I am in your debt, not only for the large portrait but for an interesting conversational interlude while you were performing the task. I think you have given me more character than I can find in my own face.

I am returning the glossy prints under separate cover as you requested. I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again when next you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Yousuf Karsh
130 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Canada

rh

BY APPOINTMENT

KARSH

October
3rd,
1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many months past I have been travelling extensively on varying assignments throughout the United States and Canada. This, therefore, is the first opportunity I have had of fulfilling my intention to send you a large portrait, with my compliments, from among those which I had the pleasure of making of you in March of this year. Along with the portrait I am sending a selection of glossy prints, as proofs. When these have served their purpose, would you be so good as to return them to me as we like to keep them on file with the negatives for future reference.

I have the warmest recollections of our meeting, which I found not only interesting but highly stimulating, and it is my hope that we may have an opportunity of renewing our acquaintance in the future.

In the meantime, my kindest remembrances and personal regards.

Sincerely,

Yousuf Karsh

YK:jl

Yousuf Karsh.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
19th Floor,
New York City,
U. S. A.

130 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada
Telephone CEntral 6-7181

Karsh, Yousuf

BY APPOINTMENT

KARSH

September
24th,
1958.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.22.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I am profoundly grateful to you for so promptly replying to my request for additional material for your "profile".

I was aware that the questions sent to you were rather complex and required a good deal of time and thought; you have been most generous with both, and now my only regret is that the limitation of my text to one page for each personality will not allow me to incorporate all your comments, for they are illuminating and thought-provoking.

I shall very much look forward to the opportunity of meeting with you again during one of my visits to New York and will telephone to you when I find a break in my programme in the hope we can have lunch or dinner together.

In the meantime, my renewed thanks and warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Yousuf Karsh

YK:jl

Yousuf Karsh.

P.S. We expect our mutual friend Brockington for dinner this evening. I am sure he will be pleased to know I have heard from you.

130 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada
Telephone CEntral 6-7181

September 22, 1958

Mr. Yousuf Karsh
130 Sparks Street
Ottawa
Canada

Dear Yousuf Karsh:

Thank you for your letter. I shall look forward to seeing the book. Detailed answers to your questions would require a sizeable book which I don't have time to write. However, here are some hasty observations in answer to your questions.

Q. What obligation do you think radio and television have to inform as well as entertain?

A. I believe that radio and television have an obligation to expose the listener and the viewer to the realities of the world in which he lives, and if those realities are harsh or unpleasant, that is not the fault of the medium. It should be the effort of television to hold a mirror behind the nation and, indeed, the world, and to expand the horizon and pique the curiosity of the viewer. Part of the objective should be to stimulate the viewer to read. This is being done to only a very, very limited extent. What is happening now is that the viewer is insulated from the realities and the major effort is towards entertainment.

Q. How far and most effectively can these media promote international understanding?

A. There is, I think, no substitute for people talking. It is possible to combine the picture with talk in what might be called "a travelogue with a mind". The primary purpose should be to promote understanding between this country and its allies. Not much of this is being done.

Q. How do you feel the objectivity in radio and television reporting may be best attained? Should the attempt to achieve objectivity be tempered by any other values?

A. There is no such thing as a truly objective reporter. We

are all prisoners of our own reading, travel, experience and acquaintances. No man can eliminate his prejudices but he may recognize them and attempt to discount them when writing or talking. I believe that, when conclusions are drawn, the reporter should detail the reasons which led him to the conclusion, in order that the listener may be aware of the available facts and, perhaps, draw a different conclusion.

Q. You seem to prefer the technique of on-the-spot presentation, letting people and events speak for themselves, as opposed to the method of critical attack used by some interviewers. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these two approaches?

A. I do not believe that the interviewer should engage in intellectual gymnastics with the interviewee. Sometimes I think, ideally, the interviewer should be both invisible and anonymous, attempting merely to phrase the questions that would be in the minds of the literate members of his audience. If the interviewee evades the question or confuses the issue, I think the viewer will know that and draw his own conclusions. If you were here referring to PERSON TO PERSON, that is a program where I am, electronically at least, a guest in a person's home, and ordinary good taste makes it inappropriate to ask certain questions that would be altogether fitting if the interview were done in a studio, where no social obligations are involved. In any type of interview, the basic idea ought to be to give the interviewee the opportunity to be responsive, rather than to demonstrate the wit, the brilliance or the tenacity of the interviewer.

Q. To what extent should a reporter have a pre-conceived personal judgement of the things he is investigating?

A. In so far as it is humanly possible, the reporter should not undertake an investigation handicapped by a pre-conceived judgement, but, except in rare instances, all reporters carry pre-conceived judgements in their luggage. The test of a good reporter is his ability to recognize the situation that arises when an accumulation of fact refutes his pre-conceived judgement. Reporting by radio or television is, I think, an honourable profession, and I know it is becoming increasingly difficult, because the issues are more complex and the evidence more confused. On the other hand, maybe it is only I that am confused.

The foregoing is dictated in great haste but I hope it may be of some aid to you.

I enjoyed our brief encounter very much indeed, and I have expressed the hope to our mutual friend, Leonard Brockington, that when next you are in New York we may be able to lunch or dine together.

Do please let me know the publication date of your book as soon as it has been established.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

BY APPOINTMENT

KARSH

September
19th,
1958.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U. S. A.

Dear Edward Murrow:

During our very pleasant session together in 1956, at which time I had the opportunity of making your portraits, I believe I mentioned to you that one of these would be incorporated in a forthcoming volume I had been preparing over a number of years. This book, soon to go to press, will contain almost one hundred portraits of the great men and women of our time from all fields of endeavour. I feel the book will be of considerable historical significance, and no effort is being spared to ensure that the quality of printing, reproduction etc. is superb. Each photograph will be accompanied by a page of text, written by myself, and it is in this connection that I would be grateful for your assistance.

Whilst as the result of our enjoyable meeting I have already prepared an acceptable "profile" to go with your portrait, I feel it would be greatly enriched by the addition of a little more up to date material. I thought you would not mind dictating to your secretary a few thoughts and comments on the attached questions, and if you wish to add any further remarks..possibly of a light or humourous character...I would deeply appreciate it.

As I say, the majority of the material is now in the

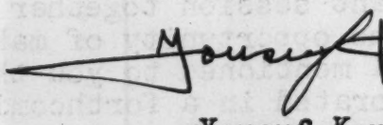
130 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada
Telephone CEntral 6-7181

hands of my publishers, so time is of the essence, and whilst I realise that you are a very busy person I would certainly be grateful if you could let me have word very soon.

I hope that you are keeping very well and that you have enjoyed a pleasant summer.

With kindest remembrances and regards.

Sincerely,



Yousuf Karsh.

YK:jl
Encl.

1 What obligation do you think radio and television have to inform as well as entertain?

2 How far and most effectively can these media promote international understanding?

3 How do you feel the objectivity in radio and television reporting may be best attained? Should the attempt to achieve objectivity be tempered by any other values?

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To what extent should a reporter have a pre-conceived personal judgment of the things he is investigating?

Katzander, Shirley

THE REPORTER

136 EAST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Murray Hill 8-4033

7

June 24, 1957

Miss Kay Campbell
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Kay:

Enclosed is the proof on the automation show -- somewhat late, I fear.

I am so glad we had an opportunity to lunch before you left. Be sure to call me on your return.

Happy journey.

Best,

Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion

SK:ge

Kaufmann, Carl

January 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Kaufmann:

I have your letter concerning the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children.

This is just a note to tell you that I consider it entirely reliable and worthy of support.

It is my personal feeling that any donations made to this organization go to a worthwhile cause.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl Kaufmann
10 West Stephen Drive
Newark, Delaware

fc

Foster Parents

10 West Stephen Drive
Newark, Delaware
December 8, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With apologies for intruding upon your time, I would like to ask for your comments regarding the Foster Parents' Plan For War Children, Inc., which lists you as one sponsor or foster-parent.

My wife and I are considering "adopting" a youngster through the Plan. We are anything but wealthy people, but at the same time we feel that even a modest degree of prosperity carries with it an increasing obligation to those less fortunate than we. Now that we are in a position to supplement our regular contributions to the federated fund drives for local philanthropy, we are groping for some more personal cause with which we can identify ourselves. For us, the Foster Parents' Plan might be one answer.

The difficulty is one of choice. There are so many such organizations, and any of them, in its own correspondence, will argue that it is exceptionally effective. One can hardly sort out the claims and counter-claims. Because we can give so little, compared to the scope of human need, we would like to know that what we do give is being used to the best advantage of the needy. With that in mind, we would like to ask whether you as a sponsor could appraise for us the effectiveness of this particular organization.

Please accept our sincere thanks for any help you can give us.

Sincerely,

Carl Kaufmann

Carl Kaufmann

Kaye, Danny

August 29, 1957

Mr. Alfred R. Meyers, President
Beverly Hills B'nai B'rith
1122 South La Cienega Boulevard
Los Angeles 35, California

JUST RECEIVED YOUR LETTER CONCERNING TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR DANNY KAYE TO BE GIVEN DECEMBER 12th STOP WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO BE INCLUDED AS MEMBER OF HONORARY COMMITTEE. BUT UNFORTUNATELY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN ARRANGEMENTS OR ATTEND THE CEREMONY REGARDS

Edward R. Murrow

414-43

Presidents
ALFRED R. MEYERS
MRS. LESTER K. FRANKLIN

General Chairmen
JAY M. SUTTON
MRS. TENA CORENSON

Committee Headquarters—Suite 116
1122 South La Cienega Boulevard
Los Angeles 35, California
OLeander 5-8159 - OLympia 2-3298

Beverly Hills B'nai B'rith
Testimonial Dinner to
DANNY KAYE
1957
"Man of the Year"

August 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I recently addressed a letter to you concerning the Testimonial Dinner to be given to Danny Kaye on December 12. Your name was suggested to us by Danny Kaye. He felt that you would want to be on the Honorary Committee.

We shall very shortly have to print our new stationery, on which will appear the names of the members of the Honorary Committee, and we hesitated to do this without having heard from you.

Because of the esteem in which, I am confident, you hold Danny Kaye I wanted to be sure to hear from you before proceeding.

I should therefore appreciate very much your advising me at your early convenience whether or not we can use your name on our stationery as heretofore requested.

Thank you very much for your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred R. Meyers

Alfred R. Meyers, President

ARM/f

BENEVOLENCE — BROTHERLY LOVE — HARMONY

Kaye, Danny

March 26, 1957

Dear Danny:

UNICEF has asked our Business Affairs people to grant them the world-wide 16mm, non-theatrical, non-broadcast rights to THE SECRET WORLD OF DANNY KAYE. UNICEF proposes to make these 16mm films available without a fee, wherever they think it might help their cause.

I am personally inclined to think there wouldn't be much danger of their abusing this privilege, but I certainly don't propose to authorize it unless you think it advisable. Send a signal at your convenience.

As ever yours,

Mr. Danny Kaye
1103 San Ysidro Drive
Beverly Hills, California

fc

Kaye, Danny

March 19, 1957

Dear Danny:

UNICEF has asked our Business Affairs people to grant them the world-wide 16mm, non-theatrical, non-broadcast rights to THE SECRET WORLD OF DANNY KAYE. UNICEF proposes to make these 16mm films available - normally without a fee. However, they think it might help their cause.

I am personally inclined to think there wouldn't be much danger of their abusing this privilege, but I certainly don't propose to authorize it unless you think it advisable. Send a signal at your convenience.

As ever yours,

Mr. Danny Kaye
1103 San Ysidro Drive
Beverly Hills, California

fe

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Seward

March 14, 1957

Another question has arisen respecting THE SECRET WORLD OF DANNY KAYE. UNICEF has asked our Business Affairs people to grant them the world-wide 16mm, non-theatrical, non-broadcast rights. Our understanding is that UNICEF would make 16mm films available -- normally without a fee -- wherever they thought that doing so would help their cause.

The contract with Danny Kaye would seem to give CBS authority to do this insofar as his interests are concerned, but there remains the question of your interests. It may be, too, that there were contrary oral understandings with Danny Kaye.

Would you please let me know.

Jim

J.M.S.

693

~~Bo~~ Kazlow, Sol

December 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Kazlow:

Thank you for your nice letter of November 24th and for sending me the article entitled, "Atom Bomb Versus Peace" which I read with a great deal of interest.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Rec'd Material 1/22/58

Mr. Sol Kazlow
154 N. Chestnut Avenue
Green Bay, Wisconsin

mcc

S. Kazlow

154 N. Chestnut Ave.

Green Bay, Wis.

N

Edward R. Murrow

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In reference to the article I sent you Nov. 24 th. '57, Atom Bomb Versus Peace and the interpretation of same, I assume that you are to busy with your regular responsibilities to digress for articles which I presume you recieve by the hundreds.

Therefore, I wish if you would extend me your moral release so I could try some publishing place.

Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

S Kazlow

S. Kazlow

154 N. Chestnut Ave.

Green Bay, Wis.

Jan. 18, '58

Sol Kazlow

154 N. Chestnut Ave.

Green Bay, Wis.

Imp
& apprec thoughtful

Edward R. Morrow

New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The reason for mailing this article 'Atom Bomb Versus Peace' to you; if you find favor toward the idea, I ~~know~~ am sure that you will know what to do with it.

I plead with you that there is no selfish intentions on my part. Because I have so much hope in this article for the benefit of mankind, that I am willing not to have my name mentioned, and even without monetary benefit on this particular article.

Yours truly,

Sol Kazlow

Sol Kazlow

Nov. 24, '57

Keach, Stacy

August 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Keach:

Many thanks for sending us a copy of THE LIVING CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Murrow is away on vacation. We will bring it to his attention when he returns in the fall.

Sincerely,

Mr. Stacy Keach
Kaydan Records
12754 Ventura Boulevard
Studio City, California

mcc

The Living Constitution of the United States

Try to give it attention when he gets back in the fall

August 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith, for your record library, is the complimentary copy of "The Living Constitution of the United States" which we wrote you about a few days ago.

If you like the recording and believe, as we do, that there is a vital need today for understanding and appreciation of the Constitution of the United States, won't you help us make others aware of this record? Any comment which you would care to make would be of great interest to many people.

A return card is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Stacy Keach

Stacy Keach

KAYDAN RECORDS • 12754 VENTURA BLVD., STUDIO CITY, CALIFORNIA • POPLAR 2-0966

Keane, Roger H.

June 28, 1956

Dear Roger:

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to spend some time with you on the Rogue, but unfortunately it looks now as though I will be going directly from San Francisco to Yugoslavia to do a big interview with Tito. If things change, I will hoist you a signal.

Delighted to hear that Tom is progressing.

As ever yours,

Dr. Roger H. Keane
Suite 624
Mayer Building
Portland 5, Oregon

rh

ROGER H. KEANE, M. D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE
SUITE 624 MAYER BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

June 22, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter. I am sorry that you cannot be with us.

I intend to go in the Snow Mass country of Colorado, Wyoming or Utah one of these years, and hope that we can do it together in the future.

If you are planning on being up here in September, let's get together for a fishing trip on the Rogue river, when the steelhead are running at that time. I can make reservations at Lowery's , who are Indians on the Rogue, but you have to go in by boat. The fishing is from a boat with flies and steelhead is the fish. I feel that it is the best fishing in the world. Can you give me a date, so that I can make a reservation for a guide and a boat? Perhaps, Tom can go with us then. He is doing fine and is back at work. Hope you can make it.

Steelhead on this river start in August and run until January. There are periods of poor fishing, if it rains and the river is rising or muddy. If one stays five days, one can usually hit it. My biggest is 10½ pounds on a 4 pound leader. If you want to bring your son and you two go alone, we can fix.

Awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Roger

RHK:js

Roger H. Keane, M. D.

Keane, Roger

May 28, 1956

Dear Roger:

You tempt me strongly, but by no chance in the world can I make it. During August, I shall have to be trying to report the political conventions, and believe me, I would much rather be with you and your friends in Idaho. It looks now as though I will get part of July off which I will spend on my farm, and then back to work. There is a bare chance that I may get four or five days early in September in which case I will make you a signal and maybe we can get in a little golf and/or fishing.

If there is anything I can do to amuse Tom Stoddard during his convalescence, do let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Roger H. Keane
Suite 624 Mayer Building
Portland 5, Oregon

rh

ROGER H. KEANE, M. D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE
SUITE 624 MAYER BUILDING
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

May 17, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Studios
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

I saw a letter recently you sent a patient of mine, one Thomas Stoddard, and he really enjoyed gatting it. I am sorry we didn't get together for a trip a year ago with your boy and yourself for fishing.

I am wondering if you would like to go on an 11-day horseback trip in the Sawtooth Wilderness area of central Idaho. It is about the last frontier in this United States and they say that the fishing is good. Ed Dwyer, a lumberman, (Ed is not much of a flyfisherman, but is willing to work at it), and Ray Deiter who is a dentist and who is probably the number two sportsman in this state, and Keane - whose rating is questionable - expect to go up there a few days early. In fact on the 12th, and fish the Salmon River for a couple of days before we start on the trip.

The trip is a function of the Trailriders of the Wilderness which is a program of the American Forestery Association into primitive areas and Eddie Dwyer and I went on one in the Pecos Wilderness two years ago. This one starts from Sun Valley and goes by bus out about 45 miles to the Sawtooth Valley and there we get on horses and start into the high country. The food, tents, horses, etc. are furnished by the outfitter. The rest of the equipment, such as sleeping bags, fishing rods, etc. have. Children below 14, I think it is, are not allowed. You can not bring your own horse, your own dog. You can bring your own saddle, your wife, your sleeping bag. You are limited to approximately 50 pounds. It's great sport and as we ride two days and rest a third, it is not hard. On this trip, the number is limited to 20 persons. I am the official physician - therefore do not have to pay. The others pay $ 215.00, which is a non-profit charge. Eddie and I may fly over there and look around and see what it

looks like one of these week-ends. If you are interested at all I can let you know. We are not taking our wives but I think the girls are going to stay at Sun Valley and swim and fool around there locally while we're gone. The trip is from August the 14th to August the 24th or 25th inclusive ..... what say? Stoddard will have to play you golf because I wouldn't let him go on this trip. I think it would be a great outdoor relaxed trip for you!

I had to laugh two years ago down in New Mexico. There was one man along, he was a doctor but he went under an assumed name as a farmer. So then nobody bothered him. The usual type of person here will just have a wonderful time and nobody will bother you.

Ed, if this isn't feasable and you do want something for you and your son, give me a note and tell me what and I can send you a suggestion for, at least, around here locally. Although Eddie has a new twin beach airplane, I think that we will go up on the train overnight from here on the City of Portland which is an easy way to go.

Let me know .....

Roger

Roger

RHK:lm

Kearns, Frank

TWXA11-GK-

UWS575 TMTA61 AMMAN 43 22 2110

LT CBSINC NEWYORK

22211 BURKE FOR ED MURROW MY 22210 HASTY

AND MY FIRST BACKGROUNDER PER YOUR REQUEST SO

APPRECIATE MUCHLY CRITIQUE AND IF POSSIBLE FROM

YOU OR STAFF AYE LETTER CABLE OUTLINING

DETAILEDLY YOUR NEEDS LENGTH STYLE ETC BEST REGARDS

KEARNS - Amman Club Hotel
" Jordan

SENT 616A EST

OCTOBER 26, 1956

FRANK KEARNS
AMMAN CLUB HOTEL
AMMAN, JORDAN

MURROW SAYS
YOUR BACKGROUNDER SLIGHTLY OVER LONG

BUT USEFUL STOP INFORMATIVELY WAS OVER

RIDDEN BY DOMESTIC POLITICS STOP SUGGEST

DOWN HOLD BACKGROUNDERS UNTIL DOMESTIC

ROW RESOLVED. REGARDS

BURKE

BURKE

414-710-43

Keeney, B.

RECEIVED
1957 APR 19 AM 10:40
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU003 PD

PROVIDENCE RI APR 19 1001AME

ED R MURROW CBS

APR 23 AT 3 PM 485 MADISON IS FINE

BARNABY C KEENEY

1035A

23 3 PM 485..

Keeney, Barnaby

APRIL 18, 1957

BARNABY C. KEENEY
PRESIDENT
BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

MOST REGRETFULLY CANNOT LUNCH EITHER APRIL 22 OR 23. HOWEVER COULD YOU MEET ME AT MY OFFICE 485 MADISON AVENUE AT 3:00 PM ON APRIL 23?

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

April 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Systems Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Rabbi Braude told me the other day that you had suggested that we get together in New York on April 22 or 23. I should like very much to see you again, for I had no chance to talk to you while you were at the Temple. The 23rd at 12 or 1 o'clock would be most convenient for me and I should like to take you to lunch. I hope that this will be possible for you.

Sincerely yours,

Barnaby C. Keeney

Barnaby C. Keeney
President

ESTES KEFAUVER
TENNESSEE

RICHARD J. WALLACE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
HENRIETTA V. O'DONOGHUE
PERSONAL SECRETARY

SDN

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See it Now Program"
Columbia Broadcasting Studios
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear ~~Mr. Murrow:~~ Ed

The family and I listened to your report on the Clinton integration problem yesterday afternoon. I was greatly impressed and want to commend you for bringing the facts to the attention of the American people. Much has been written about the situation and I feel your program set aright much erroneous thinking. It is always gratifying to find your belief that the majority of citizens are on the side of law and order.

With much appreciation for your excellent presentation and with kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Estes

Kelly, Frank

October 23, 1956

Dear Frank:

John Day has passed on to me your letter of October 14. I am flattered that you think any of my copy is worth to be included between hard covers; and you are, of course, free to use whatever you like.

You are putting me in distinguished company.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank K. Kelly
5 Phipps Lane
Plainview, New York

rh

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: John Day October 16

Will you give Frank Kelly the necessary formal permission, please sir?

(Incidentally, I'm asking him how he can bear to mention Higgins in the same voice with Murrow and Boyle-- to say nothing of Defoe and Dr. Johnson.

JRD

October 14, 1956
5 Phipps Lane
Plainview, N. Y.

Mr.John F. Day
Director of News
Columbia Broadcasting System
475 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear John:

For my book, Reporters Around the World, scheduled for publication in February, 1957, by the Atlantic Monthly Press, I would like formal permission from the Columbia Broadcasting System to quote from the following broadcasts by Edward R. Murrow:

Broadcast made on September 15, 1940, describing the indomitable spirit of England's people under bombardment;

Broadcast made on October 1, 1940, describing the reactions of the British people to war conditions.

Broadcast on December 3, 1943, describing Mr.Murrow's participation in an attack on Berlin by R.A.F. planes.

As you know, my book contains a series of chapters about great reporters, beginning with Daniel Defoe, Samuel Johnson and Charles Dickens, and concluding with Edward R. Murrow, Marguerite Higgins, and Hal Boyle.

I will be deeply grateful for any assistance you can give me on this.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frank K. Kelly

Frank K. Kelly

P.S. - This is a formal request, because my publishers asked me to get formal permission for these quotations from Mr.Murrow.

Kennedy, John A.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 8, 1957

Dear John:

I have been trying radio-wise to do some talking about the Russian educational system and the material you were good enough to send me will be helpful.

Our boys are working on a big television piece having to do with Russian and American capabilities, and I am sending along to them the material you enclosed in your letter.

Sincerely,

Ed

Mr. John A. Kennedy
Hotel Gotham
New York, New York

fc

Kent, Frank

APRIL 26, 1956

MR. FRANK C. KENT, JR.
1152 EAST 42 STREET
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIFORNIA

MR. MURROW WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE YOU ON TUESDAY,

MAY 1 AT 3:00 pm IF CONVENIENT FOR YOU STOP

PLEASE CONFIRM.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

414-710-43

Have called

1152 East 42nd Street
Los Angeles 11, Calif.
March 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a senior in college with major in speech and am interested in entering the field of news casting or announcing.

Recently my colleagues and I were selected, along with the thirty-one other top debate teams in the nation, to participate in the national debate tournament at West Point, New York.

I will be in New York City on Monday, April 30, and possibly Tuesday, May 1, and felt, perhaps, this would be a wonderful opportunity to speak with someone about the opportunities in the broadcast field. I am especially interested in knowing the opportunities for qualified Negroes in this field.

I would appreciate the privilege of a conference either with you or with someone whom you feel could assist me in my quest for information.

Please advise me whether you can arrange an appointment for me on April 30th.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your reply, I am

Very truly yours,

Frank C. Kent, Jr.

FCK/d

Yes
May 1
3pm

Kent, Richmond

October 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Kent:

Thank you for your nice letter of October 1.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a tape recording of the reception in Plymouth, Massachusetts last summer upon the arrival of the Mayflower II, and I look forward to listening to it at my first opportunity.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richmond G. Kent
Euphonics, Inc.
Chepachet, Rhode Island

mcc

Chepachet, Rhode Island
October 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C B S Television
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

When the Mayflower II arrived in Plymouth, Mass. last Summer, my associates and I were on hand to record the reception accorded Commander Villiers and his crew. I have placed a tape recording of this historic event in the mail for you; and, I hope in the event of another "I Can Hear it Now" that it may prove useful.

Cordially,

Richmond G. Kent

Richmond G. Kent

(EUPHONICS, INC.)

Kern, Janet

326 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO 6 **THE CHICAGO AMERICAN** TELEPHONE ANDOVER 3-1234

October 25, 1957

~~Yes I did~~ never called

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The one time I'm made promptly aware of Janet Kern's plans is when she's going on vacation. Then she always reminds me:

"Be sure to warn all my friends in New York that I'm coming in case they want to get out of town. And remind them that, if they should call me while I'm out, to try, try again, that if the call's not returned, it means I didn't get the message (which is par for the N.Y. hotel course these days)."

The above instruction, I've learned, means that she's looking forward to seeing you and wants me to let you know that she'll be at the Warwick, (arriving the evening of Wednesday, October 30).

Yours truly,

Dorothy Hopkins

Dorothy Hopkins
Assistant to Janet Kern
TV-Radio Editor

from: Kern, Janet

Janet Kern

DEAR ED:

As the fan magazines all agree--you are "a doll!"

I was just trying to provide "proof" of your contention that a reporter is handicapped when trying to "work from memory."

Abjectly,

Janet

P.S. In Chicago--what with our Lake, our River and our forthcoming Seaway--mere "canals" are counted of small import.

FROM THE DESK OF

Janet R. Kern

"Thought you might be interested . . ."

SATURDAY

Date MAY 11 1957

A.M.		P.M.
8:00		
8:15		
8:30		
8:45		
9:00		
9:15		
9:30	HOORAY! ARRIVE NEW YORK--8:35 p.m.	
9:45		
10:00	Warwick Hotel here I come, ready	
10:15	or not!	
10:30		
10:45	Hope I see someone I know while	
11:00	I'm in town(hope everyone	
11:15	remembers how uncertain N.Y.	
11:30	hotel message service is these	
11:45	days so that if I don't return	
12:00	a call they'll call back--I'd	
P.M. 12:15	hate to miss any of my friends,	
12:30	if I still have a few left).	
12:45		
	Evening	
6:00		
6:15		
6:30		
6:45		
7:00		
7:15		

May 1, 1957

Dear Janet:

Don't do anything drastic!

I am more than willing to have all my birthdays from now on completely forgotten, but many many thanks for your thought.

As ever yours,

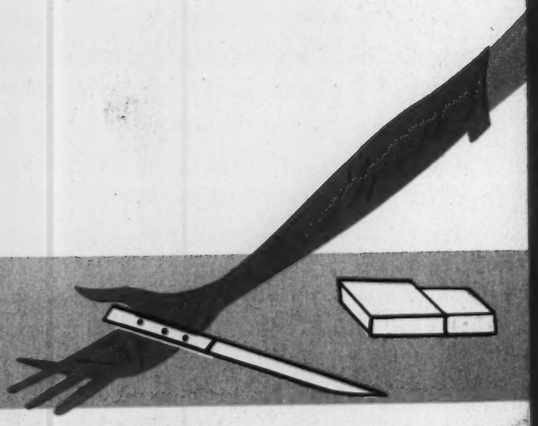
Miss Janet Kern
CHICAGO AMERICAN
Chicago, Illinois

fc

felix dunlap

could kill myself
for forgetting your
birthday...

please forgive me
Janet Kern



Vasari
New York,
527 — 35

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Kern, Janet

Chicago American
EVENING AND SUNDAY

326 W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO 6, ILL.

TELEPHONE
ANdover 3-1234

October 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of the few times I can be sure of knowing Janet Kern's plans in advance is when she's planning her vacation. She always alerts me to that fact by telling me, as she did today, to "warn all my friends in New York that I'm coming, in case they want to flee town".

I gather this means that she's looking forward to seeing you and wants me to let you know that she'll be at the Warwick (arriving Wednesday evening, Oct. 17).

Yours very truly,

Dorothy Hopkins

Dorothy Hopkins
Assistant to Janet Kern

Will see

Kern, Janet

Chicago American
EVENING AND SUNDAY

326 W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO 6, ILL.

TELEPHONE
ANDOVER 3-1234

Will see —

May 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a word of warning: I'm arriving in New York Wednesday, May 23--staying, as usual, at the Warwick.

Naturally, I'm hopeful and eager to see you.

Best,

Janet

Janet R. Kern
Television-Radio Editor

JRK/dh

Kerr, Ian

July 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Kerr:

Many thanks for your cordial letter and for enclosing a copy of the London Times.

I look forward to receiving future copies. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ian Kerr,
Public Relations
British Overseas Airways Corporation
530 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

mcc

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

530 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 36 - N. Y.

Telephone: Murray Hill 7-8900 - Cables: 'Speedbird' New York

17 June 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Robert Skedgell told me that you would like to receive a copy of the London Times on the day of issue. As he may have told you, we are able to get them in twice a week and I will certainly get a copy over to you as early in the morning as possible.

Strange as it may seem our major problem is in getting the papers from Idlewild to Manhattan as our aircraft is due in about the time of the morning rush hour.

Sincerely yours,

Ian Kerr per L.K.

Ian Kerr
Public Relations

G. Y. Kerr

IK:hk

ALSO OFFICES AT:
BOSTON · CHICAGO · DALLAS · DETROIT · LOS ANGELES · MONTREAL · MIAMI · PHILADELPHIA · SAN FRANCISCO · TORONTO · VANCOUVER · WASHINGTON · WINNIPEG

Kesting, Ted

NOVEMBER 5, 1957

TED KESTING
SPORTS AFIELD
959 8TH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

THERE IS NO CHANCE OF MY ACCEPTING YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION. MAYBE YOU WILL GIVE ME ANOTHER CHANCE NEXT YEAR WITH OR WITHOUT THE PICTURES. REGARDS AND GOOD SHOOTING.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

SPORTS AFIELD
959-8TH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

TED KESTING
EDITOR

October 24, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Do you think it would be possible for you to break away for a quick opening day duck and goose shoot on the Eastern Shore of Maryland? We would like to do a picture sequence on you for SPORTS AFIELD.

As you probably know, the late Glenn Martin's first love after aircraft was waterfowl. The farm he developed in Maryland has been taken over by the Du Pont people. Henry Davis of their Remington Arms Division has reserved the opening day for us--November 7th.

The farm is near Chestertown, Maryland, so not difficult to get to. I think it would be entirely possible to go down the evening of the 6th after your broadcast, shoot the morning of the 7th, get all the pictures taken and have you back in New York the afternoon of the 7th.

I realize how tight your schedule must be but I am in hopes you will consider doing this, since it is an opportunity for what is probably the very finest waterfowl shooting on the Eastern flyway. Our party will consist of Henry Davis of Du Pont; Bob Atherton, the executive editor of COSMOPOLITAN; Jack Seville, the managing editor of SPORTS AFIELD, and myself.

I will be in touch with Miss Schofield in your office and sincerely hope that we will be able to get together on this.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Ted Kesting

TK:fd

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow and Mr. Friendly

from: Natalie Foster

November 13, 1957

Miss Constance Warren, retired President of Sarah Lawrence College (she was once on THIS I BELIEVE) has called on behalf of Mrs. Alec King, of Australia, whose Curriculum Vitae is attached.

Mrs. King (whose father, Professor Walter Murdoch was also on TIB) will be in New York from November 19th through the 30th - "in the interest of seeing that television in Australia gets off to a good start along cultural and educational lines." She has asked, through Miss Warren, for two things:

1. an appointment with Mr. Murrow or Mr. Friendly or both, preferably,

2. permission to visit the control room on the 24th and to watch the Atoms show go on the air.

Is Mr. Murrow, or Mr. Friendly, or both, interested in seeing the lady - and do we permit her to come to the control room on the 24th?

Wed at 3
BR5-7527

Give appointment

Mrs Constance Warren
235 East 73rd Street
New York 21 N.Y.
Tel. RH. 4-7649

Curriculum Vitae

- of -

Catherine King.

Born 1904. Victoria, Australia.

Daughter of Professor Walter Murdoch, C.B.E., distinguished as a writer and for an outstanding record of service to the University of Western Australia.

Education:

a. Perth College, Church of England's Girls' Secondary School.

b. University of Western Australia.

c. University of London.

Qualifications:

Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in philosophy - University of Western Australia.

Diploma of Education - University of London.

Marital Status:

Married to Alec King, Reader in English, University of Western Australia.

Three children: Walter - 24.
Francis - 21.
Elizabeth - 16.

Community Activities:

a. **Parent Education:**

1. Initiation of the Parent Education Movement in W.A. with the co-operation of the Kindergarten Union.

2. Planning of an Adult Education extension scheme for Parent Education to country people.

3. Training of leaders for discussion groups on Parent Education.

4. Lecturing and broadcasting on Parent Education.

b. **Kindergarten Work:**

1. Foundation of a Community and district Kindergarten.

2. Liason officer between the Kindergarten Union and district Kindergarten.

3. Vice-president of Kindergarten Union for five years.

4. Planning of Kindergarten of the Air - first daily broadcast for kindergarten children in the world.

b. Kindergarten Work (cont'd):

5. A State representative of the Australian Association for pre-school children.

6. An inaugural and working member of the Federal Advisory Committee for Kindergarten broadcasting.

c. Society for Fine Arts and Crafts:

President for three years.

d. Marriage Guidance:

Member of first Marriage Guidance Council in W.A. Member of selection committee and of lecturing panel.

e. Save the Children Fund:

Has given broadcasts and lectures on the Fund since 1947, and in 1950 visited Carinthia (Austria), Uelzen (Germany), and Dunkirk as well as London, to observe the S.C.F. teams in action. Is planning to work in January and February, 1957 with "Save the Children" in Athens, and the Greek Islands, as the best way of collecting material for broadcasting and writing on the work.

f. Children's Films:

President of Children's Film Council, which pioneered introduction of British Children's Films throughout Western Australia.

g. Has helped in formation of children's libraries and has written and broadcast on children's books for 17 years.

h. Foundation member, in Amsterdam (1950) of International Association of Radio Women.

Present Position:

Has broadcast on National network for 20 years and has been Supervisor of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's Women's Session in Western Australia for the past 11½ years.

This Session has attracted the interest of many people in Australia and other parts of the world because of the wide variety of topics touched on. It covers:

1. National, International and Community News Commentaries.

2. Interviews with visiting celebrities in all cultural fields: ballet, theatre, music, education etc. and also with interesting people in all walks of life.

3. Critical reviews of films, plays, and books.

4. Talks on cooking, gardening, and home making generally.

Present Position (cont'd):

5. Poetry readings.

6. The consistent use of good music, not as mere intervals between talks, but as an integral part of the Session; including short introductory remarks on the items, as well as annotated musical programmes.

7. Talks on spiritual values and practical Christianity.

8. Special social problems, e.g. old age,
handicapped children,
delinquency,
child welfare.

9. Regular art talks.

The Session has a wide listening audience, particularly in the outback, and isolated districts; many country areas have been visited and lectures given in mining, pastoral, agricultural and industrial communities.

Other Interests:

a. Travel:

Has travelled through Ceylon, and spent 3½ years in England and Europe, including 4 months in Italy. Two months of this was organized and financed by the British Council, who arranged for visits and introductions in many parts of England and Scotland.

Has travelled to most parts of Australia - recently to the far North.

b. Co-author of Illustrated booklet on Education in Western Australia. (Parents in Search of Education).

Co-author of a book for children which contains an authentic and factual description of Australian animals, woven into a story of an Australian famil

c. Gardening:

Especially cultivation of Australian trees and flowers.

d. Has preached lay sermons in Methodist, Congregational and Anglican Churches, and is a regular speaker at many meetings.

American References:

Dorothy Canfield (Arlington, Vermont)

Christine Heinig (1634 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.)

King Rex

February 23, 1956

Dear Miss King:

Many thanks for your letter suggesting a television program on conservation.

I am sorry to say, however, that while your idea may have merit, the pressure of my own present broadcasting schedule prevents me from taking an interest in any additional programs.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Rex King
National Audubon Society
1130 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, New York

fc

NATIONAL

AUDUBON SOCIETY

Audubon House 1130 Fifth Avenue

New York 28

Telephone: ENright 9-2100

Thanks — all Wshows booked

January 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are of course aware of the urgent need for alerting all Americans to the constant threats to our national park system and exploitation of wild areas.

We feel certain that you could develop a television program that could further the cause of conservation immeasurably. If our public lands, which were originally set aside by far-sighted conservationists such as Teddy Roosevelt, are to be constantly threatened by special interest groups, there would seem to be little hope that such areas can be permanently preserved as living laboratories.

European countries, including England, have realized too late the importance of keeping such areas inviolate. Many species of our native wildlife are seriously threatened with extinction, and unless we can preserve our wild areas, many will not survive another generation.

We will be very glad to work with your production people in order that an attention-getting program can reach the general public.

We would welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter further with you.

Sincerely yours,

Rea King

REA KING, Director of Radio-TV

RK:mk

The Coronet,
200 C. ST., S.E.
Washington3, D.C.
May 12, 1957.

From the Desk of

HARRY L. KINGMAN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow,

The appendix of the Congressional Record of May 6, 1957 carried your remarks on the occasion of the 1957 Albert Einstein awards. They were extraordinarily good, and your disposal of the $1000 prize was enlightened, indeed. I congratulate you, and regret that not much publicity, apparently, has been given to your words or gift. I told Ruth Finney of the matter yesterday; she had not been aware of it.

I am spending most of my time on Capitol Hill, and doing what I can in behalf of the civil rights bill. I am particularly attempting to reach individuals whom civil rights advocates usually pass up; like Knowland, with whom I had a satisfactory conference when I first arrived, and with such as Alexander Wiley, Arthur Watkins, etc.

Some of the southern committee big wheels I have watched in action undoubtedly take a very dim view of any substantial increase in voting by Negroes. They may be able to stall off or nullify

this particular legislation, but the handwriting is on the wall.

I think I wrote you that I retired from my job in Berkeley, and that we are here merely as individual citizens without any subsidy of any kind. I am talking up the idea with some of the senators, of staying in session until the civil rights bill is passed without major amendment; the response is favorable.

If this should occur, my wife and I would rue the day--what it would do to our bank account. Such is life.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Harry Kingman

FERRY BOATS AND BAY BRIDGE

Once the only means of crossing San Francisco Bay, the ferries now have been supplanted by the San Francisco - Oakland Bay Bridge, part of which may be seen in the background. They, however, still play an important part in handling Bay area traffic.

NATURAL Color Card FROM KODACHROME

A MIKE ROBERTS COLOR PRODUCTION. BERKELEY 2, CALIF.

Kingman, Harry

On our return to Washington my wife and I will stop off in New York February 5-6. Would like to see you if possible.

Sincerely,
Harry Kingman

535 San Luis Rd
Berkeley

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Ave
New York
N.Y.

C788 Distributed by The Geo. H. Eberhard Company, San Francisco 5, Calif.

For your information

HOLD

THE FAIR PLAY LOBBY

Independent Agent: Harry L. Kingman
Agent's Girl Friday: Ruth W. Kingman *

OBJECTIVES:

To try to influence national leadership and legislation in matters involving:

1. Equality of opportunity for all Americans, and their protection in the enjoyment of constitutional rights.

2. Freedom of expression, and of information.

3. A willingness to negotiate realistically with any and all nations, accompanied with the attempt to maintain a consistent display of magnanimity, integrity, humility and tolerance.

4. Adequate emphasis on non-military as well as military paths towards national strength; faith and confidence that the good life may be attainable for all mankind.

*Girl Friday's responsibilities and activities (theoretical salary pending) include those of: Administrative Assistant; typist and filing clerk (reluctant); indexer of pertinent material in the daily Congressional Record (until groggy); social secretary, cateress and chef in the field of entertainment; observer in the Senate and House galleries and in the U.S. Supreme Court: financial Worry-Wart.

Kingman

No Answer

April 3, 1957

Dear Ed:

Sorry to miss you here in New York. My wife and I will be working in Washington for several months so in case you have time on one of your next visits there, please phone. Our present address there is Hotel Dodge.

Sincerely yours,

Harry L. Kingman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Kingman, Harry

March 25, 1957

Dear Harry Kingman:

Thanks for your note of March 15th.

I would like very much to be able to see you and your wife while you are in New York, but my schedule tells me that during the first week of April my commitments call for me to divide my time between Washington and Chicago.

However, these things are apt to change, so do call my office while you are here on the chance that we will be able to get together.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harry Kingman
Stiles Hall
2400 Bancroft Way
Berkeley 4, California

fc

Volume 318

FAREWELL TRIBUTE

Secretary of Stiles Hall to Be Honored

BERKELEY, March 8 — A farewell tribute will be paid Harry Kingman, who first became secretary at Stiles Hall, University YMCA, 41 years ago, and Mrs. Kingman, at a luncheon at International House tomorrow.

Kingman will retire from active duty as general secretary of Stiles Hall on March 31. He assumed this post in 1932.

Chancellor of the University Clark Kerr and honorary chairman of the Stiles board Anson S. Blake are among speakers who will make brief remarks honoring Kingman's service to Stiles, the university, the state and the nation in behalf particularly of freedom of speech and racial justice.

SURPRISES DUE

Stan McCaffrey, executive vice president of the university, will emcee the meeting. Brooke Petray, chairman of the Stiles board, will chair.

5

Some surprise presentations will be made by Charles Gilman Hyde, professor emeritus and past president of the board, and Mike Miller, student president.

Kingman, the seventh general secretary of Stiles, was first appointed to the staff as freshman secretary in 1916 and has been on the job for 33 of the 41 years of his tenure.

He was absent from Stiles for two periods: once for six years in the 1920's for YMCA work in China and again for two years during World War II to serve as director of the Western Office of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

STRONG INFLUENCE

He has exerted a strong influence on students of several generations in his teaching and practice of the 'conciliatory method' and working on controversial social issues.

Kingman will leave for Washington, D.C., April 1 to engage in volunteer civil liberties work.

Mrs. Kingman, a former president of the Berkeley League of Women Voters, will engage in activities for the national office of the league.

They will continue to make their home in Berkeley.

THIS I BELIEVE

by

Harry L. Kingman and Ruth W. Kingman

EDWARD R. MURROW

THESE statements were prepared for Edward R. Murrow's program "This I Believe", a series of five-minute broadcasts, on which men and women in all walks of life present their personal philosophies. Launched in 1949 by four businessmen who were concerned over the decline of spiritual values, "This I Believe" is run without profit, depending upon anonymous contributions, and is broadcast over 200 U. S. stations, 140 foreign stations, and the Voice of America in six languages. It appears weekly in 90 newspapers. In book form, "This I Believe" is a best-seller in the United States and was also published in Great Britain and in Arabic.

Reprinted from *Association Forum* March-April 1955

HARRY L. KINGMAN

Harry L. Kingman

MURROW: This I believe. In 1915 Harry L. Kingman, a rookie pitcher for the New York Yankees, left pro baseball to join the staff of Stiles Hall, the student Y.M.C.A. at the University of California. With time out for service in both World Wars, as an infantry officer in the first and as West Coast Director of the FEPC in the second, and six years of Y.M.C.A. work in China, he has been with Stiles Hall ever since. Under his leadership it has won national recognition for its support of free speech, equal opportunity, and conciliatory solving of controversial issues. Here is Harry L. Kingman's creed.

KINGMAN: Over the years I have grown to hold a few well-tested beliefs. Five courses of conviction and action on which I base my existence are: First. To live close, night and day, to just a few invaluable religious and democratic ideals, and to dedicate myself as best I can to their attainment. In my case these have been freedom of expression, equality of opportunity for racial minorities, and conciliatory methods of handling controversies.

It was my father, my greatest hero, who helped inspire my earliest glimmer of belief that individuals are important. That was long ago. This last year, on a trip to England with my wife, it was the people of the "Tight Little Island" who supplied us with renewed faith in these tenets. Far more vulnerable than are we to enemy attack from without, and economic bankruptcy from within, most residents of that island press on self-reliant and unafraid. They remain adamant in their love of individual freedom, in their tolerance of non-conformity, in their remarkable self-discipline.

Second. To apprehend that the best in my life has come to me in connection with my faith in the God of love and truth that inspired Jesus, and a multitude of others, to attainment of the good life. I know the worth of attempting many times each day to sense the reality and nearness of the divine spirit in the universe, and to reaffirm my aspirations to be more magnanimous, more honest, more courageous, more self-disciplined. It is a simple, evolving, unauthoritarian faith that has made life rich and immensely satisfying.

Third. To realize that people are potentially good as well as bad. That without ruling out the possibility of disappointment, it is constructive to deal with others in the expectation that they'll "come through." To criticize sparingly. To commend when it might have a salutary effect. To straighten out misunderstandings promptly. To delay the mailing of a letter written in the heat of indignation. To be willing, sometimes, quietly to shoulder the consequences of somebody else's mistakes.

Fourth. To be *for* something or somebody, not merely *against.* Our nation grew strong through cooperation and mutual trust as its people undertook constructive and positive ventures.

Fifth and last. To try to be as free an individual as possible. In pursuit of this ideal to attempt to live relatively simply, stay out of debt, save something, observe health rules, be wary of falling into mental ruts. To endeavor to meet crises and pressures with the attitude of "Well, I'll do the best I can, and let it go at that." In none of these matters have I carried through as well as I should have done. At no time in the past three and a half decades have I felt that my work with university students was at all adequate. I've rarely felt justified in

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telling others what they should do

preaching to anyone. I've hoped only, that I might help at least a few individuals by trying to live somewhat in accordance with what I've outlined.

I like the civilized attitude represented by a venerable uncle that I visited on England's south coast last April. I inquired about the Latin inscription on his handsome signet ring. The distinguished old gentleman replied, "It's the family motto: 'I HAVE TRIED.'"

URROW: That was Harry L. Kingman, General Secretary of Stiles Hall, the student Y.M.C.A. of the University of California.

Help, Inc. 1954

H W. KINGMAN

Ruth W. Kingman

MURROW: This I believe. Ruth W. Kingman is probably one of the busiest grandmothers in her native California. She trained as a musician at the Damrosch Institute, directed the Oratorio Society in Tientsin, China, and was soloist at St. Paul's Chapel in New York. As wife of Harry Kingman, Y.M.C.A. secretary at the University of California, she has welcomed thousands of students to their home over the years, and loves cooking for them. She has been President of the Council of Church Women and the League of Women Voters in Berkeley, and on the Board of a number of civic organizations, including the Y.W.C.A. and the American Civil Liberties Union. During the war she was Executive Director of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play for Japanese-Americans. Here are the personal beliefs of Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman.

KINGMAN: When my grandfather came to California as a young veteran of the Civil War, he came as a clergyman, to save the immortal souls of men who had come ahead of him in search of gold. Twenty years later, his son — my father — was riding horseback 1000 miles each month in the high, snow-covered Siskiyou Mountains, carrying Bible in one saddlebag, bear-rifle in the other, and salvation in his sermons.

Faith in immortality was still the last, best promise for the devout. Good and pious people looked forward to a peaceful life after death, whose richness would be determined by the degree of earthly saintliness that could be achieved in the rowdy West.

Fifty years have elapsed, and with them two world wars, a world-wide depression. Now we are living through a cold war of such glacial proportions that no one knows how much of the sea of civilization is being mortally battered by its underspan. What I, a descendant of religious pioneers, believe in 1954 has natural foundations in the beliefs of those before me. That the ties between those foundations and my present beliefs are tenuous can be laid to the impact of intervening history and my reaction to it.

Fortunately for me, I married a man whose work has kept us near university students for thirty years. It is in these young people that I most deeply believe. Their courage, their wisdom, their honesty hold spiritual values unrevealed to many of our older generation. Naturally, this is not true of all young people, for they, too, are human. But I have found that this post-war crop of young men and women in particular can show us the way if we will give them a chance.

They show us the way of wisdom as they counter the frustrations of their elders by calmly going about their chosen business of making families and building homes. They show us the way of courage, as they face the "age of the angry atom" honestly fearing what it may bring, but producing a singularly simple but effective antidote for that fear. They are trying, within the small citadels of their homes, to create and nurture human beings whose minds and hearts will be free from the prejudices and hatred which bring men to war.

Their gamble is confidence that their contemporaries over all of the world, when given a chance, are trying, desperately, to build the same way.

To share courage, and wisdom, and dedication of youth, is to join in its rejection of prejudices, bigotry, half-truths, demagoguery, cheapness and selfishness.

I believe it is my responsibility to keep alive the only atmosphere in which this youth can apply the force of its wisdom and courage — the atmosphere arising from understanding, confidence, and above all, freedom for mind and spirit.

To whatever degree I contribute to that climate, I may perhaps have some small claim to the faith of my fathers.

MURROW: Those were the beliefs of Ruth W. Kingman, civic leader of Berkeley, California.

C-Help, Inc. 1954

STILES HALL

University YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

2400 BANCROFT WAY · BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA · ASHBERRY 3-6285

March 15,1957

Dear Ed Murrow:

Could you have a drink with me and my wife when we pass through New York on our way to Washington D.C. the first week of April? We'll be registered at Hotel Times Square.We leave Berk. March 28th.

I retire from my job at Stiles Hall this month and plan to proceed immediately to do some informal lobbying re civil rights "on the Hill". How long I'll stick at it will depend pretty much on such factors as how I get along,and when my money runs out completely. I'd sure like to get a little advice from you.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Kingman

Harry Kingman

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Kinney, Gen. Andrew

JANUARY 24, 1957

GENERAL ANDREW J. KINNEY, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

REGRET EXCEEDINGLY THAT RADIO AND TELEVISION

COMMITMENTS PREVENT MY ACCEPTING INVITATION FOR

FEBRUARY 7 AND 8.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

January 23, 1957

Dear Secretary Quarles:

I was deeply regretful to be unable to attend the conference at the Pentagon on January 10th to which you so kindly invited me.

As I explained to General Kinney, it just wasn't possible for me to make it. I hope that if a similar opportunity affords in the future, I shall be invited to attend.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Donald A. Quarles
The Secretary of the Air Force
Washington, D.C.

fc

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 17 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Letter attached

Secretary Quarles was disappointed that you were unable to attend the January 10 conference given for a number of your colleagues. The meeting proved most interesting and fruitful.

During the coming month two more conferences will be held. The first one at Strategic Air Command Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska, on February 7, and the second at Continental Air Defense Command Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 8.

Secretary Quarles wishes to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend the conferences which will be a thorough and extensive briefing on the activities of each organization.

Mr. Quarles will make available his personal aircraft to airlift you and your colleagues from New York to Omaha and Colorado Springs. It is planned to depart New York City about noon on February 6 and to remain overnight at SAC Headquarters, then proceed to Headquarters Continental Air Defense Command the following evening, February 7. Remain overnight at Colorado Springs and attend a briefing at ConAD the morning of February 8, returning to New York following lunch that afternoon. I hope that your schedule will allow you to accept our invitation to attend these informative conferences.

Again, I wish to thank you for your fine support and continued interest in the Air Force.

Sincerely,

A J Kinney

ANDREW J. KINNEY
Brigadier General, USAF
Director of Information Services

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 JAN 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to confirm the invitation extended to you in telephone conversation with General Kinney of my office to attend a conference at the Pentagon on 10 January 1957. I will be pleased to greet you in my office at 9:30 a.m. with conference activities to follow which will encompass largely the remainder of the day.

I greatly appreciate your willingness to help us in considering some of the critical problems facing the United States Air Force, and the security of the nation.

Sincerely,

Donald A Quarles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JAN 2 - 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to confirm the invitation extended to you in telephone conversation with General Kinney of my office to attend a conference at the Pentagon on 10 January 1957. I will be pleased to greet you in my office at 9:30 a.m. with conference activities to follow which will encompass largely the remainder of the day.

I greatly appreciate your willingness to help us in considering some of the critical problems facing the United States Air Force, and the security of the nation.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Donald A. Quarles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Kirk, Harris

October 11, 1957

Dear Harris:

Many thanks for your cordial little note about the TIME article. I feel that they treated me fairly gently on the whole.

With all best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harris Kirk
3242 Gunston Road
Parkfairfax
Alexandria
Virginia

mac

3252 Gunston Road
Parkfairfax
Alexandria
Virginia

Ed, you are certainly getting somewhere, brother, with that cover on TIME.

My best to you, to Bill Paley, to Lawrence Lowman, to Joe Iglehart, and to your wonderful family.

Harris Kirk
CBS - 1934...1939

27 September
1 9 5 7

Kirkpatrick, Adm

December 5, 1957

Dear Admiral Kirkpatrick:

Thanks very much for your note of November 29th.

I was altogether serious when I told you that within the limits of this miserable schedule I am trying to carry I am yours to command.

I don't get to Washington very often and I am off for the NATO meeting the middle of this month, but I would like nothing better than to sit and talk with you for a prolonged period.

Sincerely,

Rear Admiral C.C. Kirkpatrick
Department of the Navy
Chief of Information
Washington, D.C.

fc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

29 November 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The week in New York was followed by a week in Chicago and this is my first opportunity to drop you a note of thanks for the fine luncheon and the stimulating conversation. You were most gracious to take the time from what must be a heavy schedule to assist in the education of a fellow like me. There was just enough to make me long for more, and I would like nothing better than to sit down with you sometime, somewhere, and really get down to cases. What I need to do is to check my thinking with someone whose advice I value.

Again, my thanks for your kindness and courtesy and I hope to see you when next you drop through Washington.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy

Kirkpatrick, Lyman

LYMAN B. KIRKPATRICK, JR.

P. O. Box 104
Washington, D. C.

25 January 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

For some time now I have been giving very careful consideration to leaving the government. Although I have had very close to 14 years in this particular field, and would leave with regret, I believe that I have about reached the last good opportunity to make a change. I will not burden you with a detailed history of my experience since the time we first met in London and at 12th Army Group, unless you would be particularly interested.

I am thinking about coming up to New York in mid-February and thought that if you were planning to be in the city around that time we might have a chance for a discussion. out of country

Incidentally, I thought your World Review this year was especially good and found it interesting and stimulating throughout.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Kirk

Lyman Kirkpatrick

Klein, J.

7.

PARK AVENUE SYNAGOGUE
50 EAST 87 STREET
NEW YORK 28

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 29, 1956

Mr. Edward L. Murrow
Person to Person, W. C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was indeed a pleasure to grasp your hand at yesterday's luncheon of the UJA and I want to repeat what I said to you, that it was a really delightful and enjoyable after dinner speech.

Although my wife, family and I listen to your television program regularly and enjoy it immensely, I never suspected you would be so pleasingly entertaining as an after dinner speaker. And further more am glad you didn't live a few thousand years ago and therefore missed the television show Ben Gurion described to you so vividly.

May God bless you and all those near and dear to you with his choicest blessings of health, happiness and peace.

Cordially,

Jacob Klein
President

Klein, Max

28th March, 1956.

Dear Mr. Klein,

Mr. Murrow has sent me the letter you sent him. I am sorry to have provoked your anger but I am afraid I cannot yield to it.

Without attempting to refute a single one of your facts, allow me to say that none of them explains the remarkable fact that Israel was predominantly Arab a few years ago, and not it is almost entirely Jewish. Do you think that some kind of magic has produced this metamorphosis? I suggest that you read Mr. Jon Kimche's (he is Jewish and pro-Israeli) book, Seven Fallen Pillars, to learn of the kind of incident that induced this most remarkable mass change of possession, whose awful evidences are to be seen in camps all round the frontiers of Israel today.

As a scholar, you should also read Professor A.J. Toynbee's account and commentary in Volume Eight of his great work, A Study of History. It induces me only to repeat your own question-- What has happened to our American idealism in foreign policy?

How blindness can strike even many of the wise in this peculiar aspect of the present is among the mysteries I shall not presume to resolve.

Sincerely,

Howard K. Smith HKS.

cc: Mr. E.R. Murrow,

Dr. Max Klein,
3707 Woodley Road, NW,
Washington 16, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Knebelman, Stanley

September 12, 1956

Dear Dr. Knebelman:

In Mr. Murrow's absence from the city, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter of September 7th. General Lasey Murrow's address is: Transportation Consultants, Inc., Suite 617 Stoneleigh Court, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Stanley Knebelman
4645 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 39, Pennsylvania

GRanite 2-5434

S. KNEBELMAN, D. D. S.
4645 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 39, PA.

Friday September 7th, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was General Lacey V. Murrow's Dentist in 1951 when we were both stationed in Indiana. We had communicated with each other from time to time until 1954 when I lost touch with him. I would appreciate it very much if you would furnish me with his address as I would like very much to write to him again.

Very truly yours,
Stanley Knebelman, DDS.

Knell, Jack

JEFFERSON STANDARD BROADCASTING COMPANY

ONE JEFFERSON PLACE
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA

January 27, 1956

Dear Ed:

Just a quick note to tell you how much your visit was appreciated here.

As for me, I thoroughly enjoyed myself. My only regret is that we were unable to get a moment to talk together.

However, perhaps I'll have another opportunity to do that.

I am sending under separate cover the photo taken of us together. Will you please autograph it for me?

Please give my best to Fred and to Ed Bliss.

Cordially,

Jack

Jack Knell

Returned 2/16

WBT CHARLOTTE, N. C. WBTV CHARLOTTE, N. C. WBTW FLORENCE, S. C.

Knoll, Samson
1

MENLO
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Samson B. Knoll
College Division

August 28, 1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before I get completely swamped with work, I should like to take time out to tell you how much I enjoyed meeting you personally at Rickey's, last week. I am sorry now not to have contacted you earlier, but while the convention was on I did not want to impose upon your time. Even Thursday night I would have let you have your well earned rest, if the desk clerk at Rickey's had not told me over the telephone that you were checking out the next day.

I hope that I made it quite clear that in the matter I brought to your attention I was not interested in any sort of a scandal-- I should certainly not have come to you in that case. In fact, I have known about this for over a year, and you are the first person (outside my wife, of course) with whom I ever discussed it. What interests me most is whether, and how, the complete facts can be ascertained. If this could be done and the things I have been told turn out to be true, then I believe they ought to become public property. The private lives of men in high office (to which you alluded) are one thing, and I am not interested in them at all; but receiving money from special interest groups is quite another.

I am certainly glad that there was a little time to converse with you about other matters. I greatly appreciated your knowledgeable and fasighted point of view, and I hope the opportunity will present itself to discuss these problems with you again. I have a suspicion that our paths may have crossed while you were in Germany during the time of Hitler's rise to power. I was a student at the University of Berlin then, and through my brother-in-law, Warren Tomlinson, who was president of the American Students Association at Berlin, went to a number of American affairs. Surely you know Greg Ziemer and his wife, and I also met Edgar Mowrer, though much more briefly. Did you know Mildred Harnack, originally from Milwaukee, who together with her husband was guillotined by Hitler? I can still remember her sitting in our living room, one February night, asking me what I personally thought I could do about THIS. Then I distinctly remember my first Thanksgiving with the American colony at the Esplanade in Berlin. Messersmith was then

MENLO
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

consul, and Woodridge (I think that was his name) of Columbia gave an address on "The Itinerant Humanist". That was in 1931.

I hope that on one of your next trips to California you will find the time to contact me. We have a small guest cottage, simple but adequate, and this is a standing invitation to you to use it whenever you get tired of the more popular hotels around here. I can guarantee that you will be spared the kind of strange encounter that interrupted us at Rickey's. There are also a number of notes and reports in my files which you might find interesting as background material on Germany.

If this reaches you before you leave, here are my best wishes for your trip to Egypt. My wife and I will be looking forward to watching the results. Are you including a visit to the Arab states? It seems to me that with their ability --and apparent readiness-- of aiding Nasser by sabotaging the oil lines they are the real power behind him.

Bon voyage, and thanks again for putting up with me after what must have been a rather hectic week.

Yours most sincerely,

Samson B. Kusel

P. S. I should tell you that two professors of the Free University of Berlin were guests at my house when your Oppenheimer interview (the longer one) was broadcast by KQED. They were profoundly moved. Incidentally, there is a passage in that interview concerning Niels Bohr which, some time, I should like to have verbatim.

Knudtson, A.N.

September 13, 1957

Dear Bud:

Delighted the jacket was all right.

I will send along some of Casey's pictures as soon as they are available that he was fortunate enough to take of the fire warden in Glacier Park, and he has now just about decided that that's what he wants to be. I am afraid that he saw only the more pleasant aspects of the profession.

Do let me know if you are ever coming to this miserable city.

Sincerely,

Forgot it.

Mr. A.N. Knudtson,
Conservation Warden
State of Wisconsin Conservation Department
Northeast Area Headquarters
Woodruff, Wisconsin

fc

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Northeast Area Headquarters
Woodruff, Wisconsin
September 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Now that the Labor Day holidays are over, and the tourists are mostly gone, I want to write and thank you very much for the fine Cruiser jacket you sent me. It fits perfectly and is the style that we, as Wardens in Wisconsin, use and like.

I enjoyed fishing with you and Casey very much, Ed. It was so very interesting to visit and talk with you about your many experiences throughout the world. I only hope you and Casey may consider coming back to Wisconsin next year and that I may be fortunate enough to fish with you again on Big Pine lake.

Since you left I have been on Big Pine lake twice and both times have gotten Muskies and quite a bit of action, so the lake is still holding up.

May I take this opportunity to wish you every success in your programs in the coming year and also would you give my best regards to Casey and Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely,
LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Bud Knudtson

A. N. Knudtson,
Conservation Warden

ANK:aed

Koch, Freda

MARCH 14, 1956

FREDA KOCH
101 W. DUNEDIN ROAD
COLUMBUS, OHIO

REGRET GREATLY BUT MY HEAVY SCHEDULE OF
RADIO AND TELEVISION LEAVES ME NO TIME
FOR EVEN VERY BRIEF APPOINTMENTS STOP
I AM SORRY.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

Mrs. Melvin C. Koch 101 W. Dunedin Rd. Columbus 14, Ohio

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am going to be in New York the week of March 18th. I should appreciate a brief appointment with you during that time.

I am a radio-TV columnist for a Columbus neighborhood weekly. I want to tell you about a national organization that you should know about.

Please try to work me in. You will be glad you did.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Freda Koch
~~Freda Koch~~

Kolitz, Zvi

ZVI KOLITZ
Field Director
ROBERT ABRAHAMI
N. Y. Organization Bookings
CARL FELL, Director

"HILL 24 DOESN'T ANSWER"

SIKOR FILM DISTRIBUTION COMPANY
1564 Broadway New York 36, N. Y.
Circle 6-2927

April 6, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The undersigned is the author and executive producer of Israel's first major motion picture, "HILL 24 DOESN'T ANSWER", which is currently being exhibited throughout the United States, and which was awarded international prizes at the Cannes Film Festival and at the International Film Week in Mexico City.

I am very anxious to meet you in order to discuss with you some questions of mutual interest, and I will be deeply obliged if you will grant me an interview at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Zvi Kolitz

ZVI KOLITZ

ZK:cg

See him

Kollek, Teddy

November 1, 1957

Dear Teddy:

Many thanks to you and Moish for the cable about the TIME piece. You both knew me too well to believe the flattering portions of it.

I am still threshing around trying to find the opportunity to do the television piece on the Army of Israel, and somehow, sometime we will do it.

In the meantime, if at any time you anticipate any developments in the Middle East, not necessarily affecting Israel immediately and directly, I hope you will grab the phone or shoot off a cable.

I am feeling much isolation in this miserable city and would like nothing better than an excuse to come back to Israel even briefly.

Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes to both of you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Teddy Kollek
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel

fc

ACR59/TGB489/IVG343

JERUSALEMISRAEL 35 2 1720 ISRAEL GOVT

ED MURROW 580 PARK AVENUE

NEWYORK

RECEIVED AT MG

1957 OCT 2 PM 1:43

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

READING NICE THINGS ABOUT YOU IS AN INADEQUATE BUT NEVERTHELESS PLEASING SUBSTITUTE TO SEEING YOU STOP CONGRATULATIONS ON COVER STORY LOVE TO YOU JAN ET AND FRED MOISHPERARLAMN TEDDYKOLLEK

580

32

TO SEND A REPLY
CALL
WHitehall 4-3100

Via Commercial
Via Mackay Radio
Via Commercial
Via Mackay Radio
Via Commercial
Via Mackay Radio
All America Cables and Radio
Commercial Cables
Mackay Radio
American Cable & Radio System
551 MADISON AVENUE N. Y.
PLAZA 9-6189

April 18, 1957

Dear Teddy:

Thanks for your gracious cable. These awards don't mean anything, but I suppose it's better to get them than not to get them.

My plans are indefinite as usual. If I see a chance of getting to Israel this summer, I shall take it. Meanwhile, give my best wishes to Moish and the others.

As ever yours,

Mr. Teddy Kollek
c/o Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel

rh

RECEIVED
MAR 28 AM 9:15
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

IVCBSINC NY

CBS ACR 1/TGB739/IV532 JEC205

JERUALEM 22 28 1230 FF ISRGOVT

EDMIRROW CBSINC

NY

JUST READ IN TIME THAT YOU AND CBS BAGGED ALL POSSIBLE PRICES

CONGRATULATIONS TO FRED JANET AND YOURSELF

TEDDY

S 912A HK

Kollek, Teddy

January 25, 1957

Dear Teddy:

The name-plate is firmly fixed to the door of my library at home. There are times when I wish it were bigger and heavier, I would tear it down and beat the brains out of the bigoted bastards who manage somehow to seek me out there!

I send you my best salute and hope to see you out there sometime in the course of the summer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Teddy Kollek
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel

rh

לשכת ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Jerusalem, Israel.
December 1956.

Dear Ed,

At the turn of the year, I felt I wanted you to have some small reminder of Israel, to become a part, however trivial, of your daily life. I do hope you will approve my choice, which brings with it my warm greetings and every good wish for the coming year.

It is a little name-plate for your door (or desk), made of Israel olive-wood which, according to Jewish tradition, wards off sickness from the house - so I trust it may help to keep you and yours in good health. I hope, too, that it may - like the olive-branch which the dove brought back to Noah - prove to be a sign that the floods are subsiding, and that prosperity and peace are returning to a world too long a stranger to them.

My kindest regards to Janet and to you, and all the best,

Yours,

Teddy Kollek

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Just saw the secret life of Danny Kay.
Hurrah!!!

Kollek, Teddy

RECEIVED
1956 OCT 31 PM 2:07
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS ACR2/TGB629/IVG525/JEC319/X4055

JERUSALEMISRAELFFF 22 31 1445

ETAT D ISRAEL

ED HURROW CBINC MADISON-AVENUE

NEWYORKNY

WAS VERY GLAD YOU CALLED SO FAR EVERYTHING GOES WELL EXPECTING YOU BEGINNING NEXT WEEK REGARDS

TEDDDY

G 206P OCT 31 1956

R2 CBS

Mon x-
2:30 - Just available
to Zvobda -

Kollek, Teddy

RECEIVED
1956 OCT 31 PM 2:07
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

CBS ACR2/TGB629/IVG525/JEC319/X4055

JERUSALEMISRAELFFF 22 31 1445

ETAT D ISRAEL

ED HURROW CBINC MADISON-AVENUE

NEWYORKNY

WAS VERY GLAD YOU CALLED SO FAR EVERYTHING GOES WELL EXPECTING YOU BEGINNING NEXT WEEK REGARDS

TEDDDY

G 206P OCT 31 1956

R2 CBS

Mon x-
2:30 - first available
to Kubla -

Kollupailo, Ignace

April 6, 1957

Dear Ign:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter and your kind comments about the Polish program.

It wasn't an easy job for any of the people concerned but I think it came off pretty well and the reaction has certainly been most gratifying.

Thanks for taking the trouble to write to me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ignace G. Kollupailo
3914 Cedar Springs
Dallas, Texas

fc

La vieille Varsovie
"The Old Warsaw"
3914 Cedar Springs
Dallas, Texas
Tel. LA 8-0032

4.1.1957.

Dear Ed:

Your telecast on subject of today's Poland was an outstanding example of keen and honest report to the American people. I was not in Poland since before the war but direct and indirect reports helped me to understand the evolutions and revolutions of the past decades. Perhaps it would be of interest for you to know that this expression of praise comes from the man who knows the subject better than an average American journalist.

I want to compliment also your field crew on the very conscientious work of gathering of material covering such a large field and editing of such enormous material in one hour of most interesting telecast.

It is not only my personal opinion. I have watched this program with a group of Polish intellectuals and their reaction was unanimous: you have rendered tremendous service to the cause of fighting Communism .

Russian Communism in Poland was created not by Poles but by Russian bayonets with assistance of those wise guys in Yalta and Potsdam. If we are so eager and willing to send a milk to Hottentots we may do much better to ourselves by extending the helping hand to Poles.

Yours sincerely,

Igo

/Ignace G. Kollupailo/

Komorow, S. B.

February 23, 1956

Dear Miss Komorow:

Thank you for your letter of February 8th.

I wish I had the time to help you write the book you suggest, and very much regret that I will be unable to do so.

The fact of the matter is, the pressure of my radio and television schedule has increased to the point where I have been forced to decide not to undertake any extra-curricular activities.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Susan B. Komorow
118-60 Metropolitan Avenue
Kew Gardens 15, New York

fc

118-60 Metropolitan Ave.
Kew Gardens 15, New York
February 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of writing you so that I may present an idea and plan which I feel has enough merit to be brought to your attention.

The nucleus of the idea would be to write a book consisting of thirty or fourty interviews, vignettes, or character studies of outstanding, colorful, representative, but not necessarily greatly publicized people from the following walks of life: politics, arts, science, education, business, religion, philanthropy, international relations, sports, entertainment, etc. These reports would be based on research, and a direct interview with the personality. An appropriate title might be "Person To Person." There's No People Like Show People follows this general pattern, but limits itself to the entertainment field.

My plan is for me to do the research and field work under your guidance, and them have you collate and shape the material into a finished product. I feel that my qualifications for doing this type of work are more than adequate, and I am therfore enclosing a resume. Since it was written I have been a play reader for Leah Salisbury (a prominent play agent), and have been working with Henry Hewes on the A. N. T. A. Guide. As assistant editor, I have done both research and coordinating.

I hope that I will hear from you at your earliest convenience. If you wish to contact me by phone my number is Virginia 7-9547.

Thank you very much for your kind attention. I am looking forward to meeting you and discussing the project further.

Very truly yours,

Susan B. Komarow

Susan B. Komarow

Resume

Susan B. Komarow
118-60 Metropolitan Ave.
Kew Gardens 15, New York
VIrginia 7-9547

Age 25
Married
5' 8"

1954-1955

Taught Seventh Grade social studies at Jerusalem Avenue Junior High School, Bellmore, New York.

1951-1953

Received Master of Arts Degree from Columbia University in the teaching of history. Major course was devoted to primary research based on assigned topics. Footnotes, bibliography, compilation of data, and conclusions on a scholarly level were required.

1947-1951

Majored in Economics and minored in English at the University of Pennsylvania. Major thesis was based on statistics on national income, and involved thorough investigation and original interpretation. Was on the Dean's List and graduated with honors. In journalism class won a prize in a contest sponsored by Universal International Pictures. During summer of 1949 was a counsellor at Camp Shanlawn, Ware, Massachusetts, and the following summer took a trip abroad to England, France, Italy, Holland, and Belgium.

1937-1947

Attended the Little Conservatory (dancing, dramatic, and art school run by mother) and Gellendre Theatre Studio. At Cherry Lawn School, Darien, Connecticut, was graduated sixth in the class and participated in leading roles in school plays and pageants. Various positions held were: president and vice president of student government, business manager of school newspaper and magazine. Chosen by faculty to represent senior class in exchange student day.

Susan B. Komarow

MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY

450 Seventh Avenue - Suite 4300

New York 1, New York

LUNCHEON MEMBERS

Ralph A. Brooks
Joseph F. Carlino
Harry B. Helmsley
William H. Kalis
Robert Kopple
James S. Lanigan
Charles F. Preusse

CHICKERING 4-0224

September 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was very considerate of you to let us know in advance that you were unable to make the luncheon last Wednesday and also to call to apologize for what, I am certain, was an unavoidable misfortune.

Subject to your, as you said, being in the country, I look forward to having you with us at the luncheon on Wednesday, November 13th, at 12:30 P.M. at the New York University Club, 123 West 43rd Street in the Board Room. Needless to say, I do hope that your itinerary will leave you free.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Robert Kopple

RK:as

Kopple
Eng Up.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY

450 Seventh Avenue - Suite 4300
New York 1, New York
CHICKERING 4-0224

LUNCHEON MEMBERS
Ralph A. Brooks
Joseph F. Carlino
Harry B. Helmsley
William H. Kalis
Robert Kopple
James S. Lanigan
Charles F. Preusse

September 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I neglected to send you some of the biographical data on a few of our Luncheon Club Members, which you may enjoy reading before our lunch on the 18th.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Cordially yours,

Robert Kopple

RK:bf

Enc.

Ralph A. Brooks - Biographical Sketch

Born in Brooklyn - Now live in Rockville Centre - Married - One Daughter - 2 Grandsons (Now in England where son-in-law serves in Air Force)

Entered real-estate business 1921

Previously - Manager, Management Division - Real Estate Department - Union Dime Savings Bank

Executive Secretary - Park West Riverside Associates (A real-estate trade group)

Presently - Director - Governmental Affairs Department - Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Extra Curricular Activities - Past and Present -

Chairman - Local Draft Board - 1942 - 1945
Member of Mayor's Committee on Better Housing - 1952 - 1953
Chairman, Zoning Committee of South Side Civic Association of Rockville Centre
Member - New York City Citizens Conference on City Planning
Member - City Planning Committee - Real Estate Board of New York, Inc.

JOSEPH F. CARLINO

Joseph F. Carlino, Republican, representing the Second District of Nassau County, was born in New York City on June 23, 1917. He resides at 80[illegible] East Bay Drive, Long Beach, New York, and is a graduate of the Long Beach High School. He attended St. John's University in Brooklyn and thereafter graduated from Fordham University Law School in 1939.

He is married to Joanne F. Lefferon of Long Beach, New York and has three children.

He is chairman of the Republican County Committee for the City of Long Beach, a vice chairman of the Nassau County Republican Committee, a member of the Rockville County Club, and New York State Bar Association. He was elected Member of Assembly in the 1944 General Election and has been re-elected at each successive Assembly election.

He is Chairman of the Temporary State Rent Commission, and was appointed Majority Leader of the Assembly in January 1955.

Mr. Carlino is a member of the Nassau County Bar Association, a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Long Island Association, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, Holy Name Society, Long Beach Lawyers Club, Long Beach Catholic Men's Club, B.P.O.E., Freeport Lodge No. 1253, and the National Republican Club.

Committee Assignments - Rules

Vote in 1954 General Election

Joseph F. Carlino, Republican	35,654
Irving E. Dickman, Democrat	20,510
Paul Pincus, Liberal	1,427

Stephen Fitzgerald & Company, Inc. MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • MU 8-9415

WILLIAM H. KALIS, *Vice President*

January 15, 1957

Mr. Robert Kopple
450 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Bob:

Your invitation to the luncheons has arrived, and I am looking forward with great anticipation to the first meeting on January 24. For a man of many sound ideas, this is one of your very best.

Following your request for a brief personal history, here are some biographical notes:

William H. Kalis is a vice president and director of Stephen Fitzgerald and Company, Inc., New York, public relations counsel with a general practice in business and industry, trade associations and professional organizations. He has been engaged in public relations and publicity work in New York since 1940, and prior to that was a newspaperman in Kansas City, Missouri.

He was born in Chicago but grew up in Kansas City, where he attended public schools and, in 1937, received an A.B. degree in English language and literature from the University of Kansas City. Additional schooling includes the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

He served in the Air Force for four years during World War II, flying 55 combat missions as a bombardier in a B-25 group of the Twelfth Air Force in the Mediterranean Theatre, and later served as a public relations officer for the Personnel Distribution Command. He was a captain when separated from the service in 1946.

He is a member of the Public Relations Society of America and of the Harvard Advanced Management Association.

He is married and lives in Roslyn Heights, Long Island.

Sincerely,

William H. Kalis

LONDON, SIMPSON & LONDON
COUNSELORS AT LAW

150 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 38

TELEPHONES
0043
WORTH 2-0044

Mr. Robert Kapnic
Mutual Admiration Society
450 Seventh Ave. - 4300
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Bob:

Born 46 years ago in New York City into a family of lawyers (16, including father, mother, sister, uncles, aunts and cousins).

Undergraduate and law degrees (including LLM) at N.Y.U.

Am a general practitioner but have been involved in a number of civil liberty cases - including The Miracle case, the Slochower case - and Bobo Rockefeller v. Winthrop Rockefeller.

Served over three years in the army - two of them overseas in anti-aircraft, and (after V.E. day) in War Crimes Investigation.

Also had an all-too-brief assignment commanding a detachment policing the French red light district in Oran.

Married and have one child, a son almost two years old.

Am under contract to write a book on cross-examination for Simon & Schuster [illegible] but doubt that it will ever be completed as the advance was spent a long time ago.

Let me know if you want any additional information.

Cordially,

EPHRAIM S. LONDON

L:M

CHARLES F. PREUSSE

Appointed December 28, 1955
First Deputy City Administrator, since January 1954.

Born in New York City on March 14, 1902.

Education:

Public and Parochial Schools of New York
New York University, A.B. 1925
Major in economics, with Honors
Columbia University Law School, LLB 1928
Admitted to the Bar April 1929.

Experience:

Private law practice with Chadbourne, Wallace, Parke and Whiteside from 1943 to 1946; with Bernstein, O'Dwyer and Preusse 1951-1954;
Associated with Hiram C. Todd in ambulance chasing investigation, 1928-1930.

In charge of legal staff handling liquidation of the Bank of the United States, 1932-1943.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel, City of New York, 1946 to 1950. In this capacity argued many important city cases before the highest courts, including controversies over pinball machines, milk prices and budget notes. Participated as a principal in negotiations leading to United Nations site agreement, creation of city traffic agency, developing "memorandum of understanding" with transit workers, settling various labor disputes, and transfer of city airports to management by the Port of New York Authority.

Represented City of New York on the Moore Commission, concerned with school construction, taxation and borrowing powers of the City.

Member of Mayor's Committee on Management Survey, 1950-1953, and Mayor's Executive Committee on Management, 1946-1953 (which developed the city's entire management improvement program, 1946-1955).

Residence: East 76th Street, Manhattan.

Married -

Wife - Josephine

Children - Girl - Sandra - 21years
Boy - Charles - 16 years

Man of the Week

Robert Kopple Has A Dozen Jobs, But Finds Time For A Full Life

Robert Kopple, 47, can be accurately described as a realtor's real estate man.

He has about a dozen jobs which keep him on the hop, representing real estate organizations and serving the industry in general.

In addition to these dozen jobs, he also finds time to do a bit of woodwork, dabble in oils, write poetry and talk at length with his two pretty daughters, Ann, 11, and Nancy, 8.

All of which leaves him with about five hours of sleep each night. But he loves it, and also thrives on it.

Let's see about his various jobs. Most important is his post as executive vice president of the Midtown Realty Owners Association, the oldest city group of owners.

Then he is executive vice president of the Committee on Electrical Rates, which keeps a watchful eye on utility increases.

He is secretary of the 30th St. Association, and trustee of the welfare fund of Local 32 of the Building Service Trades Association. He is on the traffic committee of the Commerce and Industry Association, and on the Mayor's Committee for a World Fashion Center.

And one should not forget his work with the Committee on the Economic Impact of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

In conjunction with Lawrence Wien, he organized the opposition to the commercial rent control laws—and that is still in the courts.

His work as secretary of the 30th St. Association is vital. This is the group formed to combat the proposed 30th St. Expressway, and Mr. Kopple feels that the committee has accomplished its purpose.

Robert Kopple

The executive is of the opinion that the 30th St. Expressway will ruin the fur industry and the ladies undergarment industry, and that the elevated highway will affect, directly or indirectly, 100,000 jobs.

"We believe that the Expressway will never come to pass" are Mr. Kopple's words.

He has offices at 450 Seventh Avenue and resides at 17 Greenway in Rolling Woods, Roslyn.

He met his wife, Dorothy, while in the army, on a weekend pass.

And there is an interesting angle to that army life. He probably was the most respected second lieutenant in the Army. He was in charge of distributing the surplus of General Electric, and in that capacity got rid of merchandise worth $26 million.

In a nutshell: Robert Kopple has a full life.

ROBERT KOPPLE

450 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

September 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are delighted that you are able to make our luncheon on September 18th and look forward to seeing you.

I am enclosing a list of our luncheon group members so that you may be somewhat familiar with their background.

Cordially yours,

Robert Kopple

RK:me
Enc.

LUNCHEON GROUP MEMBERS

Hon. Joseph F. Carlino	-	Majority Leader of State Assembly
Mr. Harry B. Helmsley	-	President of Helmsley-Spear, Inc.
Mr. William H. Kalis	-	Vice President of Stephen Fitzgerald & Company
Hon. Charles F. Preusse	-	City Administrator of New York
Mr. Ralph A. Brooks	-	Executive Secretary of Commerce & Industry Association of New York
Mr. James S. Lanigan	-	Associated with Roger Stevens
Ephraim S. London, Esq.	-	Attorney

~~upcoming~~
Kopple, Robt.

September 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Kopple:

I shall be delighted to join you and your friends for lunch at 12:30 on September 16th.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Kopple
450 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

fc

June 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your nice letter of May 29th.

How would Wednesday, September 18th be for you? It is possible that Adlai Stevenson will also be our guest on the same day but I am sure that would add to your own enjoyment. If this date is convenient, please mark your calendar for lunch at 12:30 P.M. which usually lasts until about 2:00 P.M. in the Board Room at the New York University Club, 123 West 43rd Street.

I trust that you have a pleasant summer and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Kepple

RK:as

Kopple

May 29, 1957

Dear Mr. Kopple:

Many thanks for your cordial letter. I would like very much to meet with your group at one of the monthly luncheons. However, I doubt that it would be possible for me to accept your kind invitation until sometime after the end of August, for I am planning to leave the city at the end of June and plan to take two months off. My schedule for the coming months seems to be pretty tight.

I shall look forward to hearing from you as to the possibility of a future date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Kopple
450 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

mcc

ROBERT KOPPLE

450 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

May 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A small group of us meet for lunch once a month to talk about everything except business and in a purely informal way. There are only seven in the group and I think you would know most of the names:

Joe Carlino, Majority Leader of the State Assembly

Charles Preusse, Administrator of the City of New York

Harry Helmsley - President of Helmsley-Spear, Inc.

Jim Lanigan of the Roger Stevens Office and a close associate of Adlai Stevenson

Bill Kalis of Stephen Fitzgerald Co.

Ralph Brooks of the Commerce & Industry Association of New York

and myself.

Our luncheons are rather friendly and cover a pretty wide range of whatever we feel like talking about. From time to time we ask another "to break bread with us." Mayor Wagner was our outside guest at our luncheon in April. I think you would enjoy this informal luncheon and we would certainly like to have you join us.

If you think you can fit this into your own busy schedule and would let me know, I will tell you what our projected dates are and you can take your choice.

Cordially yours,

Robert Kopple

RK:as

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Kopple, Bob

called told Mr.

ROBERT KOPPLE

450 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, New York

September 30, 1957

Mrs. Florence Crissan
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Crissan:

Mr. Kopple wrote to Mr. Murrow on September 23rd extending an invitation to him for lunch on November 13th.

Cyril Ritchard who was to be Mr. Kopple's luncheon guest on October 16th received a call from the Metropolitan for that date, and is therefore unable to be with him. Because of this, Mr. Kopple wondered whether Mr. Murrow was going to be in the city on that date and whether he would like to take lunch on that day instead of November 13th.

I would greatly appreciate your checking with Mr. Murrow and letting me know.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Schwartz

Secretary

Andre Kostelanetz

No Ans.

Dear Ed:

I want to tell you how fine and eloquent was your tribute to Ed.

I hope to see you soon - Andre.

Sept 25-54

Koutnik, M
2

May 31, 1956

Dear Mrs. Koutnik:

Thank you for your letter.

This is merely a note to inform you that you have my permission to include my article A REPORTER REMEMBERS in your anthology of World War II stories.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Dorothy Koutnik
4704 Junius Street
Dallas, Texas

fc

4704 JUNIUS ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS

K.C.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Yes

Dear Sir: You wrote a very fine article for July, 1946, "British Magazine", entitled: "A Reporter Remembers" --- a sort of farewell to the people of Britain.

I would very much appreciate your permission to include this in an Anthology of World War II stories, analyses, articles, etc. which I will soon complete, and will probably be entitled: A Treasury of World War II.

Some publishers whom I have communicated with have asked when my Anthology will be published, and by whom. At this moment, I only wish I knew --- but I feel that one of the Southwest publishers may at least read the ms. and consider publication just as soon as I secure permission to use all the material therein contained.

Incidentally, I would like to use excerpts from Berlin Diary, written by your friend, William Shirer (in some of which excerpts you are mentioned) but don't know if I can afford it... though I have not contacted Mr. Shirer, just

his publisher, and I guess it is true that I have asked for permission to quote more of Berlin Diary than I should have --- but it is such a wonderful report of those times.

I know I shouldn't go on at such length in a business letter but I've seen you on TV and you seem to be an understanding person. I think you will believe that — though certainly I hope to make a few dollars on this venture — I am also concerned about exposing the cold cynicism of men like Hitler and Mussolini. If people can get to recognize the demagogue and to realize that he is motivated by nothing save selfish ambition, perhaps, then, there will be less danger of another World War. I contend that we cannot effectively deal with Communism or any other "ism" that threatens our way of life until we learn what brought about fascism and Nazism. And I believe most Americans would benefit by studying Geography. I have tried to include mention, in my Anthology, of those bases held by either Britain or the United States, and why it would be disastrous were they to fall into the hands of any nation that is opposed to democracy. I have concluded my Anthology with suggestions as to how a peaceful world may be created.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY KOUTNIK (Mrs.)

Kriegel, J.

July 25, 1956

Dear Mr. Kriegel:

This is just a note to say my thanks for your kind letter of June 29.

I am glad you liked my speech at the Plaza luncheon, and it was very good of you to take the time to say so.

Sincerely,

Mr. J. Kriegel, Manager
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
5202-4 13th Avenue
Brooklyn 19, New York

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LEROY A. LINCOLN, *President*

BOROUGH PARK, N. Y., DISTRICT
J. KRIEGEL, MANAGER

June 29, 1956

5202-4 — 13TH AVENUE
BROOKLYN 19, N. Y.

TELEPHONES
GEDNEY 6-3600-1

(c

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take this opportunity to advise you that I was extremely impressed with you address when reporting on your visit to Israel at the Plaza luncheon.

I consider it a rare privilege to have been present, since the information you brought us was indeed very touching and heartwarming. Needless to say, the entire audience was greatly inspired, which was proven by their thunderous applause.

Wishing you good luck, many years of joy and happiness, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Jack Kriegel

J. Kriegel,
Manager.

JK:NV

Form 112

Kroggel, R. P.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA FILMS INC.

WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

Please Reply To:
202 EAST 44th ST.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

July 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind letter of July 6th. We shall be very pleased to arrange the showing of any of the films indicated in my list to you or any others in the catalogues on your return this autumn from your travels and Conventions.

A call from your office at any time will be sufficient for us to arrange for the showing at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

R. P. Kroggel

RPK:sh

R. P. Kroggel
Eastern Regional Manager

Kroggel, R P

July 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Kroggel:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 29th and the list of available films. I am afraid I will have to wait until the autumn to take advantage of your kind offer since I will either be out of the country or covering the Conventions this summer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. P. Kroggel
Eastern Regional Manager
Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc.
202 East 44 Street
New York 17, New York

rh

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA FILMS INC.
WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

Please Reply To:
202 EAST 44th ST.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
Room 1701
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Maurice B. Mitchell, President of Encyclopaedia Britannica Films has contacted me relative to a recent visit which Mr. William Benton, Chairman of our Board of Directors apparently had with you. I understand that Mr. Benton acquainted you with the fact that we maintain a complete film library in New York from which we distribute films to thousands of schools and allied educational agencies.

Upon receiving this information I contacted your office and made reference to the above to Miss Holder. We would be most pleased to make any of these films available for your use at any time. These are the films which today are making a great educational contribution to the schools of America in this serious period of over-taxed school facilities, teacher shortage and increasing school population.

I am attaching a list of approximately fifty of the films which are representative of many areas of the educational curricula. If you would care to indicate from this list, those which you would like to preview, we will deliver them to you for use at your convenience. I am also sending, under separate cover, copies of catalogues which briefly describe all of our films. We would also be glad to furnish any films not in the representative list but in the catalogue. We are prepared to furnish a projectionist and projector to show the films.

It may be that you would like to preview some of the films in your home at your convenience. We would be happy to make such arrangements wherever you would designate.

These are the films which are making educational history and are the result of twenty-six years of research and development, based on the accepted educational knowledge that visual education produces more rapid learning, greater retention and increased motivation to learn.

We hope that we may serve you at your convenience. If you will contact me we will make all satisfactory arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

R. P. Kroggel

RPK:sh

R. P. Kroggel
Eastern Regional Manager

THE AMERICAN FLAG
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE
ATOM AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE
ATOM AND INDUSTRY
ATOMIC ENERGY
AUTUMN ON THE FARM
BILL OF RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES
BIRTH OF THE SOIL
CANCER
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
CHILDREN OF GERMANY
CHILDREN OF SWITZERLAND
CHILDREN OF THE ALPS
CONGRESS
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
DEFINING DEMOCRACY
DRUG ADDICTION
EARS AND HEARING
EAT FOR HEALTH
EGYPT AND THE NILE
ENERGY FROM THE SUN
FOREST GROWS
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS
IMPORTANCE OF SELLING
IRAN-BETWEEN TWO WORLDS
THOMAS JEFFERSON
THE LIVING CITY
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW
LOON'S NECKLACE
LOUISIAN PURCHASE
MAJOR RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD
MEDIEVAL GILDS
MEDIEVAL KNIGHTS
MEDIEVAL MANOR
MONARCH BUTTERFLY STORY
HOW TO CONDUCT A DISCUSSION
PEOPLE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI
OREGON TRAIL
POLITICAL PARTIES
PRACTICING DEMOCRACY IN THE CLASSROOM
PRESSURE GROUPS
REMBRANDT VAN RIJN
SPANISH CHILDREN
BOOKER TO WASHINGTON
YOURS IS THE LAND
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
THE PILGRIMS

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

Flash from **Neil McCarthy:** Boul Mich has to be torn up again—one of our steam-rollers is missing! . . . Remember those photographs of **Samia Gamal,** the Egyptian belly dancer, showing her as a soldier in the uniform of her native land? Her friends over here are now wondering whether they were just publicity pictures, as suspected at the time, or if she's really in the trenches. . . . Director of **Nat (King) Cole's** NBC-TV show, which debuts Monday, is Chicagoan **Jim Jordan Jr.,** son of radio's **Fibber McGee** and **Molly.**

LOUIE (SATCHMO) ARMSTRONG rasps that he's delighted to settle down at the Chez Paree for two weeks. He's one of the travelingest gents in show biz, averaging 390 appearances per year. (That's more than one per day.) . . . And mention of travel reminds us that Our Town is playing host this week to the World Travel Congress, whose colorful delegates come from the four corners of the globe. **Mayor Daley,** with an eye on increasing Chicago's tourist business, is playing host to the convention at the Morrison Hotel Monday. . . . Modelovely **Adrienne Falcon,** Miss Chicago of 1951, has dated the stork. She's **Mrs. Bill Woodside** in private life.

HOLLYWOOD IS DOING A RAVE over singer **Eddie Fisher's** acting performance in his first movie, "Bundle of Joy," in which he co-stars with wife **Debbie Reynolds.** Another **Frankie Sinatra?** . . . The "other woman" in the **Veloz** and **Yolanda** bust-up (after 30 years of marriage) reportedly is **his** dance studio assistant, **Jean Davy.** Veloz and La Davy are a constant twosome around Hollywood. . . . Producer **Jules** (Fe-fi-fo-fum) **Pfeiffer** has snared **Geoffrey Lumb** to take over the **Francis Sullivan** role in "Witness for the Prosecution" at the Harris. Lumb, who joins the cast Nov. 18, played the role on Broadway during Sullivan's illness.

JOAN BLONDELL

FACES AND PLACES: Joan Blondell, enjoying a "new career" in Hollywood, brightening Our Town during the weekend. She's in constant demand out in movieland, but hustles right back to her beloved New York after each role. . . . **Joe E. Brown** and **George Jessel** reminiscing about the "good old days" in Chicago, when both were young and some 25 legit theaters dotted the Loop. . . . **Abe Schiller** and **Joan Barton** of the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas drawing stares as they stroll through town in their Western garb. They're here for the travel convention.

ED MURROW, HE OF THE SERIOUS VISAGE, almost swallowed his cigaret in laughter during the **Joe E. Lewis** segment of Person-to-Person Friday night. The comedian was ready for one question Murrow didn't ask: "Joe, how many drinks do you consume in one day?" Lewis's reply would have been: "One for every cigaret you smoke—and they taste good, like whisky should." . . . **Jules Schwartz,** owner of Rickett's on Chicago Ave., is experimenting with the French menus he brought back from his European visit.

FROM BOB HOPE: "In making the banquet circuit, I've followed to the rostrum most of the top comedians of the day—**Jack Benny, Red Skelton, Eddie Cantor, George Jessel,** etc. But I never again want to follow that **Herb Graffis,** as I did at the testimonial to **Jimmy O'Keefe.** He's too tough for me." . . . **Don Les** of the Harmonicats, who has been partially blind since age of 12, is undergoing surgery in a Lorain (Ohio) hospital in hopes of regaining his full eyesight. . . . Agent **Harry Bloom** has switched his 10 per centing from Music Corp. of America to General Artists.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MERLE JONES as president of CBS-TV moves another protege of Chicago's **H. Leslie Atlass,** CBS vice president, into the network's top post. Jones succeeded **Jack Von Valkenburg,** likewise an Atlass protege. . . . And our thanks to NBC for confirming our report that **Robert Kintner,** former president of ABC, would become its executive vice president. . . . Movie star **John (Duke) Wayne** and his wife, **Pilar,** Super-Chief into town Monday noon and remain overnight to visit with local pals. It's Mrs. Wayne's first glimpse of Chicago.

THE HOSPITAL BEAT: The Ambassador East's **Jimmy Hart** is in Passavant for his annual checkup. . . . Architect **Sam Marx** is convalescing at Doctors' Hospital in New York. He suffered a slight stroke. . . . **"Boston Red" Harlib** will be back chauffeuring celebrities any day now after a 10-day stay at Columbus. . . . And the wife of **Jack Dempsey's** publicity man, **Mrs. George Florey,** moved into his room at St. Luke's right after the ex-champ was released.

ED MURROW

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION'S only brother-principal team, **Ben** and **Wes Amar,** have co-authored a pop tune, "What Might Have Been." It's getting the deejays' attention. Ben is principal of Parker High, Wes of Graham grammar. . . . **Art Adler,** new owner of the Trade Winds, is planning some drastic changes in the Rush St. spa. One is a Lindy-type menu. . . . And with three and four-hour movies now the vogue, Hollywood is changing its slogan to "Movies Are LONGER Than Ever!"

Kupcinet, Irv

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois

ANdover 3-4800

Nov. 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

I thought your Friday show was one of the greatest. Perhapx you'll be interested in this line Joe didn't have acchance to use.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Irv Kupcinet

IK:jk

Kupcinet, Irv

October 26, 1956

Dear Kup:

Repercussions from the Shelley Winters' piece were considerable.

In the interest of even-handed justice, equal time, and good clean fun, we are doing something about it tonight.

As ever yours,

Mr. Irv Kupcinet
Chicago Sun-Times
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

rh

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois

ANdover 3-4800

Oct. 22, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed,

You did a nice job of handling the Shelley Winters bombshell. Any repercussions?

I'm also inclosing a mention of Ralph Edwards' forthcoming date with you. Congratulations on another great season.

Warmest regards,

Irv Kupcinet

IK:jk

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

That SOS to the White House by Illinois Republicans, requesting help in the form of another visit here by **President Eisenhower,** may bear fruit. The President may be able to squeeze in an appearance on or about Nov. 1. . . . A syndicate of Chicago investors, represented by attorney **Sid Korshak,** is about to open negotiations for purchase of Columbia Pictures, one of Hollywood's major studios. Korshak will huddle with **Harry Cohn,** Columbia's boss man, this week. If the deal jells, it'll be a friendly arrangement, with Cohn remaining as operating chief of the studio.

JO ANN BAYLESS, THE CUTIE-PIE in "The Boy Friend" at the Blackstone, is one of the British gals under consideration for the **Julie Andrews** role in the touring company of "My Fair Lady." Which means she may return here one year from now, when "MFL" will open at the Shubert Theater. **Brian Aherne** has already been announced as the male lead in the role created on Broadway by **Sexy Rexy Harrison.** . . . WBBM'S **George (Pappy) Watson** celebrates 20 years on the air lanes this week.

JERRY LEWIS' FIRST RECORD for Decca has the disk jockeys flipping. Lewis proves he can warble a mean tune when he plays it straight. (You'll hear him sing his two clicks, "Rock-A-Bye Baby" and "Come Rain or Come Shine," at The Sun-Times Harvest Moon Festival Nov. 17.) . . . **Shelley Winters,** on her Person-to-Person appearance Friday night, injected a political plug (pro-Democratic) that caught **Ed Murrow** with his cigaret drooping. But he made a neat recovery: "You have just given somebody equal time on this show!" . . . Young Chicago comic **Dick Lynn** gets his big break Nov. 2—he's been booked on the Chez Paree bill starring **Louie (Satchmo) Armstrong.**

DIANA DORS

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, one of the stars in **Cecil B. De Mille's** "Ten Commandments," made a grand and timely entrance at the Esquire Theater screening of the movie extravaganza the other night. Rushing from his "Androcles and the Lion" at the Studebaker, Sir Cedric arrived just in time to see himself die on the screen. (Prior to that, he put plenty of life into the film.) . . . Author **Cleveland Amory's** capsule comment on the **Duchess of Windsor's** memoirs: "Never have so many worked so hard to keep out so much!" . . . And the Duchess' quote in her current Look article: "**David** and I are united in our love of dogs."

OUR HOLLYWOOD SCOUTS REPORT DIANA DORS, England's answer to **Marilyn Monroe,** has her heart set on a movie career in this country. But hubby **Dennis Hamilton** wants to live in jolly ol' London. (You can write the next headline yourself.) . . . **Jack Dempsey,** the Ol' Manassa Mauler, will be guest of honor at the Press Veterans' 18th annual dinner Wednesday night at the La Salle Hotel. Sports columnist **John Carmichael** will be honored as the press vet of the year. . . .

ALFRED LUNT AND LYNN FONTANNE, who bring "The Great Sebastians" to the Great Northern Monday, were discussing how difficult their roles are in the show. "It is," explained Lunt, "the most difficult play we ever have done." Then, with a significant smile, he added: "When we were younger, we coudn't have done it!" . . . Northwestern U. pressed **Jim Holden** and **King Calder** of "No Time for Sergeants" into service over the weekend. The two actors had to select (from photographs) the finalists in the NU homecoming queen beauty contest.

FACES AND PLACES: Hildegarde weekending with friends here before departing for Hollywood and guest appearance on **Dinah Shore's** next hour TV show. . . . **Bob Wallace** of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee enjoying his last night in town at Jazz, Ltd. (He'll return Wednesday to conclude his investigation.) . . . **Vivian Blaine** of "Hatful of Rain" flashing a toothsome smile for New York dentist **Maurice Saklad,** who's been visiting her here. ("But no romance—we're just friends.") . . . One of the world's great figures, **Helen Keller,** accompanied by her "eyes and ears," **Polly Thompson,** strolling through the park to bruncheon at the home of the **Eddie Ray Rabins.**

FUNNIEST SKIT in the Democrats' closed-circuit TV show Saturday night: **Al Kelly,** the double-talk artist, "representing" the Republicans in an interview with **Hal ($64,000 Question) March.** His explanations of the farm situation, foreign policy, etc., in double-talk were hilarious. . . . **Virginia (Duchess) Marmaduke** did so well as **Ernie (Big Urn) Simon's** "Girl Friday" on his midnight show that she's now up for her own advice-to-the-lovelorn program on Channel 7.

HELEN KELLER

TO HELP GET OUT THE VOTE, Mayor Daley, in co-operation with the Women's Advertising Club, is altering Chicago's "I Will" to "I Will Vote" for the week of Oct. 29-Nov. 6. . . . Saturday's performance by Michigan State's Spartans against Notre Dame is still on every football fan's tongue. "They looked," conceded one old Notre Damer, "like the Irish used to." . . . **Neil McCarthy** offers this closing chuckle: "I had a bad dream the other night. I was on the top floor of **Frank Lloyd**

Lafayette Fellowship Found. Inc

LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

78 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-5164

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MATTHEW WOLL

June 5, 1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You have my warm thanks for your kind acceptance of membership on the National Citizens Committee (Sponsors) of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation.

I know that this tangible evidence of your interest will be as encouraging to all who are associated with the Foundation as it is to me personally.

Again with appreciation, I am

Most sincerely,

Elliott H. Lee

Elliott H. Lee
Chairman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Lafayette Fellowship

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Lee:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of May 9th.

I am indeed greatly interested in the newly formed Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, and shall be very happy to have my name listed as a member of a National Citizens Committee of Sponsors.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Elliott H. Lee, Chairman
Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, Inc.
78 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

fc

LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

78 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-5164

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ROBERT M. STROZIER

Development Committee
Vice-Chairman
THOMAS E. PARADINE
Vice-Chairman
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GEORGE W. BALL
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ARTHUR H. DEAN
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BENJAMIN FINE
L. ARNOLD FRYE
SYLVAN GOTSHAL
JOSEPH M. HARTFIELD
FREDERICK E. HASLER
MESSMORE KENDALL
ALLAN P. KIRBY
OGDEN R. REID
MRS. GEORGE A. SLOAN
WALTER BEDELL SMITH
ORVILLE TAYLOR
HERMAN B. WELLS
DONALD R. WILSON
MATTHEW WOLL

May 9, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I think you will be much interested, as I am, in the newly formed Lafayette Fellowship Foundation and its important objectives that have so direct a bearing on world accord. Enclosed is a printed statement which, for all its brevity, fully describes the Foundation and its sponsorship, including the fact that both President Eisenhower and President Rene Coty of France thought it of sufficient importance to have accepted the posts of Honorary Co-Chairmen.

To make this new enterprise more quickly known in the right places, I am asking a number of prominent leaders of the national community to let us list their names as members of a National Citizens Committee of Sponsors. May we include you on the list which promises to be a distinguished one?

I might add that although the Lafayette Foundation will need generous support and a helping hand where it can be given, your acceptance of this invitation to be a sponsor carries no obligation other than to lend your influence to the program. The sponsoring body will hold no meetings.

Greatly hoping for your favorable reply and with kindest regards, I am

Most sincerely,

Elliott H. Lee

Elliott H. Lee
Chairman

Acceptances have been received thus far from Messrs. Devereux C. Josephs, New York Life Insurance; Admiral Lewis Strauss, U. S. Atomic Energy Comm.; Henry P. Bristol, Bristol-Myers Co.; Thomas J. Hargrave, Eastman Kodak Company; Hon. Meyer Kestnbaum, Hart Schaffner & Marx; Milton C. Lightner, Singer Manufacturing Co.; Joseph P. Spang, Jr., Gillette Company; Fowler McCormick; Ralph Lowell, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust; and Charles G. Nichols, G. M. McKelvey Company, etc.

A Statement
on
THE LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

"LIBERTY MUST ALWAYS BE A LIVING THING,
NEVER LAID AWAY IN THE ARCHIVES."
MARIE JOSEPH du MOTIER, MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE

A STATEMENT ON

The LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

THE OBJECTIVE

Two years ago, a group of leaders of our national community, keenly interested in developing deeper understanding and warmer friendship between this nation and France, began deliberations as to how best this objective might be accomplished.

Out of their thinking has come a new organization, incorporated under New York State laws as the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation. It is an educational fellowship program that has special significance in today's precarious world situation and one that will materially strengthen the existent facilities for international education.

The maintenance of good relations between France, keystone nation in our European treaty system, and the United States, is of crucial importance to a free world and to the preservation of democracy in that world. It has far-reaching social and economic implications.

The Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, through its program for French students—potential leaders of France in the years ahead—will work toward the enhancement of such accord. It will seek to broaden and strengthen cultural relations between the United States and France. It will devote its resources to the significant work of stimulating mutual appreciation between the two countries.

In the light of developments abroad in recent months, the underlying security and peace aims of that group of thoughtful citizens who conceived the Foundation has taken on a new and arresting significance.

TO REALIZE THE OBJECTIVE

The Foundation will provide twenty Fellowships each year for promising young French men and women. Following the Rhodes Scholarship pattern, candidates will be carefully selected for their leadership potential as well as for scholastic qualifications. Emphasis in selection will be put on mature students in the graduate school area. Each Fellowship will be of two years' duration, thus allowing more time than is usually available in international Fellowship projects for absorbing fresh ideas and for making friends. The colleges and universities at which the Fellows will study will be chosen from the point of view of offering a broad geographical and cultural exposure to the Fellowship group as a whole.

Lafayette Fellows will be afforded an intimate understanding of the United States and its people and of the workings of our industry and productivity. They will become acquainted with this country's unique economic system in which virtually all citizens have a personal stake in their land and its future. They will have opportunity to evaluate the strength that such an economic system gives to the political effectiveness of the principles of justice, liberty and freedom.

The logic of acquiring such understanding through the Lafayette Fellowships plan is clear when we realize that this country's dynamic educational tradition of freedom of teaching and her distinctive free economy have grown together through the years and have proved mutually beneficial.

Further, and by means of committees which the Foundation will establish in many of our cities—Lafayette Sponsors—the visiting scholars will have additional opportunity to learn our traditions and ways of doing things. Travel, hospitality in our homes, meetings with non-campus groups, visits to industrial plants and other extracurricular activities will become effective forces for the creating of understanding and good will.

In this way, the Foundation will return to the French people a succession of potential leaders who have intimate knowledge of the United States. We can look forward to a time when such Lafayette Scholars may well be found among the active leaders of France, a nation in which intellectuals have always had a great impact in shaping policies, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

The Foundation plans to keep in touch, over the years, with the Lafayette Fellows, following their return to France. A Liaison Committee of educators and other interested citizens is being organized to accomplish this through activities that will include the periodic distribution of a Lafayette Foundation Bulletin and other material, encouragement of personal correspondence and visits, an annual Lafayette "alumni" meeting, et cetera.

THE PROGRAM'S RECEPTION

The proposal to form the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, with its important bearing on world accord, met with immediate and enthusiastic approval. Both Governments are interested and President Eisenhower and President Coty of France serve as Honorary Co-Chairmen of the Foundation.

The program has the active support of the French Ambassador, Monsieur Maurice Couve de Murville; the former Ambassador, Monsieur Henri Bonnet; Monsieur Pierre Donzelot, General Director in the French Ministry of Educa-

tion and Permanent Representative of the Universities of France in the United States; and of the Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General of France in New York, Monsieur Jean de Lagarde. On the Foundation's board of directors are many business and professional leaders of the United States, impressed by the statesmanship and cultural implications of the enterprise and actively supporting it.

THE ADMINISTRATION

The educational program is under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars and of Dr. Robert M. Strozier, as Vice-Chairman. For 35 years Dr. Aydelotte served also as American Secretary of Rhodes Trustees; he was long Chairman of the Education Advisory Board of the Guggenheim Foundation, and President of Swarthmore College, 1921-1940. Dr. Strozier is Dean of Students and Professor of French at the University of Chicago.

The work of the Education and Fellowship Committee has had the consultive assistance of Monsieur Donzelot and as the program develops, a Secretariat and Educational Advisory Committee will be established in France, with its counterpart in the United States, to help select and screen the Fellowship candidates.

With such distinguished stewardship, the program is assured of the utmost competency and stature.

THE COST

Careful study and planning has shown a basic need for $3,000,000 in invested funds, the income from which will be used to provide 20 Fellowships each year, to maintain Secretariats here and in France, and to provide for educational material and other printed matter and administrative expenses. It is anticipated that further annual giving, as the Foundation becomes more widely known, will permit of the awarding of additional Fellowships.

The U. S. Treasury Department has ruled that contributions made to the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, Inc. are deductible in making income tax returns.

TO FINANCE THE FOUNDATION

In tangible recognition of the value of this cementing move between the two historic allies and the substantial contributions that the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation can make in the fields of international education, understanding and good will, the Ford Foundation has granted one million dollars. This gift is conditioned upon the Foundation raising the additional two million dollars required.

Initial contributions have been made by The New York Times, the International Business Machines Corporation, the New York Foundation, and others, to help meet administrative costs.

THE NEXT STEP

To obtain the $2,000,000 and assure the Ford Foundation grant, the Foundation's directors are now inviting leaders of the national community to serve with them on a Finance Advisory Committee and will ask an additional number of influential men and women to lend their support to the Foundation, as Sponsors.

The Committee's work is being accelerated so that final preparation of the educational program may be accomplished and the first Lafayette Fellows welcomed to America by the symbolic date of September 6, 1957, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

78 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 3-5164

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MATTHEW WOLL
American Federation of Labor
New York, N. Y.

From momentous times and the chapters of history of two continents emerges the towering figure of Marie Joseph du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

As a youth of nineteen, he left behind the rich life of the French court to fight for freedom in a strange and distant land, later returning to help bring the might, men and ships of France into the war on the American side. Lafayette was both a General and a Citizen of the United States who often referred to America as "the fatherland of my heart." As great as his love for this country—and of the cause of liberty—was his affection for General Washington, a relationship that was to become nearly that of a father and a son.

Equally dynamic was the role played by the Marquis de Lafayette at the beginning of the French Revolution. He was in France, at the time, an example of liberalism, and he greatly helped in putting his country on the road to liberty, equality and fraternity.

Forty years after Yorktown, he returned to his adopted fatherland, America, there to re-visit 300 communities in the then twenty-four state Union, and to receive, in a year-long reception, the enthusiastic thanks of a grateful nation.

Among his last words were these: "Liberty must always be a living thing, never laid away in the archives." That is the spirit and lesson of Lafayette which well applies in this age when the struggle of free men for continued freedom and happiness is as great as in his own times.

Lai, Eugene

March 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Lai:

Many thanks for your letter of March 5th.

This is just a note to say my thanks and to tell you that I shall be happy to keep you in mind in the event an opportunity affords itself to avail myself of your kind offer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eugene Lai
808 Rosecrans Avenue
Manhattan Beach, California

fc

Jol 5

808 Rosecrans Ave
Manhattan Beach, Calif
March 5, 1957

C B S RADIO & TELEVISION
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

ATTN: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Sirs:

Ever since your interview with Mr. Chou, En-lai I see that you will be going to China some day.

Voice from the press, senators & Justice William Douglas made me feel the day for your venture is sooner than expected.

I imagine you have long prepared for a trip like this. In this case you will definitely need a man Friday, who not only knows Peking well but many other cities; not only China's official language but her many main spoken dialects, i.e. Cantonese, Fukien, Shanghai etc.

Inasmuch as I could pass as an educated native Chinese-American (actually, naturalized) it would be good not to list me as an interpreter. This probably would keep the Chinese communists off guard and, in the meantime enable us to talk freely to ordinary people in the absence of an official interpreter or guide. I understand the Communist Chinese furnish very poor English interpreters because they use easily indoctrinated yound men with little language training rather than the more experienced ones.

While you are in the Far East you probably will visit Formosa to compare notes. Your man Friday will come in real handy for the Formosan natives really give their hearts to one who talk their lingo. It is important to have some idea of opinion from men on the street.

My education consists of BA degree in journalism from a small college in Michigan. Part of credits was transferred from Yenching University where I spent three years before Pearl Harbor. (Incidentally our President was later appointed U. S. ambassador to China) I also spent one year in Tokyo to study Japanese language & civilization which was greatly to my advantage when I was a member of United States Army during the Korean conflict. In addition, I possess a good background knowledge for current events & happening.

I am 34 years old and now working for three Custom House brokers. My duty is mainly that of classification of merchandise on the rate of import duty. I also go out soliciting business from the importers.

If you are interested in my offer of this rare service, even though on temporary basis, I shall be happy to be ready in 2 weeks' notice provided that my American passport could be renewed within that time.

Yours respectfully,

EUGENE LAI

Landes, B

TO: MR. ARTHUR GODFREY, CBS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

INFO: MR. CHET HUNTLEY, MR. EDWARD R. MURROW, MR. JOHN DALY.

FROM: BURTON R. LANDES

INTEND TO SEEK ADMISSION ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH X HAD and have CATHOLIC FAITH OFFICERS AND BUDDIES WITH TRAINING TASTE AND TEMPER WHO HELPED SAVE LATTER OF ABOVE THREE FOR ME.

Dec. 27, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Godfrey has been sent my Hon. Citizenship of Baya Town dated June 29, 1954. I am very proud of it. Wish to have it when I have 75 years behind me.

respectfully,

B. R. Landes,
11 College Ave.,
Collegeville, Pa., U.S.A.

12/11/1950

Col. 5672

To Harold Russell-----

And how do you like this for a review. You and I come out of the hospital. You have an arm, I do too.

(View from the Bridge follows)

Douglas Mac Arthur-- (dressed in RAF uniform with the red and gold emblem of the London Gliding Club above his heart area) (gestures suitably)

Harold, my name is Landes Guardcoast.

Harold: Hello

George M. Jones--- (dressed in uniform of American colonel)

Burt, I'm one of the All-Jones boys the whole town's talking about.

Burton: Hello

Ed Murrow--- (interrupting the procession)

Wait a minute boys and girls that might have been Colonel Jones but wasn't the other Douglas MacArthur I..... Well, let's wait and see, it'll all turn out o. k., I suppose.

George C. Marshall--(dressed as he wishes, preferably in British-type riding togs) (carrying replica of horse's head)

And I'm the headless horseman.

(dressed as he pleases but preferably green field uniform U.S.A.)

Sir Winston Churchill (carrying pot from the Queen Mary)

And I'm the head.

H. R. H. The Princess Margaret Rose of England---
(dressed as she pleases, before she takes place in line, however, receives bow of allegiance or prayer from the preceding four)

But she says nothing, et cetera, et cetera.

Faithfully,
Burton R. Landes.

Copies: Mr. Chet Huntley, N. B. C.
~~Mr. Edward R. Murrow, C.B.S.~~
Mr. John Daly, A. B. C.
To all those listed above reading.

Landman, Amos

on vacation — hope to see him in Fall

Amos Landman

145 West 86 St.
New York, 24

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm back in New York after an altogether fascinating year in India.

Now I can speak knowledgeably on:

Snake charming

The support Nehru's foreign policy enjoys

Erotic friezes on Hindu temples

Communism in India.

It would be a pleasure to see you again for lunch or a drink.

I hope this can be arranged -- at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Amos Landman

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Landon, Alf M.

October 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Landon:

Thank you for sending me the advanced copy of your speech.

As a farmer I found it very interesting, and if the opportunity affords, I shall hope to make mention of it on the radio.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alf M. Landon
Topeka, Kansas

fc

ALF M. LANDON
TOPEKA

September 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The background of the meeting lends importance to the enclosed. As you know, the three farm organizations have been divided in recent years on national legislation.

As far as Kansas is concerned, the top men of these three farm organizations plus the co-ops will be at the head table.

With highest personal regard,

Alf M Landon

Alf M. Landon

Address: Alf M. Landon
Noon, October 3, 1957
Before Lions, Kiwanis, and Rotary Clubs
Clay Center - Kansas

AMERICA'S FUTURE FOOD SUPPLY STARING US IN THE FACE NOW.

I make the flat statement - incredible as it sounds - that as a nation, we have never had a comprehensive land use policy.

The best and soundest use of our soil is not only impressed with public interest, but the security of future generations of Americans.

Today we are almost in sight of being a have-not nation. That's just over the horizon. The problem then will not be disposal of crop surplus. The problem will be imported food. "Professor Edward Higbee of Clark University estimates that we will be on an import of food basis in 50 years. The eminent agronomist, Professor R. I. Throckmorton of Kansas State College, estimates "we can meet our food needs until the year 2000, but we cannot afford to wait until a later date as 1975 to prepare for future needs. We must do it now."

All the legislation - costing billions of dollars - in the last 25 years by Congress to conserve the soil - and American farm life - by reducing burdensome crop surplus - has failed in both objectives.

That is leading to frustration by both political leaders and farm leaders. That has even reached the point that some farmers are so discouraged at living and doing business on a deflation basis in a world on an inflation basis--operating as individuals in a monopolistic economy--that they are questioning the wisdom of their boys and girls going to agricultural colleges preparatory to entering the farming business with such a poor future.

That failure in developing a national land-use policy is due to the political and emergency approach to the problems instead of factual by the national administration of both parties. It has been like a broken record going round and round.

The key to formulating sound long range government land-use policies - as any other complex problem - is the immediate assembling of all the facts for study and action.

I propose:

1. A national land-use survey and study of our soil resources.

2. Simultaneously, a restudy of the strong and weak points in previous farm legislation and administration in the light of experience.

3. That job to be organized, supervised and interpreted by a commission composed of the heads of all the land-grant agricultural colleges.

4. If the Congress fails to provide the necessary funds for the commission, those states interested in the farm problem should form a state compact, and when approved by the Congress - should immediately proceed to such a study and

survey by a similar composed commission. Its finding will then be available and helpful indeed for either national legislation by the Congress - or failing that, by the states' compact similar to the existing oil states' compact.

5. A fair estimate of the cost of that ground floor survey as the basis for a badly needed national land policy is five million dollars over a period of two years.

6. Pending the completion of the survey and report by the commission, the Congress should continue the present price support program - increase research into new uses for farm products.

It is true that the Department of Agriculture, about eighteen months ago, through the Soil Conservation Service, started a land-use survey. But the appropriation is inadequate. It will take somewhere around twenty years to complete the survey at the present rate. It is needed now. It lacks the combination of the survey and the re-study of all the previous farm programs for the purpose of benefiting from past experience in preparation of a real national and constructive farm policy.

Beginning in 1933, the Congress has fenced the farmer in with legislation favoring big business - big labor and big government and the inflationary policies of a planned economy.

The farmer is the only large group of individual producers left in America. In 1936, at Detroit, I said this nation could not be half regimented and half free. At Des Moines, the same year, I emphasized the importance to America of the family-type farm, but up to the present time farm programs have been more beneficial to the large operator than the small operator.

For the last ten years, the farmer's return has gone down eight percent, while labor's return has been going up. The artificial costs built in by congressional legislation are proving greater for the farmer than the artificial payments he receives built in by congressional legislation. The prices the farmer receives this year average about three percent over 1956. But this year's cost averages 3.4% above 1956; therefore, the farmer's costs have increased faster than his income. Over a decade his costs have increased a great deal faster than his income.

The Congress, despite its frustration in all five programs, is seeking a new approach by practically giving away our present farm surpluses abroad -- with adverse effect on friendly agricultural nations -- and little - if any - basic effect on the American farmer's economic and individual lives, and none as far as the proper use of great and vital natural resources is concerned. Soil use should be the common denominator for the information and operation of all farm programs.

The 55 million acres wheat base figure is purely political. It is guesses rather than estimates based on facts from a comprehensive national soil study.

It appears from the record of all the farm legislation and administration of the last quarter of a century that the independent producer and operator like the farmer is at a great disadvantage in the artificial planned economy of the last twenty-five years - and the gap is growing wider every year.

Therefore, a restudy and reappraisal, by a highly competent objective and non-partisan commission, is called for of:

1. The farmer's situation resulting from legislation.
2. America's soil resources.

In the meantime, let us have an end to the party bickering as to whether it is the Democrats or the Republicans who are to blame for the farm operator's plight.

I believe, both parties are equally to blame. The question of great concern is where do we go from here.

It is simply astounding that this great country of ours has never adequately assembled and pulled together information about the advances that have been made in related fields of agronomy in a study of its soil resources. There have been only fragmentary and piecemeal surveys and studies.

We know how many acres of land suitable for cultivation we have. But cultivation for what? Or how suitable is it for cultivation at all? There is considerable ignorance about the best use of our soil, not only from the needs of the individual operator - but also the present and future needs of the general American public. There are both short range and long range problems affecting the farmer and the public involving the whole American economy - standard of living - and future food supply.

Therefore, the study of our soil resources that I urge, is its physical contents and how its use affects the economic and social life of all America.

Mother America has been and is a prolific producer. Yet today, there are great areas of exhausted soil and abandoned farms.

Professor Edward Higbee of Clark University, in his book "The American Oasis", lists 400 million of our approximately 200 billion acres as fit for cultivation and only 100 million not subject to erosion.

Our job is to protect and conserve that 300 million acres that are subject to erosion. Instead, the federal administration of the farm plans have done just the opposite. All of them have encouraged more rapid wearing out of the nation's plow land.

We have two conflicting bureaus in the Federal Department of Agriculture. One, preaching the building of the soil. The other, encouraging just the opposite by a payment program that encourages the depletion of the soil. Likewise, we have the reclamation service bringing new land into production and the soil bank taking it

cut of production.

We have geological surveys made by both the national government and state governments. We have soil conservation service and agricultural conservation programs; but if all the information now available in all the services - state or national - were brought together on a national basis, the information would not be broad enough or adequate enough to determine a national land-use program.

We have health surveys - water surveys - etc., but "nary" a soil-use survey for the purpose of budgeting our food resources.

I want to emphasize the importance of having that survey and study organized and supervised by the presidents of our land-grant colleges.

These heads of our agricultural colleges will approach the study and revaluation of previous farm legislation with open and objective thinking on the broad and lofty level of national existence. Their concern will be the public interest.

These college executives will not have the next election to think of - therefore eliminating the hasty emergency pressures that have weakened both the legislative action and the administration of all the government farm policies.

Neither will they be concerned about laying the foundation for building more and bigger bureaus in the agricultural department at Washington.

The greatest factor in the failure of five major bills enacted by the Congress-dealing with the national farm problem - is the political instead of the factual approach.

That great problem of vital national interest has been a football of politics. Too much of the legislation and administration has been based on a quick remedy that would take care of the next election.

The Congress has appropriated over the last quarter of a century approximately $10 billion 678,000,000 million dollars to American farmers. And the basic long range sound use of our soil is not any nearer solution today. Our farm surpluses increased 316 per cent in 1956 over 1951 and cost 317 per cent more. The conservancy features contained in the legislation were lightly handled or just plain ignored in administration - for the sake of votes.

Even more incomprehensible - the Congress has actually subsidized the waste and exploitation of the nation's soil.

The job before us is to get the facts we have not had heretofore. When we get the findings of the heads of the land-grant colleges - based on those facts - we can proceed from there, knowing we have solid ground under our feet.

The cost? About one thousandth of what we have spent on farm programs that are prismatic failures. The Congress could provide for that non-partisan - scientific study by the 1st of next year. It will take about two years to assemble all

the facts and pull them together.

The sound basis for a national agricultural policy is:

(1) The capability of the soil.

(2) The need for the product produced thereon.

We can only obtain that by facts -- figures -- and surveys obtained by an objective and scientific approach.

Whatever the cost, it will be small compared to the money we have spent somewhat blindly.

It means pulling together -- analyzing -- planning -- reflecting -- and interpretations put into focus.

But Governors and State Legislatures need not wait on congressional action.

The states can form a "soil use" compact, similar to the existing oil states' compact for the following purposes:

1. If the Congress fails to act promptly to establish the commission made up of the presidents of the land-grant colleges -- the states' compact can do so.

2. Using the report of the commission as a base to establish the machinery to eliminate physical waste of the soil by curtailing production to the market demands.

In other words, under a farm state compact, the farm operators can have their own cartel if necessary to match that of big business - big labor and big government.

Representative Harold D. Cooley, Chairman, House Committee of Agriculture, states upon a statistical study, that during agriculture's most profitable year, 1947, the return per hour to all farm labor and management was only $1.02. During that same year, productive workers in manufacturing industries received $1.24 per hour. Since 1947, the returns to all farm workers for their labor and management has declined to 78 cents an hour. The average wage of industrial workers has increased to $1.98 an hour. Since 1947, net farm income has declined 31 per cent, while hourly earnings of industrial workers have increased 60 per cent and corporation dividends have increased 85 per cent.

In facing the task of establishing a national farm policy that will continue to give the nation food and fiber to the farmers and their families, their fair share of the total income of our economy, I can think of no force that would aid in this to a greater degree than closely knit farm organizations. Unfortunately, not since the farm organizations came into being from 1870 to 1920 have they been so divided or the confusion arisen regarding farm matters been so great. The farm

organizations, commodity groups and co-operatives must enlarge their areas of common interests. Since the farmers of the country now comprise only 13 per cent of the total population, to divide seriously their ranks or scatter their forces will weaken greatly their effectiveness. It is imperative the farm organizations present to Congress a united front, on their problems so vital to our nation's welfare. If they do, they can readily get any reasonable farm legislation from our national Congress.

Lane, Howard
file with prev
Corres.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY STUDIES

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

December 11, 1957

Ignore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am gratified to have your reply to my note of dismay at your using admirals as authorities on education! I regret my implication to you that Rickover is uneducated. (I am healthy, but not a physician.)

We use the film of your Oppenheimer interview with marked effect with advanced students. We are trying to learn how to recognize, nurture, cherish and use our young Oppenheimers. Some are born to fathers less perceptive and able than his.

Some suggestions for correcting the situation:

1. Restore teaching to high schools. Now they assign, test, reassign. Preparation for taking tests - even for government or General Electric- stops the growth of the mind. Imagine the fog of the civil service atmosphere settling over our schools.

2. Give teachers more time with pupils. Today high school teachers see 120 more different individuals daily for 40 minutes. (Note comments from Oppenheimer on teaching.) Destroy the huge high schools.

3. Teach kids to do. You, of all people, know that verbal facility is a highly specific capacity not necessarily related to ability to perform. Intelligence unrelated to action is a racing motor.

Mark Twain observed "A certain amount of fleas is good for a dog. It keeps his mind off bein' a dog." Most of our current concerns for youth result in the propagation of fleas.

I would delight in viewing your interviewing with Dr. Kilpatrick and Charles Siepmann together.

Sincerely,

Howard Lane

Howard Lane
Professor of Education

HL:ler

Lane, Howard

December 6, 1957

Dear Professor Lane:

Thank you for your gracious letter.

Believe it or not, some admirals are educated. Rickover is one of the few I have ever met who is just that.

Thanks for your suggestion of Professor Kilpatrick. We will certainly consider it. I once had the privilege of knowing him about 25 years ago, when I was on the periphery of the academic world.

Your final sentence intrigues me greatly - "Junior brain-trusts will not correct the condition." I was not aware that I have been advocating directly or indirectly a Junior brain-trust, although Rickover did in a certain sense.

All right professor, you have raised the question. What briefly, will "correct the condition?"

Sincerely yours,

Professor Howard A. Lane
New York University
School of Education
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

mec

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY STUDIES

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

November 25, 1957

K.A.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
W.C.B.S.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would vote for you for President of the U.S.A., but your comments on education of the 22nd day of November dismayed me. This country has many devoted, thoughtful, able educators; you quoted an admiral.

May I urge that you do a "Person-to-Person" with Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia. He lives at 106 Morningside Drive. He, with his shock of white hair, would photograph well. Dr. Kilpatrick was a mathematics professor until he advanced to philosophy at age 35. I judge that he knows more than anyone else how children learn, and of the real defects in our high schools.

It is really most distressing to hear bright and obviously liberal minds, such as yours and Howard K. Smith's, comment incompetently on the basic weaknesses in our schools. Junior brain-trusts will not correct the condition.

Sincerely and urgently,

Howard Lane

Howard A. Lane
Professor of Education

HAL:ler

La Porte

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. LaPorte cc: Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Murrow

April 16, 1956

The renovation of my office worked out very well and I appreciate the thought you and your people gave the job.

E.R.M.

1137

Larkin, V.E.

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF INDEXES AND REFERENCE WORKS
950-972 UNIVERSITY AVENUE • NEW YORK 52, N.Y.

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FILMSTRIP GUIDE
WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN

January 29, 1957

C. B. S. Radio
Att: E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed statement of account shows a balance due of $10.18.

Since the charge dates back to July 1956, your account is now in arrears and we would appreciate a check in payment.

If there is need of further delay in remitting, will you be so kind as to send an explanation of the cause so that we may have an understanding of the conditions which prevent prompt payment.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

V E Larkin

(Miss) V. E. Larkin

VEL:LC

Larson, Lisa

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

returned

Dear Ed,

Thanks so much for letting me play around with your tape machine. It looks like the answer to at least some of my problems and I have ordered one.

Is the Tapac the best portable machine with re recording possibilities? If it is I guess I should take that one also.

many thanks and best regards,

Lisa

Lasky, Floria

Law Offices
Fitelson and Mayers
580 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, N.Y.

H. WILLIAM FITELSON
BERTRAM A. MAYERS
HAROLD J. SHERMAN
FLORIA V. LASKY
BENJAMIN ASLAN
HOWARD GOTBETTER

JUDSON 6-4700
CABLE ADDRESS "FILMLAW"

November 2nd, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In accordance with our telephone conversation yesterday, I enclose herewith proposed release for your signature with respect to reference to your name in the context described, in Mr. Elia Kazan's current motion picture "A FACE IN THE CROWD".

Would you be kind enough to return an original and two copies of the enclosed.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

FLORIA V. LASKY

Enc.

Returned
11/30

November 1st, 1956

Newtown Productions, Inc.
1545 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

In your motion picture presently entitled "A FACE IN THE CROWD" based upon a story and screenplay by Mr. Budd Schulberg, and to be directed by Mr. Elia Kazan, there may be a reference to me substantially as follows:

> LONESOME RHODES IS IN THE DOORWAY, FLANKED BY JOE KIELY, HIS MANAGER -
>
> Dialogue:
>
> > "I think we need a dignified sell. I'd like to see a fifteen minute participation on the Murrow show"

This will confirm that I hereby consent to and approve of the foregoing and agree that you may produce, copyright, distribute, advertise and exploit said motion picture, including the said reference to me, throughout the world, by any media desired by you. I further agree that I shall not be entitled to any compensation on account of the foregoing and hereby waive all claims or demands of any kind or nature whatsoever on account of your use of the rights herein granted to you.

This instrument shall inure to the benefit of yourself as well as your affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, assigns and licensees.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD R. MURROW

Latz, Linda

September 25, 1957

Dear Miss Latz:

Thank you for your letter of September 12th.

It was nice of you to send me a copy of your letter to Mr. Lewis, and I do appreciate your interest.

Again, thanks you.

Sincerely,

Miss Linda Latz
14 West Adams
Stockton 4, California

mcc

Linda Latz

Sept. 12, 1957

14 West Adams, Stockton 4, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing you to be above fighting at the level of Fulton Lewis, Jr. - I have taken up the cudgel in your behalf, and am sending you a copy of a letter to him which I have just written.

I could have gone on at greater lengh about how we loathe him and how we love you, but I doubt if he'll read much further than the 2nd paragraph, so there seemed to be no sense in extending myself.

However, consider me your Public Defender!

Sincerely,

Linda Latz

(Miss) Linda Latz

hu

Sept. 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I certainly agree with you that there is a difference between the way you report the news and that of Mr. Murrow. And I say - Vive la difference!

We listen faithfully to you every weekday, and we also listen faithfully to Mr. Murrow, but we listen to you both for different reasons. We think you are the funniest person on either radio or TV, and after we're finished with you, we turn to Mr. Murrow as the calm voice of reason. From you we get our laughs, and from Mr. Murrow we get a thought-provoking analysis of the news.

And talking about irresponsible reporting - one would never hear Mr. Murrow condemning a whole group of government workers as "Crackpots" - "Playboys", etc., as you have done. One would never hear Mr. Murrow give vent to his personal feelings as you do. It seems to us as tho you use your time on the air to vent your hatred on every individual who is, or has been, in the government, with the exception of Sen. McCarthy and Mr. Nixon.

And do you call it responsible reporting to inform us that the man who will take over Mr. Wilson's job is absolutely the wrong man, who will not do the work well — before he's even given a chance to prove himself?

I wonder if you ever listen to any play-backs of your broadcasts? Do you know how you sound? You sound as tho you're frothing at the mouth, spewing venom in all directions. THIS is responsible reporting?

Yes, dear Mr. Lewis, there IS a difference between you and Mr. Murrow, but you just go on being as amusing as you are. Don't change, or we would miss our daily laugh. And in these days, when you're predicting doom right and left from all sources, a laugh is worth almost anything!

Sincerely,

(Miss) Linda Lats

noted by ERM

Law, Agnes

March 5, 1957

Dear ERM:

I know I appear to be negligent, and I might call myself a delinquent, (tho not juvenile,) but so much has happened since I left CBS I cannot keep up with it.

For the life of me, I can't recall whether I wrote to thank you for the beautiful purse or not so at the expense of repetition, let me say it again anyway. I am sure Kay had a hand in selecting and wrapping it but I was very touched with your thought and the personally written note that accompanied it.

It has been wonderful to see you on the screen and made me realize that CBS and New York were not too much out of my life at the moment. I wonder if you really realize how much thoughtful people appreciate your work in bringing out the needed information on public issues; so many of them speak of it and I urge them to write CBS, if not you, for that is the measure of the discerning and discriminating audience.

Thank you for being so courteous and helpful to Julie and Joan Evans. They phoned last night and will come to dinner tomorrow night to report. A cameraman who saw their film recommended that they get to you with it. Right now, I am trying to establish contacts and build some sort of service that will be helpful to people on both coasts, if that is the next step for me.

With love to you, Jesse, John and Kay, not to mention John Horne, Ed Bliss and Hob Sammon.

~~Sincerely yours,~~

Agnes - Law

Law, Agnes

December 6, 1956

Dear Agnes:

I am sure you realize how very sorry I was to have missed the luncheon given in your honor by the AWRT.

I would have liked so much to have been there and to have added my tribute to the many you received. I have heard several glowing accounts of what a wonderful party it was.

Very many thanks for the book which I am delighted to have.

With all good wishes,

Affectionately,

Miss Agnes Law
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

fc

TO Edward R. Murrow

FROM Agnes Law

November 29, 1956

I am glad y u are getting the much needed rest which I'm sure is a blessing. The luncheon today given me by the AWRT was a lovely affiar graced by 150 of the successful women in the industry and Fred Friendly who told many an anecdote about you and himself and paid the highest tribute to me. Kay will probably tell you more about it.

Here is a book which we ordered but probably will not be too useful in the library but with your love and appreciation of England, you may enjoy glancing thru it. Keep it if you want it.

Agnes -

Lazaron, Morris

March 9, 1956

Dear Morris Lazaron:

Many thanks for your cordial note.

I am sorry that there has so far been no opportunity for us to get together for lunch as you suggested.

As you can imagine, I have been busy working on the film for our Middle East program. Maybe we can meet sometime after the first week in April when I return from Florida.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Morris S. Lazaron
One East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

MORRIS S. LAZARON
ONE EAST 66TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY 21

Feb. 10. 1956

Dear Ed Murrow,

I should like so much to talk with you since your return from the Middle East. Are you free for lunch any day in the next week or so?

Cordially
Morris S Lazaron

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

TELEPHONE ELIOT 6983

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SEATTLE
AFFILIATED WITH
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

VANCE HOTEL
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

November 13, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The League of Women Voters wishes to thank you very much indeed for your kind words about the League and our Voters' Service program. Requests for our Election Extra were noticeably increased as a result of your broadcast. This made it possible for us to serve a greater segment of our community with factual information about candidates and issues.

Your broadcast calling attention to the League and our work was greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth E. Barger
Mrs. Bion D. Barger
Corresponding Secretary

REB:vm

Leary, Wm. M.

December 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Leary:

I have your letter of November 21 and am sympathetic to your requirements. I think the best organization for you to contact is the Institute of International Education at 1 East 67 Street, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William M. Leary
1227 East King Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

mcc

1227 E. King St.
Lancaster, Pa.
November 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be kind enough to help a fellow member of Phi Beta Kappa seeking a career which will offer intellectual stimulation and satisfaction.

I'm interested in a job which is fast--one which gives me a chance to learn through travel. The "academic fringe" you skirted in your early career sounds good--especially since CBS has missed a good bet by not inviting me for an interview.

Based on your wide experience, I thought you could advise me about becoming acquainted with various organizations engaged in international and cultural relations. Perhaps there is one central agency which could give me information about the organizations I am interested in.

Any help you can give will be most sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

WM Leary

William M. Leary

RESUME

WILLIAM M. LEARY
1227 East King Street
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Phone: EXpress 3-8196

PERSONAL DATA: Age 25. Single. Good health. Free to travel or relocate anywhere in the world. Graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, cum laude. B.A. (English) Phi Beta Kappa.

OBJECTIVE: Job offering intellectual stimulation and satisfaction sufficient to satisfy an active mind. Would prefer a position in which I could expand my general knowledge while working.

POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO YOUR ORGANIZATION:

...A keen mind broadened by an excellent liberal arts education. (See EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND below.)

...Four years of practical experience in the business field during which I advanced from a clerical job to my present supervisory position. (See VOCATIONAL BACKGROUND below).

...A talent for originality and creative thinking developed by two year's experience in advertising and public relations work for an internationally known corporation.

...Editorial experience gained while serving as Supervisor of Publications for the largest division of this firm.

...An ability to organize facts and present them clearly in written and visual form. This ability is demonstrated in the company newspaper and other publications for which I am responsible. Would like to use writing skill and editorial experience in a position offering more intellectual stimulation than my present job.

...Artistic skill as shown in cartoon work which has appeared in national magazines. (See EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND below).

...Ambition and drive, reflected in salary increases of 43% within two years, based solely on merit.

...Good personality traits and tact which win acceptance of fellow employees.

...Versatility as evidenced by broad scholastic interests and diversified work experience.

VOCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

...Summary:	6/55 - Present	Employed in advertising department of large corporation.
	9/52 - 6/55	Attended college
	6/50 - 9/52	Clerical jobs involving general office duties

...Presently employed as Supervisor of Publications for largest division of manufacturing firm. Specific responsibilities include gathering and writing news, laying out external house organ with circulation of 80,000. Supervise activities of 150 salesmen - reporters throughout country who supply raw material for stories. Also plan, write and supervise production of firm's annual catalog -- a $300,000 project.

...Before being promoted to present position, gained experience in fields of advertising and public relations by serving as copy writer and Advertising Manager in charge of three company products. Duties required imagination, writing skill, ability to present ideas in written and visual form.

...During two years in the advertising field, have gained a working knowledge of the graphic arts (typography, art techniques, photography, etc.) while supervising the production of publications.

...Duties have also included instructing sales trainees in company's advertising program. Have talent for presenting subject matter clearly.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

...Graduated cum laude from Franklin and Marshall College after completing 4 year course in 3 years. Placed 6th in class of 190, compiling 3.73 average out of possible 4.0. Elected to Phi Beta Kappa "in recognition of high attainments in liberal scholarship." Placed on Dean's Honor List every school semester. No "book worm", participated in extra-curricular activities, including school newspaper.

...Completed 2-1/2 year course in Commercial Art from International Correspondence School, Scranton, Penna. Cartoon work has appeared in national publications, i.e., Rotarian, Argosy, Town Journal. Have special interest in using artistic skill and writing ability to comment on current events.

...Am prepared to take additional studies to prepare myself for any position.

PERSONAL INTERESTS:

...Interested in numerous fields of endeavor -- literature, art, theatre, business, etc. Have special interest in current events, particularly international relations and politics. Would like a job which offers opportunity to broaden general knowledge while working.

MILITARY EXPERIENCE:

...Slight handicap (varicose veins in leg) precludes possibility of military service, but did not prevent me from passing physical examination for present job or cause me to lose a day's work during my entire working career.

REFERENCES: Best personal and business references are available.

Ledwon, R. J.

November 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Ledwon:

Many thanks for your letter of November 14th expressing an interest in my programs.

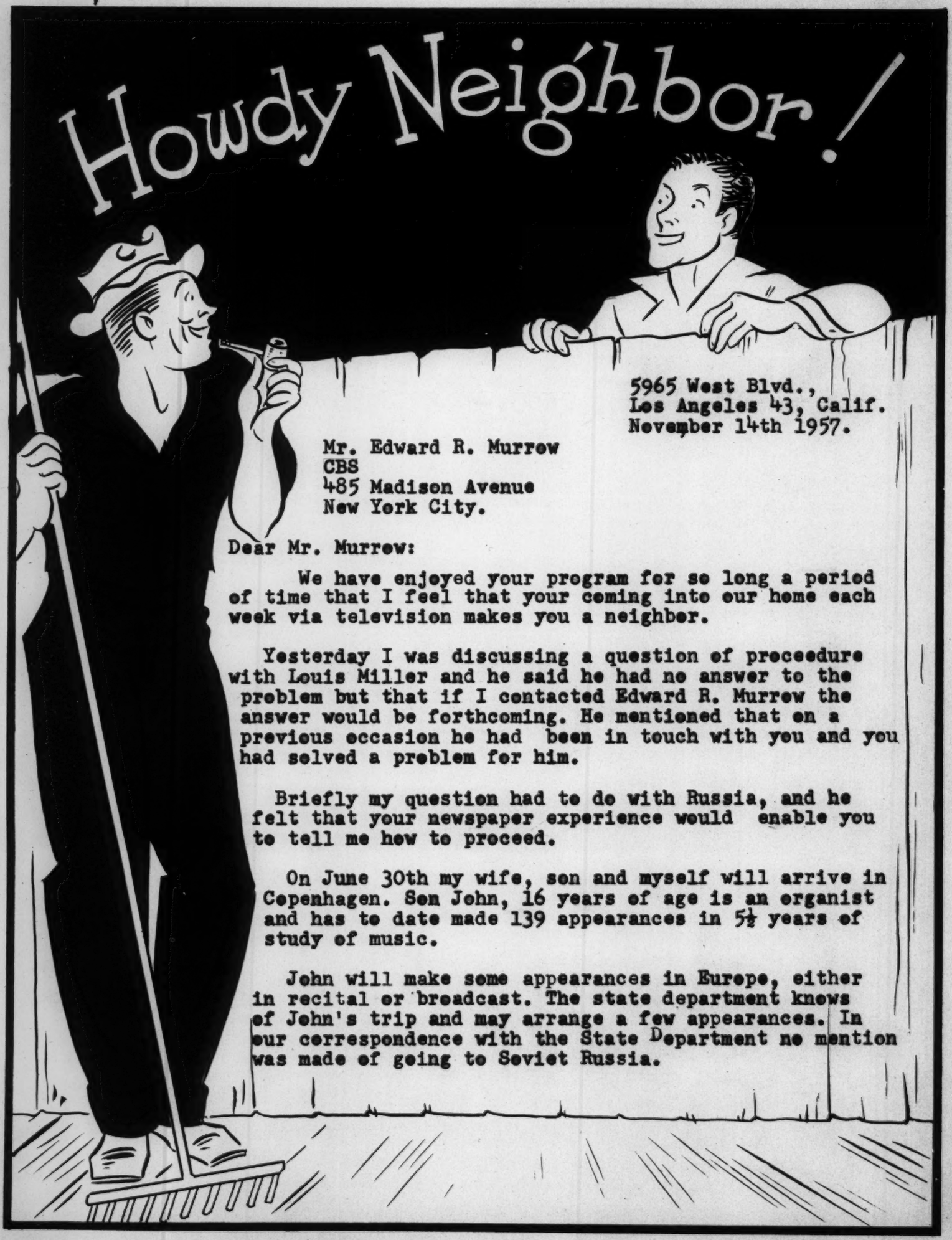
I wish very much that I might be able to help you with your problem. However, as a reporter, I have learned NOT to give advice. I'm sure you understand.

With best wishes for your success,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. J. Ledwon
5965 West Boulevard
Los Angeles 43, California

mac



5965 West Blvd.,
Los Angeles 43, Calif.
November 14th 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have enjoyed your program for so long a period of time that I feel that your coming into our home each week via television makes you a neighbor.

Yesterday I was discussing a question of proceedure with Louis Miller and he said he had no answer to the problem but that if I contacted Edward R. Murrow the answer would be forthcoming. He mentioned that on a previous occasion he had been in touch with you and you had solved a problem for him.

Briefly my question had to do with Russia, and he felt that your newspaper experience would enable you to tell me how to proceed.

On June 30th my wife, son and myself will arrive in Copenhagen. Son John, 16 years of age is an organist and has to date made 139 appearances in 5½ years of study of music.

John will make some appearances in Europe, either in recital or broadcast. The state department knows of John's trip and may arrange a few appearances. In our correspondence with the State Department no mention was made of going to Soviet Russia.

B-1 © Carr Speirs

We did not give any thought of going into Russia until a friend called our attention to the fact that Satchmo had done so much good for the United States. Also an article by Jan Peerce in the Nov. 1956 High Fidelity magazine reported on how the Russian masses responded so graciously and enthusiastically to American artists.

Likewise Diapason in their November 1957 issue reported on E. Power Biggs playing the organ in East Berlin, "his program at the Marienkirche in East Berlin was reported by the Berlin Press as the first recital since the war to be given by an American in the East sector."

Should you be able to advise on how contact might be made for John to play an American program in the Soviet we would appreciate it very much and treat your infromation confidentially.

John has been enthusiastically received in his programs in the United States and Canada. He is not trying to commercialize yet on his talent as we wish him to complete his college education.

He will probably spend the winter in Europe attending a music school there and then return in 1959 to enter college.

He is preparing a program of American composers which will include pops, blues, boogie, rag etc. He will also have a program of classical for thise occasions where there might be some objection to the sprighly and effervescent music as on one occasion where John gave a benefit in a church and he wasked to play only subdued music.

I am enclosing a data sheet on John together with a folder of reproductions of some of the news clippings from the local and national press.

We have just moved into our new home where we have a pool for relaxation and a 20x30 music room for our Hammond organ and piano. Should you, on any of your visits to the west coast wish not to stay at a public hostelry we would be most happy to have you as our guest.

John has expressed an interest in meeting and hear Albert Schweitzer play the organ so I am going to contact his summer home in Starasburg for a possible meeting next summer.

I hope you do not think me too presuming in taking up your valuable time with our problem.

Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy

I am

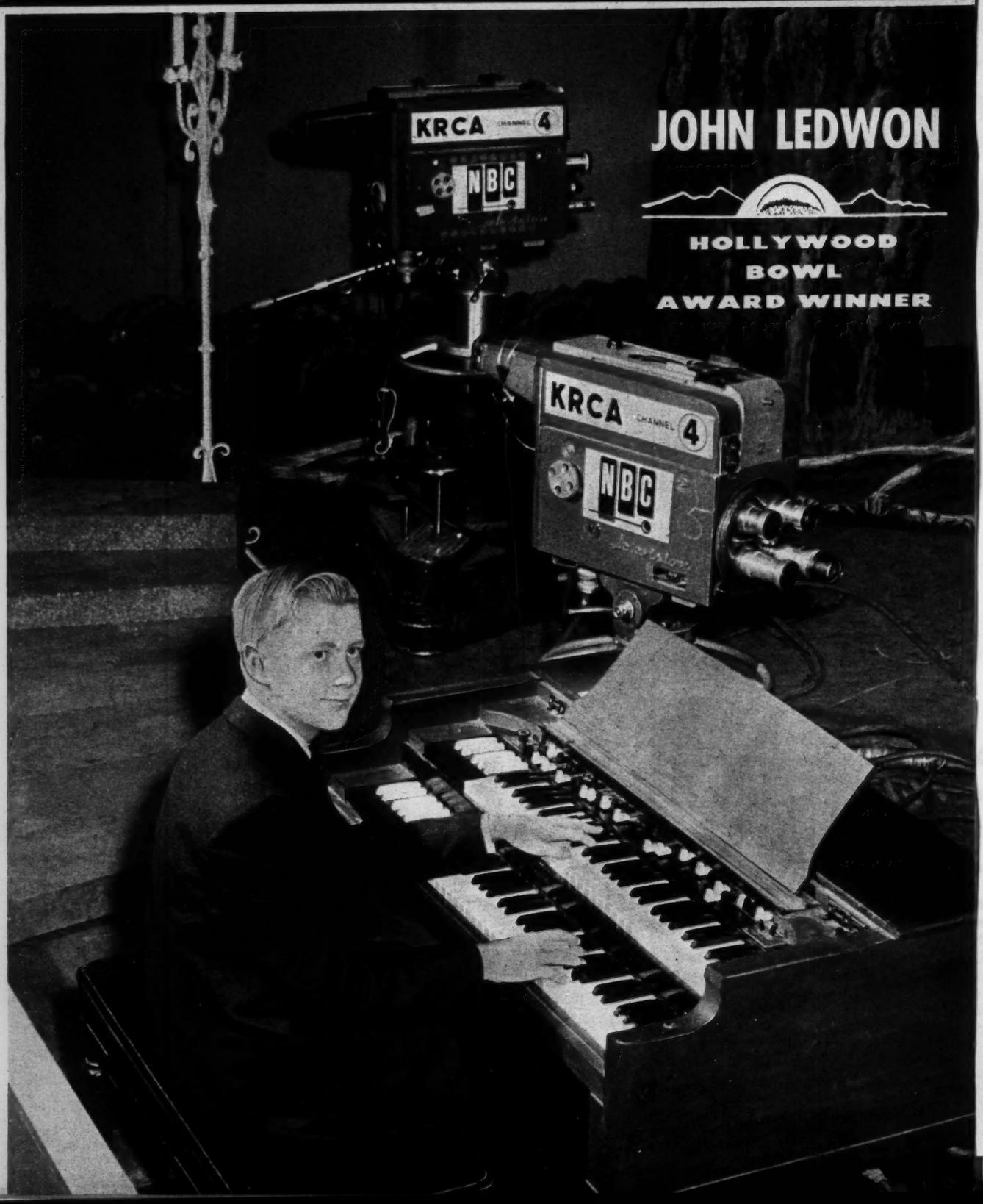
Sincerely

R J Ledwon

R J Ledwon
5965 West Blvd
Los Angeles 43, Calif.

Hammond TIMES

AUGUST 1956



JOHN LEDWON

HOLLYWOOD BOWL AWARD WINNER

Hammond TIMES
August, 1956—Vol. XVIII, No. 8
Published by Hammond Organ Co., 4202 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago 39. Subscription free on request—state whether you already play the Hammond Organ.

HAMMOND ORGAN INSTALLED IN CHARLOTTE'S

NEW COLISEUM–AUDITORIUM

Charlotte, N. C., calling itself "The Spearhead of the New South," has moved out front nationally in the field of public entertainment and cultural facilities with completion of eye-popping Auditorium-Coliseum buildings.

Of spectacular design on a 22-acre site which includes a 3,000-car parking area three miles and five minutes from the heart of the business district, they have drawn world-wide attention and inspection from architects, building engineers and municipal authorities.

They call these facilities, designed by Architect A. G. Odell Jr., "the most modern and practical of their kind in the United States."

The lay-out cost Charlotte, a city of 140,000 persons, $4,698,000 in three bond issues which mature in 30 years.

This seemed like a lot of money to Charlotteans.

But now, with two buildings described as the nation's finest, they can compare their investment to that of other leading cities for not two buildings, but one with the same seating capacity of Charlotte's Coliseum.

Rochester, N. Y., will use $7,500,000 for a Coliseum and Seattle, Wash., $8,000,000. Coliseums with 10,000 and 11,000 seats cost Cleveland, Ohio, $10,000,000; St. Louis, Mo., $8,000,000; and Kansas City, $6,500,000.

Charlotteans are satisfied they've got themselves a tremendous bargain in the monumental buildings under construction for two years.

White elephants? There was a sizeable group which has led criticism of the project with that prediction. But in early October Evangelist Billy Graham appeared at the dedication which overflowed the Coliseum on the occasion seating 13,000 persons.

The first ticket attraction, the Ice Capades, brought 70,000 persons to the Coliseum in eight performances. The $160,000 take enriched the Charlotte Kiwanis Club, and the city's share, 15 percent of the net after taxes, was $22,000. This total was boosted to $30,000 by income from concessions and parking areas.

A Hammond Church Model Organ was selected and installed by the Andrews Music Company of Charlotte.

A representative of the Andrews Music Company confers with an official of Charlotte's new auditorium.

Youths' HALL OF FAME

Johnny Ledwon Organ Concert Entertainment Gem

Highlighting the 1955 Return of Paul Bunyan entertainment program in Cotton Auditorium on Sunday evening was the concert by the 14-year-old boy organist, Johnny Ledwon, of La Canada, California, which, in the opinion of his appreciative audience was a rare entertainment gem.

Johnny opened his program with the playing of The Petite Waltz, by J. Heyne, and the Raindrop Prelude, by Chopin. These numbers were followed by Hot Canary, Espana Cani, Trees, Maple Leaf Rag, Snow White Melody, Prayer from the Gothic Suite, Vienna Life, Lady of Spain, and Dreams. Included in his group of several encore numbers was the Flight of the Bumble Bee.

According to his press clippings, Johnny began the study of the organ 39 months ago, with no previous piano study.

In this short space of time Johnny has been heard in many cities including New York, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, etc.

Just one year ago Johnny had the thrill of playing on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts during the same week when he appeared at the Elks National Convention in Los Angeles, then flew to New York to appear at the Lions International Convention in Madison Square Garden.

Johnny is probably the youngest organist to have played the pipe organ in New York's Radio City Music Hall, the Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, the largest in the world with its six keyboards, and the famous Tabernacle organ in Salt Lake City.

JOHNNY LEDWON
. . . Due in Altadena

Stars Salute

La Canada Boy To Play Organ At White House

An organ recital by 14-year-old John B. Ledwon of La Canada, will feature the performance of the Christmas Pageant of Peace on the ellipse behind the White House on Dec. 23.

The child prodigy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of La Canada.

The Christmas pageant, Dec. 18 to Jan 2, gets under way officially with the lighting of a 65-foot Christmas tree by President Eisenhower.

Young Organist Keeping Busy

LA CANADA, Dec. 23. Twelve-year-old Johnny Ledwon, 1146 Lavender Lane,

14-YEAR-OLD VALLEY BOY TO PLAY WHITE HOUSE RECITAL

The Christmas Pageant of Peace on the elipse behind the White House in Washington, D. C. will feature an organ recital by 14-year-old John B. Ledwon, of La Canada.

The child prodigy, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of La Canada, has won international acclaim since his first public appearance at the age of 11.

His recital will be given Dec. 23, White House aides said yesterday. The Christmas pageant, extending from Dec. 18 to Jan. 2, gets under way officially with the lighting of a 65-foot Christmas tree by President Eisenhower.

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist and son of R. J. Ledwon of Los Angeles has returned from Washington D. C. where he was featured in a program of Christmas organ music at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace on Dec. 23. His one-hour program was one of those selected by Voice of America for recording.

[illegible] director, will conduct a program by 65 musicians from 13 Elks lodges in the state. The program will include marches and overtures and an organ prelude, played at 7:40 p.m. by John B. Ledwon, 14, La Canada, featured in 51 major musical events since 1952.

Johnny Ledwon to Make Radio Debut

LA CANADA — Johnny Ledwon, 13, will make his first radio bow tomorrow at 8:30 a.m. when he plays at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of 1146 Lavender Lane.

New York World-Telegram and The Sun

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1954 — 25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1954

United Press

A Dream Come True

Playing the giant four-manual pipe organ at Radio City Music Hall, the world's largest movie theater, was a dream come true for Johnny Ledwon, 12, of Los Angeles, Calif. For 30 minutes Johnny put the huge organ through its paces, although the house was empty except for his father, a Los Angeles real estate man who had written to the president of the theater to get permission for Johnny to play the instrument. Johnny took his first organ lesson in May, 1952.

Ledwon Plays At Yule Fetes

LA CANADA—Johnny Ledwon, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of 1146 Lavender Lane, enter-[illegible] prodigy at the organ, enter-[illegible] at two service organization parties over last week-[illegible]

Highlight of the program was the appearance of 12-year-old Johnny Ledwon, organ player, who entertained with several numbers. The Sheriff's Boys' band and the deputy auxiliary police band also furnished music during the afternoon.

Photo by Higgins.

Johnny Ledwon at the Radio City Music Hall organ.

Johnny Ledwon, youthful organist, [illegible] Wednesday before the Los Angeles Breakfast Club. The resultant radio broadcast was his first.

Toastmasters' Convention To Feature Organist, 14

Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, will be featured in a progr[illegible]

[illegible] and Pat [illegible] Entertainers on the program include Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old organist; Walter Reed, and Baritone Ben Cooper. Marissa Payan and Ben Rose "The Tattoo," which has been adapted for the screen. [illegible]

Boy Organist Will Play on Parade Float

A talented boy organist will play Christmas music on an organ to be placed aboard the Junior Chamber of Commerce float in the Christmas Preview Parade in downtown Pomona the night of Dec. 1, it was announced today.

The keyboard artist is Johnny Ledwon, 14, of La Canada, who has made more than 70 public appearances in the past three years. He made his debut in 1952 at the California Real Estate convention in San Francisco.

Johnny is believed to be the youngest organist to have played the giant Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, and the three manual pipe organ in Radio City Music Hall in Rockefeller Center in New York City.

The music hall opportunity came as a surprise when he journeyed to New York to play for the Lions convention in Madison Square Gardens in July 1954. His father had contacted

BOOKED FOR PARADE — An organ placed aboard the Santa Claus float in the Christmas Preview Parade here the night of Dec. 1 will be played by Johnny Ledwon, talented teen-age organist from La Canada, shown above when he was privileged to play the huge organ in Radio City Music Hall in New York City's Rockefeller Center.

Music Hall Organ Is No Pipe Dream

When 12-year-old Johnny Ledwon sat down at the mammoth three-manual pipe organ in Radio City Music Hall this morning—it was so quiet you couldn't hear a mouse . . . or a cough, or a sigh, or the rumbling of feet looking for a seat on the aisle.

In fact, at 9:30 a.m. when the junior organist from Los Angeles got his heart's desire—a chance to play the organ at the world's largest movie theater—the house was empty. And it was this half hour, the 30 minutes before the theater's doors were due to open, that belonged to Johnny alone.

In the silence of the theater, Johnny tiptoed up the steps leading to the left console, sat down at the bench, placed his hands delicately on the keys and remarked in professional manner: "This thing has a squeak in it. Must need oil."

However, as soon as he began playing ("Dance of the Hours"—his favorite), Johnny's initial calm gave way to a real boyish glow. And as the tow-headed youngster played on (and on), his father, Raymond Ledwon, beamed proudly.

"The boy's a natural," the father said. "Took his first lesson in May, 1952. He's already made 24 appearances. Mostly conventions."

It was Mr. Ledwon, a real estate man in La Canada, near Los Angeles, who arranged for Johnny's dream to come true. "We were coming East so Johnny could play at the Lions convention in Madison Square Garden. And I figured, remembering how he loved the Music Hall, that maybe he could come here and just—" he shrugged, "touch a few notes?"

Mr. Ledwon's letter to the theater president produced a better offer: the organ was Johnny's for the full playing, 9:30 to 10 a.m. Encouraged, Mr. Ledwon plans now to arrange for Johnny to play (or just touch) the famous Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, the Atlantic City Convention Hall organ and the Salt Lake City Tabernacle organ.

Johnny, now down to his shirt sleeves, completed his Music Hall organ medlies with a flourishing "Flight of the Bumblebee." As ushers began marching down the maroon carpeted aisle, Johnny picked up his jacket and camera.

"OK," he said with a ready-to-go air.

SCHOOL BOY LEARNS FAST

Eighteen months ago Raymond J. Ledwon, realtor member of the Southwest Branch, Los Angeles Realty Board, introduced his son Johnny, 12, to a Hammond organ.

Yesterday Johnny played that organ before thousands of realtors at the California Real Estate Assn. convention at the Biltmore Hotel.

And he'll play it before thousands more when the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards convenes at the same hotel this

Young Organist Salutes Car Dealers

LA CANADA—John B. Ledwon, 13-year-old prodigy at the organ, made his 54th appearance in 33 months when he played the four manual pipe organ at the Los Angeles Elks Lodge 99 in a salute to the Los Angeles Motor Car Dealers Assn. on their 50th anniversary.

Young Ledwon is a ninth grade pupil at Flintridge Preparatory School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of 1146 Lavender Lane.

Boy, 14, to Give Capital Recital

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Christmas Pageant of Peace on the ellipse behind the White House will feature an organ recital by 14-year-old John B. Ledwon, of La Canada.

The child prodigy, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of La Canada, has won international acclaim since his first public appearance at the age of 11.

His recital will be given Dec. 23, White House aides said. The Christmas pageant, extending from Dec. 18 to Jan. 2, gets under way officially with the lighting of a 65-foot Christmas tree by President Eisenhower.

Organist on Air

4-0-7

LA CANADA. John Ledwon, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon, 1146 Lavender Lane, presented organ selections on the Los Angeles Breakfast Club program, broadcast this morning over KPOL.

Prodigy

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist from California, will play Christmas music from the Pageant of Peace stage on the Ellipse on Dec. 23.

Johnny Ledwon To Play At Fair

"Little Boy at the Organ," 12-year-old Johnny Ledwon, son of R. J. Ledwon, realtor at 5965 West boulevard and a member of the Southwest branch, Los Angeles Realty board, is scheduled to play this Saturday at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in the amphitheater of the Los Angeles county fair at Pomona.

Well-known to local audiences, Johnny played last year in San Francisco at the California real estate convention, and this year he entertained at the Optimists International convention in Washington, D. C. He also was a guest artist in New York at the Elks Lodge 1.

Toastmasters to Hear Concert by Young Organist

More than 3000 delegates and members of Toastmasters International will hear a concert by Johnny Ledwon. 14-year-old

PRODIGY SW Wave 10-31-54

Organist Plays At Wedding

Thirteen-year-old Johnny Ledwon, one of the youngest organists to appear in public, added another experience to his long list when he recently furnished music for the wedding of Joan

JOHN B. LEDWON, 16 years old and One of America's fine young organists is in the Senior class in Canoga Park High School In May 1952, having had no previous piano training he began the study of organ, and five months later he made his debut as an organist at the California Real Estate Convention in San Francisco.

Since that time John has achieved an enviable record even for organists of more mature years and wider training.

To date he has made 139 appearances at 118 events. He has been featured on many programs of a civic nature, conventions, benefits, fairs, fiestas and fraternal groups.

He has travelled across the country several times appearing in New York, Washington, San Francisco, San Diego, Calgary, Regina etc.

He has appeared in Madison Square Garden, has played on the famous Radio City Music Hall organ in New York; Wanamaker's world largest organ in Philadelphia, Salt Lake Tabernacle organ, Spreckles organ in Balboa Park, San Diego. John has been featured at State, National and International Conventions of Lions, Realtors, Elks, Optimists, Toastmasters, American Legion etc.

John's programof organ music at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace was recorded by Voice of America. He had a 45 minute program at DISNEYLAND, and has appeared in the Civic Auditoriums at San Francisco, Long Beach, Pasadena, Torrance and guested with the Huntington Park Symphony; Euterpe Opera Reading Club, Los Angeles Breakfast Club, Los Angeles County Fair, National Orange Show, Paul Bunyan Days Redwood Celebration, Santa Barbara Spanish Days Fiesta and over 30 Christmas Parties.

He appeared twice on Eleahor Powell's Emmy Award winning TV show; on KTTV's Christmas Success Story, Had a 20 minute TV show in Calgary; 30 minutes on Regina TV; 3 appearances on KEY-T TV in Santa Barbara and was transcribed for NBC' Coast to Coast Monitor.

He alos played an electric organ on parade floats in San Diego, Pomona, Glendale and Culver City.

John has appeared in the Biltmore Bowl, Biltmore Theatre, Ambassador, Statler, Beverly Wilshire, Roosevelt, Fairmont, Huntington-Sheraton Hotels. He has played for Cerebral Palsy, Heart Fund, Cancer, Catholic Welfare etc.

He has also received a Hollywood Bowl award for his prgan work.

He has been heard on NBC's KRCA-TV, KTTV-TV, KTLA-TV KEY-T TV, CHCT-TV, CKCK-TV, KMPC etc.

John is equally adept on pipe and electric organs.

In June 1958 John will leave for Europe where he will make several appearances.

JOHN B. LEDWON 8514 Lurline Avenue, Canoga Park, Calif. DI 0-7077

5965 West Blvd., Los Angeles 43, Cal. AX 4-0877

ASCENSION LUTHERAN CHURCH
5820 West Blvd.
LOS ANGELES 43, CALIFORNIA
Robert G. Konzelman, A.B., B.D. - Pastor - Ax. 2-9955
Christian Elementary School-Kindergarten through 6th.
Enrollments for 1955-56 being received

YOUTH BENEFIT CONCERT
June 12, 1955 - 7:00 P.M.

Organ Concert by John B. Ledwon

Introduction — Rev. Robert G. Konzelman
Scripture Reading — Nancy Sweet

PART I

Serenade	Schubert
Hungarian Dance #5	Brahms
Meditation from Thais	Massenet
Prelude in D Minor	Bach
Prelude in F Major	Bach
Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Al Fresco	Herbert
Rustle of Spring	Sinding
Espana	Chabrier
Dance of the Hours	Ponchielli

The Offering

PART II

Grand March from Tannhauser — Wagner

Opus 28 #15 Raindrop Prelude — Chopin

During a feverish illness Chopin dreamed that he was dead and lying in a coffin in the attic of a castle on a mountaintop. During a heavy storm the roof leaked and the rain was drop, drop, drop, dropping on his coffin until the storm subsided and the sun came out again.

On his recovery he wrote Raindrop Prelude starting with clear weather, then the storm, followed by clear weather.

Flight of the Bumblebee — Rimsky-Korsakoff

Claire de Lune — Debussey
Trees — Rasbach
Pastoral from Le Prologue de Jesus — Traditional
The lighheartedness and joy of the shepherds as they gambol over hill and dale to greet the birth of Jesus is the theme of this traditional.
The Lord's Prayer — Malotte

The Benediction — Rev. Robert G. Konzelman

- -

It is requested that there be no applause. Let your appreciation be expressed in your offering.

- -

We extend our most sincere thanks to Johnny Ledwon for his services this evening. By it he is fostering the Youth Work of the Church in this community. By your offering today you share with him in this fine Christian work, and express your gratitude to him for sharing his ability and artistry so generously.

Johnny Ledwon will be 14 years old on July 17th. A former student in our Ascension Lutheran Elementary School, Johnny is now in the ninth grade at the Flintridge Preparatory School. In May of 1952, having had no previous piano training he began to study organ. In these 36 months Johnny has achieved an enviable record even for organists of more mature years and wider training. He has made 59 public appearances at some 47 different events. He has been featured on many programs of a civic nature in Southern California and has travelled across the country to play for several national conventions. He has played in Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and in New York City. While in New York he was privileged to play on the famous organ in the Radio City Music Hall. It is a privilege to be able to have him appear here today and we wish him God's blessing as he continues to develop his rare God-given ability.

Hammond TIMES

Disneyland

AUGUST 1956

"... an organ solo by Johnny Ledwon, 14, KRCA (4) at 4 on "Faith of Our Children." "Tune in Baseball" with Leo Durocher, Roy Rogers, Dale Ev-

Johnny Ledwon Appears On Canadian TV

John B. Ledwon, the nationally-known teenage organist who with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon, formerly made his home in Desert Hot Springs, recently celebrated his 15th birthday and 100th appearance during a Canadian vacation trip.

The Ledwons now make their home in La Canada.

Johnny was featured, during the trip, in a 20-minute program of organ music over station CHCT-TV, Calgary. On the following day he made a 30-minute guest appearance on a show on CKCK-TV, Regina.

Johnny is now preparing a 45 minute organ program which he will present at Disneyland. He also will make several organ appearances at the Spanish Days Fiesta in Santa Barbara.

4 Faith of Our Children
With Eleanor Powell. John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, is guest.

14-year-old organist Johnny Ledwon solos on Faith of Our Children, KRCA (4), 4 p.m.;

John Ledwon To Be On TV Sunday

Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old organist and son of former Desert Hot Springs residents Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon, will make his TV debut this Sunday, April 1.

Johnny will appear on Eleanor Powell's "Faith of Our Children" program over KRCA, Channel 4, at 4 p.m. Sunday.

John B. Ledwon

John Ledwon, 14, To Play on TV

LA CANADA — John B. Ledwon, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of 1146 Lavender Lane and child prodigy of the organ, will be guest organist on the Faith of Our Children television show Easter Sunday at 4 p.m. on Channel 4.

Young Ledwon received national notice last December when he played the organ during the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace program in Washington, D.C.

FATHER'S Day organ recital aboard the aircraft carrier, USS Franklin D. Roosevelt, anchored at San Francisco featured John B. Ledwon, La Canada Junior High school student. Later he was presented Hollywood Bowl award before 3,300 officers and men and their guests.

Johnny Ledwon Has Busy Week

LA CANADA — Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old La Canada organist, will make three appearances at this week's Optimist International convention in Los Angeles.

Young Ledwon played several selections on Sunday, Father's Day, aboard the Aircraft Carrier USS Franklin D. Roosevelt in San Francisco.

The organist, who is a member of the La Canada DeMolay Club, also will appear at the father-son DeMolay dinner and chevalier awards' meeting tomorrow night in Pomona.

Makes Debut On Television

Young Organist Appears Sunday

Marking his eighty-fourth appearance . . . and his initial performance on television . . . John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old son of R. J. Ledwon, realtor and member of Southwest branch, Los Angeles Realty board, with offices at 5965 West boulevard, will be guest organist at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon on Eleanor Powell's "Faith Of Our Children" program on KRCA-TV, Channel 4.

Young Ledwon made his debut as organist in October, 1952, where he was presented at the California Real Estate convention by Southwest branch. In the less than four years that he has been studying the organ, he has been heard in many parts of the United States and has made 83 appearances. He is in the tenth grade at La Canada Junior high school.

Eleanor Powell has been awarded two Emmys . . . the first for her production of "Faith Of Our Children," which will mark its second anniversary in June, and one for being Hollywood's outstanding feminine personality.

JOHN B. LEDWON, 14-year-old organist of 1146 Lavender Lane, La Cañada, and a 10th grade student at La Cañada Junior High School, will make a repeat appearance as guest organist on Eleanor Powell's "Father of Our Children," KRCA-TV, Channel 4, April 15 at 4 p.m. John made his TV debut on this same program on its special Easter presentation at which time he played "The Prayer" from the Gothic Suite by Boellman.

JOHN B. LEDWON, the 14-year-old wizard of the organ, gave a recital last Sunday at San Francisco as part of the Father's Day program aboard the aircraft carrier USS Franklin D. Roosevelt.

John is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond J. Ledwon, 1146 Lavender Lane, and attends La Cañada Junior High.

He played to 3300 officers, men and their relatives and friends, from a repertory that included several movements from Tchaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite.

John is holder of a Hollywood Bowl award for outstanding talent at the organ.

He appeared nightly during the "Days of the Verdugos" in Glendale, and will play this week at the convention of the Optimists International in Los Angeles.

Johnny Ledwon Again On TV

Fourteen-year-old organist Johnny Ledwon, a former Desert Hot Springs resident, made a return appearance last Sunday on Eleanor Powell's "Faith of Our Children" telecast on station KRCA.

Johnny Ledwon

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old teen age organist of 1146 Lavender Lane, La Cañada, and a tenth grade student at La Cañada Junior High School, will be guest organist on Eleanor Powell's Faith of Our Children, KRCA-tv, Channel 4, on Easter Sunday at 4 p.m.

Johnny received national notice on the occasion of his appearance at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace in Washington, D.C., in December, 1955, where he gave an hour program of organ music which was also recorded by Voice of America.

At the recent Emmy Awards Eleanor Powell received two, one for her Faith of Our Children TV program and the other for being the best feminine personality in Hollywood. This will be John's premier organ performance on TV.

LEDWON TO RETURN

LA CANADA—John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist who is a 10th grade pupil at La Canada Junior High School, will make a repeat performance Sunday on the "Faith of Our Children" television show on Channel 4 at 4 p.m.

14-YEAR OLD JOHN LEDWON TO BE GUEST ORGANIST

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist of 1146 Lavender Lane, La Canada, and a 10th grade student at La Canada Junior High School, will be guest organist on the Eleanor Powell's "Faith of Our Children" show, KRCA-TV, channel 4, April 1, Easter Sunday at 4 p.m.

Johnny Ledwon received national notice on the occasion of his appearance at the White House Christmas "Pageant of Peace" in Washington, D.C., December, 1955, where John gave an hour program of organ music which was also recorded by Voice of America.

GUEST ORGANIST: John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old son of R. J. Ledwon, realtor and member of Southwest branch, Los Angeles Realty board, will be guest organist on Eleanor Powell's "Faith Of Our Children" program at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon on KRCA-TV, Channel 4.

TV TOMORROW

4 p. m.—FAITH OF OUR CHILDREN. Appearing on Eleanor Powell's award-winning program, will be, John B. Ledwon, 14, organist of La Canada. Johnny received national notice when he played at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace, Wash., D.C., Dec. 1955, which was recorded by Voice of America. On 4.

John B. Ledwon

the parade route. Also sharin, the float with Santa was Johnny Ledwon, talented 14-year-old organist from La Canada who played Christmas music on ar organ on the float.

—San Diero Union Staff Photo

The float depicted a California mission scene and featured 14-year-old organist, Johnny Ledwon.

Floats: Los Angeles, depicting a mission with a padre and an electric organ playing while the float moved

monica Lodge, who will have charge of a massed band concert at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the organ pavilion, Balboa Park, conduct a program by 65 musicians from 13 Elks lodges in the state. The program will include marches and overtures and an organ prelude, played at 7:40 p.m. by John B. Ledwon, 14, La Canada, featured in 51 major musical events since 1952.

World of Music LA Eve HeraldExpress 5-11-55

Youthful Artists Play Programs Tomorrow

By ALMA GOWDY

Not to be outdone, a 13 year old organist, John B. Ledwon, will be heard tomorrow at 7 p. m. in recital at the Ascension Lutheran Church. In a program of sixteen numbers, he will play the preludes in D minor and F major by Bach; Hungarian Dance No. 5, by Brahms; Grand March from "Tannhauser" by Wagner; and Prelude, op. 28, No. 15 by Chopin to name but a few.

This young artist has performed on many of the great organs of the country and to date has 59 appearances to his credit. He is the youngest organist to play the Radio City Music Hall four manuel instrument.

CAROL TO ORGAN MUSIC

Carols were sung to organ music played by John Ledwon, radio and TV personality and Valley resident, when Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Tubman and Mr. and Mrs. E. Richard Just of Descanso Way entertained neighbors and friends at a Christmas party and sing Christmas eve. Fifteen-year-old Ledwon played last year at the White House, Washington, D.C., for the Christmas pageant.

Young Organist Featured at VFW Yule Party

John B. Ledwon, 15, called one of America's finest organists, will be featured at the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Christmas party at 2 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 22, in George Green Auditorium, Grevillea Avenue at Kelso Street, it was reported today.

The youth of 5965 West Boulevard, Los Angeles, has been studying the organ for 4½ years and made his debut at the California Real Estate Convention in San Francisco in October, 1952. Since then he has made 111 appearances in the United States and Canada, including seven on TV and a 45-minute program at Disneyland.

YOUTHFUL LA CAÑADA ORGANIST ON TV FRIDAY

John B. Ledwon of La Cañada, 15 years old and one of America's fine young organists, will be featured in the Richfield Oil Company's "Success Story" in its annual Christmas program from the Los Angeles County General Hospital which will be televised over KTTV, Channel 11, Dec. 14, 7-7:30 p.m. Other guests will include Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies and choral groups from various churches and civic groups who will take part in the lighting of 350 Christmas trees.

Last year John presented a program of organ music at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace in Washington, D.C.

On Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 John played the organ on floats in parades at Montrose and also the Culver City Pageant of Lights. His other Christmas appearances are as follows: Dec. 14, Success Story Christmas Party on KTTV, 7 p.m.; Altadena Tournament of Roses Assn. Variety show and selection of Queen and her Court, 8 p.m.; Dec. 15, Foresters Annual Christmas Party, Pasadena; Dec. 16, L.A. Elks 99 Santa Claus Party for 3000 orphans. John will play four manual pipe organ; Swedish American Women's Club, Hotel Roosevelt; Dec. 19, Elks 99 Christmas program, four manual pipe organ; Dec. 22, VFW Christmas party, Green Auditorium, Inglewood; Dec. 23, American Legion Christmas party, Hollywood.

John has been studying the organ for 4½ years and has made 111 appearances including 7 on TV and 2 45-minute programs at Disneyland.

He is in the 11th grade at John Muir High School, and is a student of Gertrude Detsch, La Cañada.

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

~~Hollywood Citizen News 12-14-56~~

Aides and volunteers will decorate about 300 Christmas trees for the L.A. Co. General Hospital wards this evening. KTTV (11) cameras will transport you to the hospital not only to see this, but also to go into the kitchen for a glimpse of Christmas dinner preparations. Robert J. Thomas, hospital director; Chaplain L. Clark Aydelott, Johnnie Ledwon, 11-year-old organist who is going to entertain patients; Mrs. Marjorie Janssen, dietetics director, and Phoebe Ward, head occupational therapist, will be interviewed.

Robert Ellenstein as Henry Pettigrew, amateur criminolo-

Wayne Morris, on 9.

* * *

7:00. — SUCCESS STORY. One of the busiest of young men in this area, is 15-year old John B. Ledwon, young organist of La Canada, who last year played at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace in Washington, D.C. He will add, musically, to the Christmas spirit, tonight, as cameras take us to the Los Angeles County General Hospital where the annual Chaplain's Tree Trimming Party is held for the purpose of decorating and delivering some 300 trees to the wards of over 3,000 bedridden patients. Also included in the holiday festivities, is the Nurses Candlelight procession and community choirs as they pass through the corridors singing the season's carols. John Ledwon also appears this evening in the Altadena Tournament of Roses Assn. Variety show, at which the Queen and her court will be selected. Tomorrow, Johnnie will be at the Foresters Annual Christmas Party in Sexson Auditorium, at PCC. Tonight's "Success Story" will be televised over KTTV Channel 11.

* * *

7:30.—PERSON TO PERSON. A visit to the family

BOY ORGANIST

Featured In Yule Program

John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist, son of R. J. Ledwon, 5965 West boulevard, was featured in Richfield Oil company's "Success Story" in its annual Christmas program from the Los Angeles General hospital, televised last evening over KTTV's Channel 11.

Guests included boy scouts, girl scouts, brownies, and choral groups from various churches and civic groups.

Last year, John Ledwon presented a program of organ music at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace in Washington, D. C. Concluding a number of engagements he has fulfilled this month, he will play next Saturday afternoon at the VFW Christmas party in the Green auditorium, Inglewood, and on the following afternoon at the American Legion Christmas party in Hollywood.

John, who has been studying the organ for 4½ years, made his debut at the California Real Estate convention at San Francisco in October, 1952. Since that time, he has made 111 appearances in the United States and Canada, including seven on television and a 45-minute program at Disneyland. He is in the eleventh grade in high school.

Elks Lodge Plays Sant- to 1700 Boys and G

Mountains of Toys Handed Out to ... ers at Christma Party

Another highlight will be the appearance of Johnny Ledwon, boy organist. He performed in person for President Eisenhower and in major theaters throughout the country. Legionnaires assisting Powel

Elks Hosts To 1700 Youngsters

More than 1700 children from orphanages, boys' clubs and other groups were guests at a big Christmas party given by Elks Lodge 99 yesterday at the Elks Temple, Sixth and Parkview streets.

Prior to distribution of gifts, the children were entertained at a two-hour vaudeville show, with clowns, dogs, chimpanzees, puppets, tumblers and musicians as performers.

The party was climaxed by the appearance of Santa Claus who handed out a gift and stocking-full of candy and fruit to each child.

John Ledwon, 15, played Christmas carols on the organ as presents were passed out.

sented by Past Exalted Ruler Walter Trask.

During the passing out of presents at the Lodge's auditorium, 607 S Park View St., John Ledwon, 15, played Christmas carols on the organ. John is the ... ...red 9- ...rilla warfare against western colonials-

(11) SUCCESS STORY—30m. The annual Christmas program from the County General Hospital. Guests will include the brownies, girl scouts and the boy scouts. Three hundred and fifty Christmas trees are to be lit. Fifteen-year-old John Ledwon is to be the guest organist.

(13) FILES OF JEFFREY JONES

JOHN B. LEDWON

Young Organist to Help Palsy Drive

A 14-year-old organist who has received national acclaim will entertain Sunday from ...

Young Organist Plays On Television Show

John Ledwon, 15-year-old organist and son of R. J. Ledwon, 5965 West Boulevard, was featured on a television program from County General Hospital December 13 on channel 1:

He also will play at a number of lodge, Legion and club yule parties during December.

Young Organist on KTTV Friday

John B. Ledwon of La Canada, 15-year-old organist, will be featured in the Richfield Oil Company's Success Story in its annual Christmas program from Los Angeles County General Hospital to be televised over KTTV, Channel 11, tomorrow, 7-7:30 p.m. Other guests will include Boy and Girl Scouts, Brownies and choral groups from various churches who will take part in the lighting of 350 yule trees.

Last year John presented a program of organ music at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace in Washington, D.C.

John has been studying the organ for 4½ years and has made 111 appearances including seven on TV and two 45-minute programes at Disneyland. He is a student of Gertrude Detsch, La Canada.

Annual Christmas Parade

the Crescenta Quarter Midgets, whose miniature race course is now operating in Glendale, will have five of the little vehicles in the parade, driven by children from six to 12 years old.

A musical treat of the evening will be supplied by 15-year-old John Ledwon of La Canada who will play

—PARADE, See Page 7.

-Parade

(Continued From Page 1)

Christmas carols on the Hammond organ. John has made 109 public appearances, playing pipe organs at various events and in many cities throughout the United States. He played at the Lions International Convention in New York City and is sponsored by the Lions Club in tomorrow evening's parade.

The p... Santa C... giant C... clowns, professional entertainment, movies and refreshments.

The post's State champion Sons of the Legion Band will play yuletide music. Organist Johnny Ledwon also will entertain the youngsters.

Presentation of El Presidente Gov- ver Drake.
7. John Ledwon—Organ.

Young Organist Will Appear at Benefit Band Performance

Announcement had been made today of the appearance of the 15-year-old organist, John B. Ledwon, at the Reseda Youth Band benefit and dance to be held Saturday at 7:15 p.m. in the Reseda Woman's Club, 8750 Canby Ave.

The young organist, a member of DeMolay, is moving to Canoga Park with his family next week and will enter Canoga Park High School.

Begins Valley Work

His appearance at the benefit will be his first in the Valley.

Proceeds of the affair will be used to purchase uniforms and music.

John also played at the kick-off luncheon Monday noon for the American Cancer Society's 1957 drive, in the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

Played Many Times

The boy is considered one of America's finest young organists and made his debut only five months training after he first began the study of the instrument.

Since then he has made an enviable record. It includes 127 appearances at 106 events. He has been featured on civic, benefit and convention proframs.

The young organist has traveled across the country several times, appearing in New York, Washington, San Francisco and many other cities.

He has appeared on television; had a 45-minute program at Disneyland; played on the famous Radio City Music Hall organ in New York; the Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, and has been featured at national conventions of world-wide service organizations.

PRODIGY—John B. Ledwon will appear Saturday at benefit for Reseda Youth Band.

Organist sets appearance

Resident performs at Lions event

John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist, and son of Southwest realtor, R. J. Ledwon, 5965 West boulevard, will appear at the Lions international convention in San Francisco Friday, according to Dr. Amos Sprecher, president of the Midway Lions, which meets at noon Wednesday at the restaurant at Eighty-fourth and Figueroa streets.

Appearance will be young Ledwon's second at a Lions international convention. He previously appeared at a Lions conclave conducted in Madison Square garden.

Ledwon received national notice when he played the Radio City Music hall manual pipe organ at the age of 12, and when he appeared at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace in Washington, D.C., which was recorded by the Voice of America.

Appearance for the Midway Lions will be Ledwon's 135th since he began studying the organ five years ago.

Ledwon To Give Organ Contest

John B. Ledwon, 16 year old organist of Canoga Park, will give a program of organ music at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening in the main auditorium of the Los Angeles County Rancho Los Amigos Hospital.

His program will consist of pop and light classical music and will be broadcast throughout the hospital for patients who are unable to come to the auditorium.

Young Ledwon has appeared in many cities in the U.S. and Canada and has entertained on TV and radio.

John Ledwon, Organist To Be Canoga Resident

Fifteen year old John B. Ledwon, one of the country's finest young organists will move with his parents, the John Ledwons, to Canoga Park next month and will enter Canoga Park High School.

He is currently a resident of La Canada and is an 11th grade pupil.

He will make his first valley appearance in a program of organ music at the Reseda Youth Band Benefit and Dance April 6 at the Reseda Woman's Clubhouse. Dance music will be furnished by Phil Scellatos Orchestra and the Hi-Fis Entertainment Group.

Young Ledwon has appeared in Madison Square Garden, has played on the famous Radio City Hall organ in New York, the Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, world's largest; the Salt Lake Tabernacle Organ, the Spreckles organ in Balboa Park, San Diego. He has been featured at the national conventions of Lions, Realtors, Optimists, Elks, Toastmasters, American Legion.

Advertiser 3-28

15-Year-Old Organist Will Play at Dance

RESEDA—John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist who gained fame playing in the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace, will perform at the Reseda Youth Band dance April 6.

The dance will benefit young members of the band, sponsored by Reseda Chamber of Commerce. Some 50 of the youngsters, who are selling tickets, will receive new uniforms from the funds raised.

John Ledwon To Play On Radio

John B. Ledwon, 16 years old, a former resident of Desert Hot Springs, will be heard coast to coast on the NBC Radio network station KFI on "Monitor" during the week end of August 24th.

John will be heard playing the might four-manual theatre pipe organ from the lodge room of the Los Angeles Elks No. 99.

Since Radio Central in New York controls the release times on "Monitor" it is not known exactly at what time John will be heard. John's selection will be a Spanish dance "Espana" by Chabrier.

YOUNG ORGANIST HAS FULL PROGRAM

John B. Ledwon, 15 year old organist, a student at Canoga Park High School made two appearances as an organist last weekend.

One will be at the Biltmore Hotel at the Interchange 30th annual dinner meeting, and the other will be Sunday at a special Mothers Day program at the Los Angeles Elks Temple.

Young Organist Will Play Today at Elks Program

Canoga Park High School student John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist and member of the 11th grade class, has been announced as today's organist at Los Angeles Elks Temple 99, Parkview and Sixth St.

John will play a 30-minute program of pops, semi-classical and other melodies on the four-manual pipe-organ.

Harry Babbit also will be on the program, and a special Mother of the Year award will be made to Eleanor Powell, television and motion picture star.

The public is invited.

Later this month, the boy will appear on a program of the Euterpe Opera Reading Club at a dinner in the Biltmore Bowl, following the presentation of Othello at the Philharmonic Auditorium.

John B. Ledwon, who is moving to Canoga Park from La Canada this month, yesterday played a program of organ music at the American Cancer Cociety's kick-off luncheon at the Ambassador Hotel. He is 15 years old.

RESEDA YOUTH BAND BENEFIT DANCE

Sat., April 6, 1957

8:30 TO 12 P. M.

PHIL SCELLATO'S BAND

Johnny Ledwon - Organ Virtuoso

Reseda Women's Club

7901 LINDLEY AVENUE

Donation: $1.00

Printing thru the courtesy of LORENZEN MORTUARY

19300 SHERMAN WAY, RESEDA · DI. 3-4677

No. 307

Also well-received were young John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist from La Canada who is making a name for himself nationally;

YOUNG LOS ANGELES ORGANIST

WINS HOLLYWOOD BOWL AWARD!

Gives Organ Recital

LA CANADA. Fourteen-year-old John B. Ledwon, 1146 Lavendar Ln., yesterday gave an organ recital at the Inglewood Elks Clubhouse as a benefit for the Cerebral Palsey Fund.

Receives Bowl Award

Johnny B. Ledwon, the young organist from La Canada, has received the Hollywood Bowl Award for outstanding talent. The unique award will be bestowed upon him at a ceremony in San Francisco aboard the USS Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Five years ago John Ledwon's only musical experience consisted of a few accordion lessons, which had to be discontinued when his teacher could not find enough students in the area of the Ledwon's desert home. Today John at 14 is one of the finest young organists in the country.

It all started after his parents moved to La Canada, California and decided to purchase a Hammond Organ. Although it was hoped John would take an interest in the organ, it was primarily purchased for family enjoyment.

After a few introductory lessons, John's interest became very intense. His progress was amazing. In no time at all he was doing quite well on advanced numbers.

In October 1952, John made his first public appearance in San Francisco. This was followed by other engagements for special programs at fraternal lodges until his schedule called for about one appearance a month.

John made his TV debut on a special Easter program of Eleanor Powell's Emmy Award winning "Faith of Our Children" on KRCA. He played the "The Prayer" from the Gothique Suite by Boellman. Public reactions was so favorable that John will again appear on her show this Fall.

His Hollywood Bowl Award follows after many other public appearances now totaling over one hundred—and only five years of organ training.

Boy Organist Plays Sunday

John B. Ledwon, 14, La Canada wizard of the mighty pipe organ, will appear on Eleanor Powell's KRCA program, Channel 4 over the NBC TV network Sunday. It will be Johnny's first TV program and his 84th public appearance on various programs and for a great variety of affairs throughout the nation.

His most recent visit east was in December when he played on the White House Christmas program. Son of the Raymond C. Ledwons of Lavender Lane, La Canada, he is a tenth grade student at La Canada Junior High School.

The Eleanor Powell program recently won an Emmy award.

SCORES NEW CONQUEST

John B. Ledwon, the Valley's nationally-known teen age wizard of the organ, and an eleventh grade student at John Muir High School, has returned from a vacation trip to Canada. There he celebrated his fifteenth birthday and 100th appearance by being featured in a 20 minute program of organ music on the Ellen Reddin show in CHCT-TV in Calgary, Alberta. The following day he again was seen and heard on TV when he made a 30 minute guest organist appearance on Don Slade's Supper Club over CKCK-TV in Regina.

John, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon, 1146 Lavender Lane, is now preparing a 45-minute organ program which he will present at Disneyland. He will also make several organ appearances at the Spanish Days Fiesta in Santa Barbara.

artists, KNXT (2) at 4.
Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, KRCA (4) at 4.
Adela Rogers St. John on KRCA (4) at 4:30.

Youthful Organist Plays at Benefit

LA CANADA—Johnny Ledwon, 10th grade pupil at La Canada Junior High School, played the organ at a Cerebral Palsy benefit yesterday at a breakfast meeting of the Inglewood Elks Club.

HUNTINGTON PARK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

JOHN B. LEDWON

one of America's fine young organists.

John B Ledwon 15 years old on July 17, 1956 is in the 10th grade at La Canada Jr. High and lives at 1146 Lavender Lane, La Canada, Calif.

Even though John had NO piano training he began the study of the organ in May 1952. Four and a half months later he made his first public appearance at the California Real Estate Convention in San Francisco.

In the 4 years that John has been studying the organ he has achieved an enviable record even for organists of more mature years and wider training. In that short period of time John has been heard at 105 performances at 84 events. He has been featured on many programs of a civic, fraternal or public service events not ony in Southern California but in other sections of the United States. He has traveled across the country to play for several national conventions and events including appearances at Madison Square Garden and the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace where John's program was recorded by the Voice of America.

Mes News 7-29-56

Ledwon Home From Canada

John Ledwon, nationally known teen-age organist and son of realtor R. J. Ledwon, 5965 West Boulevard, has returned from a Canada trip during which he made several public apperances.

He presented a 20-minute program on a Calgary T.V. show, and a 30-minute appearance on a Regina T.V. program.

He is now preparing for a 45-minute program at Disneyland and a show at Spanish Fiesta Days in Santa Barbara.

Among his previous performances were one at the White House and on Eleanor Powell's program.

Johnny Ledwon, the boy organ virtuoso continues to amaze audences with his skillful playing. Recently he entertained music lovers up in Regina, Edmonton and Calgary, Canada. His next appearance was in Disneyland, where he gave a 45 minute concert. The other day he appeared in Santa Barbara in connection with the festivities there. Altogether Johnny has given well over a hundred organ recitals. His Swedish mother and dad are naturally quite proud of him

Young Organist In Canada Appearance

John B. Ledwon, nationally known teenage organist, son of R. J. Ledwon, 5965 West boulevard, returned recently from a vacation trip to Canada during which he celebrated his fifteenth birthday and his one-hundredth appearance by being featured in a 20-minute program of organ music on the Ellen Reddin show on CHST-TV in Calgary. On the following day, he again was seen and heard on television when he made a 30-minute appearance as guest organist on Don Slade's supper club over CKCK, in Regina.

John now is preparing a 45-minute organ program which he will present at Disneyland. In addition, he will make several organ appearances at the coming Spanish Days fiesta in Santa Barbara.

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist of 1146 Lavender Lane, La Canada, a student at La Canada Junior High, presented an organ recital as part of the Father's Day program abroad the Aircraft Carrier, USS Franklin D. Roosevelt in San Francisco.

* * *

JOHNNY LEDWON of La Canada, 14-year-old organist whose talent has won him nationwide recognition, one of the entertainers featured during the four-day Merchants and Manufacturers Show at Glendale Armory.

The Independent STAR-NEWS —B-5
Sunday, August 19, 1956

Fiesta Organist

LA CANADA. John B. Ledwon, internationally known 15-year-old organist of 1146 Lavender Ln., is being heard twice daily in an organ program at the Old Spanish Days Fiesta in Santa Barbara this week. He is an 11th grade student at John Muir High School.

Young Organist to Play Tomorrow at Elks Club

John B. Ledwon, brilliant young 14-year-old organist will entertain at the Elks Club tomorrow morning from 10 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. as his contribution to the Cerebral Palsy Drive. The young boy has played at the White House, at New York's Radio City Music Hall, the Wanamaker organ in Philadelphia, the largest in the world with six keyboards, and the famous tabernacle organ in Salt Lake City.

Young Organist To Play Here

John B. Ledwon, nationally known 15-year-old organist from La Canada, will be guest artist with the Huntington Park Symphony Orchestra tomorrow evening in Huntington Park High school's Westover auditorium. The concert is part of the city's "50 Years of Progress" celebration.

Young Organist In Two Appearances

John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist, son of R. J. Ledwon, realtor with offices at 5965 West boulevard, was heard as guest artist on the Huntington Park symphony orchestra program last Thursday evening at Westover auditorium as part of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the city of Huntington Park. On Friday evening, the young organist appeared in Santa Barbara on a television program.

John received national notice when he appeared last D cem ber in a Christmas Pageant of Peace in the White House at Washington, D.C. He has appeared in many cities of the United States and Canada on radio and television, in recitals, and at conventions and special events.

Organist, 15, Will Play at 'Las Noches'

John B. Ledwon, 15-year-old organist from La Canada, will play before Fiesta audiences for the second year in Las Noches de Ronda at the Courthouse Sunken Garden, according to A. A. Maraucher, co-ordinating chairman for the event.

Two years ago Fiesta crowds received the young prodigy enthusiastically. This year he will play again in each of the Las Noches de Ronda performances, sponsored by Reina del Mar Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

With no previous piano training, he began the study of the organ in May, 1952. Four and a half months later he made his first public appearance at the California Real Estate Assn. convention in San Francisco.

In the four years he has been studying the organ, he has achieved an enviable record, even for organists of more mature years and wider training. In that short period of time he has been heard in 90 performances at 75 events. He has been featured in many civic, fraternal and public service events throughout the United States, including appearances at Madison Square Garden and the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace when John's program was recorded by the Voice of America.

John has also been privileged to play the famous pipe organ at Radio City Music Hall in New York, the six-manual pipe organ at Wanamaker's in Philadelphia, the Mormon Tabernacle organ in Salt Lake City and the Spreckels organ in San Diego's Balboa Park. —R.S.

Ledwon Will Play At Glendale Fete

LA CANADA — Young John Ledwon of La Canada will play the organ at the Glendale Armory on each day of the annual Days of the Verdugos celebration in Glendale June 6-9.

The La Canada Junior High School pupil, who is considered one of the country's finest young organists, has been playing the organ for only 42 months.

Youthful Organist Billed for Concert

LA CANADA. A 15-year-old organist will be guest artist on the Huntington Park Symphony Orchestra program today at Westover Auditorium as part of that city's 50th anniversary celebration.

John B. Ledwon of 5965 West Blvd., an 11th grade student at John Muir High School in Pasadena, performed at the White House Christmas Pageant of Peace last December.

John Ledwon To Take Part In H.P. Anniversary

John B. Ledwon, nationally-known 15-year-old organist who formerly made his home in Desert Hot Springs with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Ledwon, will appear today (Thursday) as guest artist with the Huntington Park Symphony Orchestra, as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the city of Huntington Park.

John also is making a series of appearances on the "Beverly on Three" television show over station KEYT-TV, Santa Barbara.

Young Organist Gives Program On Navy Carrier

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, son of R. J. Ledwon, Southwest realtor, presented an organ recital last Sunday evening as part of a father's day program aboard the aircraft carrier USS Franklin D. Roosevelt before 3300 officers, men, and their relatives, in San Francisco.

Among the selections he played were several movements from Tchaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

Youthful Organist Schedules Telecast

John B. Ledwon, 14-year-old

La Canada Student Will Perform at White House

A 14-year-old La Canada Junior High School student will be featured at the Christmas Pageant of Peace at the White House, it was disclosed yesterday in Washington.

John B. Ledwon will present an organ recital during the Dec. 23 performance. Young Ledwon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of 1146 Lavender Lane, La Canada.

Wide Acclaim

A music student for the past 3½ years, the boy has won international acclaim since his first public appearance three years ago.

John father, a real-estate, insurance and income-tax consultant, will accompany the teen-ager to Washington Dec. 21 to take part in the performance.

The Christmas pageant, Dec. 18 to Jan. 2, will get under way officially with the lighting of a 65-foot Christmas tree by President Eisenhower.

LA CANADA BOY TO PLAY AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Christmas Pageant of Peace on the ellipse behind the White House will feature an organ recital by 14-year-old John B. Ledwon, of La Canada, Calif.

The child prodigy, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon of La Canada, has won international acclaim since his first public appearance at the age of 11.

His recital will be given Dec. 23, White House aids said yesterday. The Christmas pageant, extending from Dec. 18 to Jan. 2, gets under way officially with the lighting of a 65-foot Christmas tree by President Eisenhower.

La Canada Boy, 12, Orange Show Feature

LA CANADA — Johnny Ledwon

Young Organist To Perform at Citizen Dinner

4-25-55 pg

LA CANADA — Highlighting entertainment at Thursday night's annual celebration by the San Gabriel American Legion Post 442, in which the community's outstanding citizen of the year will be feted, will be the organ music of Johnny Ledwon of La Canada, 13-year-old child prodigy of the organ.

The dinner is in honor of Wal-

Boy Soloist in Yule Fete

Johnny Ledwon, 13, one of the youngest organists to appear in public, will entertain at two Christmas parties today.

He will be heard at 1:30 p.m. at the Los Angeles Elks Lodge 99 at 607 S. Parkview St., Los Angeles, and at 2:30 p.m. at the Hollywood Post American Legion Christmas party in the Legion Hall, Hollywood.

Johnny received national acclaim after playing the organ at the New York Radio City Music Hall last summer.

Organist Plays

Johnny Leuwon, popular young organist and son of R. J. Ledwon, member of Southwest branch, Los Angeles Realty board, participated in two events held in connection with the Elks convention last week in San Diego.

The young organist played on the large, outdoor organ Wednesday night in Balboa park, and Saturday played an organ on the Los Angeles lodge's float in the parade. The float took first prize.

CREA Hears Johnny Ledwon At Convention

Wednesday and Thursday, September 28 and 29, 9 a. m. in The California Real Estate Association Convention Hall at the Biltmore hotel, Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, entertained realtors with light classical and popular organ

Johnny Ledwon On Program Tomorrow

Johnny Ledwon, talented 13-year-old organist and son of R. J. Ledwon, Southwest realtor, will play at 7:30 tomorrow evening in the main ballroom of the Alexandria hotel, scene of the Audio fair now underway.

Last week-end, Johnny played for two performances of the Boy Scout Jamboree held at Shrine auditorium, and on January 27 he presented a program at the annual dinner of the Los Angeles Area Boy Scout council.

Organist Plays At White House

Parties To Feature Johnny Ledwon, 14

John Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, will be featured in a Christmas program, "Pageant of Peace," to be held Friday evening in Washington, D. C., at the White House. He is the son of R. J. Ledwon, member of the Southwest branch of the Los Angeles Realty board.

John will leave Wednesday by plane, and return December 27. He is being presented in Washington, D. C., by the Water and Power Post 342, of Los Angeles, with John B. Hanson as commander.

The organist will play today at the Los Angeles Elks Christmas party for the orphans and under-privileged children, and at the Hollywood American Legion Christmas party. He recently entertained for the Foresters yule party at Pasadena City college, played the organ on a Santa Claus float in Pomona, and appeared at the Altadena fashion show for the Rose Parade queen and court, and at the Swedish-American Women's club at the Beverly Wilshire hotel.

Boy Organist To Entertain At Realty Meet

Johnny Ledwon, 14-year-old organist, will entertain delegates to the California Real Estate association convention at 9 a.m. Wednesday and Thursday at the Biltmore hotel. He will play light classical and popular numbers.

Johnny appeared before the realtors in their 1952 and 1953 conventions. Since then he has played in Madison Square Garden, New York, in Radio City Music hall, and in other cities, including Philadelphia (Wanamaker organ) and Salt Lake City (Mormon tabernacle).

Johnny recently played for the Optimists International convention, and last week entertained at Ft. Bragg. He has made approximately 67 appear

Young Organist Plans Concert At Lutheran Church

John B. Ledwon, 13-year-old

Johnny Ledwon Will Play At White House

John Ledwon, 14 year old organist and former DHS resident is scheduled to be featured at the Christmas Pageant of Peace on the White House grounds on the evening of December 23.

John is carrying a gift to President Eisenhower from the American Legion Water and Power Post No. 342 in his home town of La Canada. He will fly to Washington, D. C. via TWA on December 21.

During the month of December, he has made numerous public appearances in and around Los Angeles. On December 17, he was heard at the Foresters Christmas Party at Pasadena City College. December 18, he was with the Christmas party for 2500 orphans and underprivileged children given by the Los Angeles Elks. That evening, he appeared at the Hollywood Post American Legion Christmas party.

Saturday, December 10 he appeared in the Beverly Wilshire hotel for the Swedish American Women's club Christmas party.

Young Organist To Give Sunday Benefit Concert

Johnny Ledwon, who at the age of 13 is an accomplished organist and widely known in southern California, will play a benefit concert at 7 p.m. Sunday at Ascension Lutheran Church, 5820 West Boulevard.

Although he has had only 34 months of organ study, with no previous piano training, the young organist has already given 54 concerts and recitals throughout the country.

His concert Sunday will include works of Schubert, Chopin, Brahms, Debussey, Massenet and Bach.

A former student of Ascension Lutheran Elementary School, he is donating his services Sunday in the interest of the church youth program. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ledwon, 5965 West Boulevard.

There will be no admission charge, but a free-will offering will be received. The public is invited to attend.

PORTER HEAPS' AUGUST MUSIC REVIEWS

Devotional Moments for Organ, Books 1, 2, and 3

by Camil Van Hulse
R. D. Row Music Co.
353 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
Book 1, $1.75; Books 2 and 3, $2.00 each

These are great and should find wide use among church organists. Each folio contains ten original compositions suitable for preludes or interludes. As the title suggests, they are all soft and devotional, a little bit on the modern side. Van Hulse is one of our finest composers of Roman Catholic liturgical music, but these pieces can be played in any church no matter what the denomination.

Meditations (Three Preludes for Organ)

by Jaromir Weinberger
H. W. Gray Co. $1.25
159 E. 48th St., New York 17, New York

This is the sort of "long-hair" music I like the best. And so do a lot of other organists. Those of you who are familiar with Weinberger's "Bible Poems" will know what these three pieces are like—it's the same sort of music. Enough said. If you play in church, don't miss this.

From A Paris Organ Loft

arranged by Laurence Dilsner
C. C. Birchard and Co. $1.25
285 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Contents: "Fugue in D minor" by Lasceau, "Noel with Variations", by Balbastre, and another "Fugue in D minor" by Dandrieu. This is pre-classic organ music, baroque-type. The pieces are short and easy. If you play in church and have never done any of this pre-classic music why not give it a try? As a general rule, congregations like and appreciate the churchly quality of music like this. Why not keep the little "Noel" in mind for next Christmas?

The King and I

by Rodgers and Hammerstein
Arranged by Fred Feibel. $1.50
Williamson Music, Inc., R.K.O. Building,
Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N. Y.

This selection of melodies from *The King and I* is most certainly a bargain. Twenty-three pages of extremely well arranged music containing all the well-known tunes scored in a neat package, so that you can play the entire selection without a break if you wish. Registrations are for both the Spinet and the Preset model organs. This is all to the good, but it means that sometimes there are so many instructions cluttering the page that it is hard to tell which are for you and which are for the other fellow with the other model. My suggestion is that you underline in heavy blue pencil the registrations for your particular model. That will solve the situation. Remember, Fred Feibel's arrangements are excellent, but they are never "simplified." Like all his material, this is for the routined organist.

Organ Classics and Transcriptions

edited by Arthur Wildman
Hammond registrations by Porter Heaps
Belwin, Inc. $2.50
Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

Mr. Wildman has assembled a stunning collection of music for the serious organist. When he asked if I would do the registrations I was happy to oblige. When I say that the music is as high-class as any "long-hair" organist would wish for, don't get the idea that it is, therefore, dull. Quite the contrary. Church organists might well take a look at the numbers by Sweelinck, Packelbel, Handel, and Bach. Home organists will go for the arrangements of Schubert's "Molto Moderato" from his piano sonata in B-flat, or the delightful Borodin "Au Convent," and the "Cantabile" (Vocalise) by Rachmaninoff. If you are a little better than average as a player, try the "Andante Cantabile" from the piano composition, "Romance" by Tschaikowsky, or the "Toccata" from Boellmann's "Suite Gothique." There are twenty pieces in the collection. I'd be interested in hearing from some of you. Tell me how you like it so we'll know whether to get out a second volume.

September Song

by Kurt Weil
Arranged by Ashley Miller. 60¢
De Sylvia, Brown & Henderson, Inc.,
R.K.O. Building, Radio City, New York 20, N. Y.

You'll like this. It's what I call a "professional" arrangement. Note for note from beginning to end it sounds just like a New York "pro". From time to time in this column I advise those wishing to improve their playing to study the published arrangements to find out how the big boys do things. If you want to hear some spine-tingling commercial chords take a look at this arrangement. No, it isn't easy, but on the other hand, it isn't too hard, either.

Jesse Crawford Collection of Play-at-Sight Hammond Organ Solos, No. 2

by Jesse Crawford. $1.25
Robbins Music Corporation,
799 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

Very simple arrangements, one note for the right hand, one note for the left hand, of seven standard popular tunes scored with big notes on a jumbo staff. The forward says that "there is a need for simple arrangements that are musically interesting and satisfying without the time-consuming tedium of endless drill." This is it.

Marches for all Occasions

arranged by Virginia Carrington Thomas. $1.50
Mills Music, Inc., 1619 Broadway,
New York 19, N. Y.

Seven marches, all rather simple to play, appropriate for different occasions. Some are "graduation-type", others "band-type", and then there are the two wedding marches as well. What do you need? It's here.

Ethel Smith's Hits for Hammond Organ, No. 3

Ethel Smith Music Corp. $1.00
119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Contents: "No, Not Much", "I'll Be Home", "Flowers Mean Forgiveness", and "Nothing Ever Changes My Love for You". The arrangements are all easy to play, with words included.

Bless This House

arranged by Ethel Smith. $1.50
Ethel Smith Music Corp., 119 W. 57th St.,
New York 19, N. Y.

Believe it or not, sacred music is still the most "popular" type of music there is: Don't forget this when you're playing for people. Work in a sacred melody and see how it goes over. There are seven arrangements in this folio starting with "Bless This House" and including "A Song of Thanksgiving," "The Lord Is My Shepherd," "The Lord Is My Light," "Beside the Still Waters," "How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings," and Mozart's "Alleluia." Not hard to play, either. Give it a look.

Hammond Organ Tri-Chord Popular Music, No. 2

arranged by William Stickles. $1.00
Ethel Smith Music Corp., 119 W. 57th St.,
New York 19, N. Y.

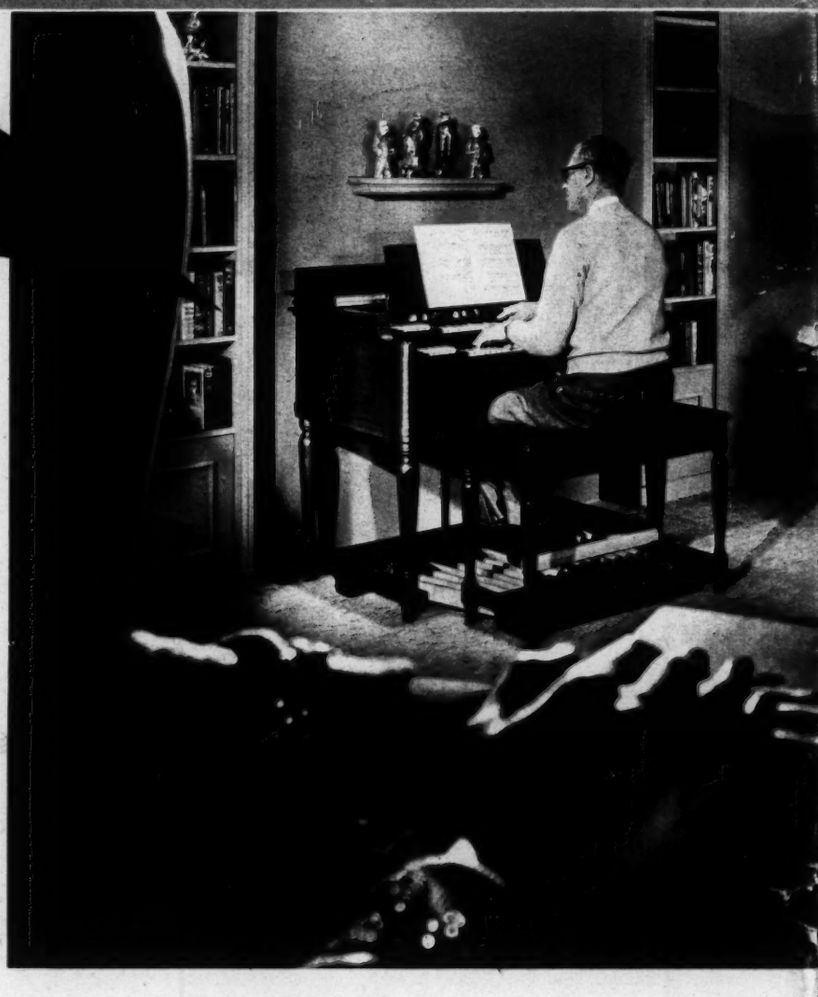
These eight contemporary pops are arranged in the "easiest" manner, a single note in the melody, sustained or slow broken chords in the accompaniment, and a minimum of pedal. Students just beginning to learn to read music get along fine with music like this.

Easiest Progressive Solos

arranged by Lou Leaman. $1.25
Ethel Smith Music Corp., 119 W. 57th St.,
New York 19, N. Y.

Here are seven standard tunes simply arranged for the beginning organist with sustained-type chords for the accompaniment, everything just as easy as it can be. The effectiveness of organ playing is not dependent on a lot of notes, but often rests on good tone quality, and these registrations are fine. Of course, they're for both Spinet and Preset models.

This is the real joy of a Hammond



A month ago, he was a dissatisfied man. Vaguely restless. Wanting something more out of life, he hardly knew what.

Perhaps you recognize the feeling, in yourself.

Like this man, you may find a new lift, a new adventure in music. Creating it, not just listening to it. Playing it, yourself, on the Hammond Organ.

For on the Hammond, it is easy to sound twice as good as you are. Its rich, sustained tones smooth out faltering finger-work. Its great voices deepen your chords, weave exciting patterns of sound into your simplest efforts.

This is the real joy of a Hammond . . . the way it does the most for any kind of music you play. No other home organ has so many thousands of tones to explore, or so many expressive shadings.

Maybe the Hammond is *your* answer to a richer life. Your Hammond dealer can show you how quickly and easily you can learn to play a Hammond. Drop in soon.

You are invited to see and play the Concert Model Organ at your nearest Hammond dealer

Leet

SEPTEMBER 17, 1956

LEET
AMERICLUB
PARIS, FRANCE

MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUP ARRIVING PARIS HOPE YOU WILL HAVE WONDERFUL YEAR STOP DISCUSSED PAMPHLET BRIEFLY WITH ALICE BUT THINK DECISION YOURS BOTH PREFERABLE ALSO EASIER SINCE YOU HAVE ONLY COMPLETE DUMMY STOP BEST WISHES.

JANET MURROW

44-43

Leet, Dorothy

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Leet, D.

JULY 23, 1956

MISS DOROTHY LEET
AMERICLUB
PARIS, FRANCE

(PLEASE CONFIRM)

I WISH THAT I MIGHT BE PRESENT WHEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN GATHER IN REID HALL TO DO HONOR TO THE FEDERATION'S FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT DEAN GILDERSLEEVE AND TO THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT MISS DOROTHY LEET STOP WE BOARD MEMBERS OF REID HALL HAVE BEEN VERY PROUD OF OUR CONNECTION WITH THE IFUW THROUGH MISS LEET AND ARE HAPPY THAT OUR PRESIDENT'S TERM OF OFFICE IS NOT LIMITED TO THREE YEARS AS IS THE FEDERATION'S STOP MAY THE MEETINGS IN PARIS GIVE YOU INSPIRATION AND STRENGTH TO FURTHER ENLARGE THE WORK OF THE FEDERATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD STOP GREETINGS TO THE NEW PRESIDENT STOP I HOPE YOU WILL ALL ENJOY YOUR HOURS AT REID HALL. (PLEASE CONFIRM)

JANET MURROW

414-43

fc

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Leet, Dorothy F-502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Marian Branch

From Rebecca Holder

Station

March 21, 1956

Edward R. Murrow would like two tickets for MY FAIR LADY any evening Monday, April 2nd through Thursday, April 5th.

Thank you.

R.H.

Leet, Dorothy

RECEIVED
1956 MAR 21 AM 10:53
C. B. S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N. Y.

WU005 PD

FAX BOSTON MASS MAR 21 1003AME

REBECCA HOLDER SECRETARY TO EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RESERVING SINGLE ROOM MISS DOROTHY LEET APRIL 13 AND 14

RITZ CARLTON HOTEL

1050A

LEET 13 14..

MARCH 20, 1956

RESERVATION DESK
RITZ HOTEL
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WOULD YOU PLEASE RESERVE ROOM WITH BATH

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 13 AND SATURDAY, APRIL 14

FOR MISS DOROTHY LEET. PLEASE CONFIRM

BY COLLECT WIRE. THANK YOU.

REBECCA HOLDER
SECRETARY TO EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

414-43

Leffler, Dorothy

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Dorothy Leffler

from: Edward R. Murrow

September 3, 1957

I don't know what they mean by "childhood years". In any event, I couldn't single out one particular book. Sorry.

fe

E.R.M.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

August 27, 1957

from: Dorothy M. Leffler

BETTER HOMES & GARDENS is doing an article for their Christmas issue quoting a group of prominent persons on the book that made the greatest impression on each in his childhood years with a brief description of the book's philosophy and why it impressed him.

HOUSE & GARDENS would very much like to include you in this article. For your information, the personalities who already agreed to be included are: President Eisenhower, Billy Graham, ex-president Hoover, Dr. Paul Dudley White, Eddie Cantor, Walt Disney, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Helen Keller, Adlai Stevenson, Walter Reuther, Bernard Baruch, Senator John Kennedy, Army Coach Red Blaik, Norman Vincent Peale and U.S. Commissioner of Education Ferthcik. HOUSE & GARDENS must have the material by September 15th.

D.L.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Dorothy Leffler

February 29, 1956

"Pageant" magazine is doing an 8 page feature on CBS's foreign correspondents. We submitted the same six questions to Howard K. Smith, Bill Downs, Dick Hottelet, Alex Kendrick, Dave Schoenbrun, Dan Schorr and Bob Pierpoint and asked each of them to answer in terms of the country to which he was assigned. Along with this material, "Pageant" will use candid photographs of the correspondents.

"Pageant" would very much like to have you write a brief introduction, it can be just as short as you choose. Would you be willing to do it? I'm att ach- the questions and the answers of the seven men.

Dorothy Leffler
D.L.

Phoned
"no" 3/5

Leggett, Florence

December 3, 1957

Dear Miss Leggett:

I have your letter of November 25th.

I do indeed appreciate the matter of which you speak in your letter, and I hope that some day something will be done about it.

Thanks for taking the time and trouble to write me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Florence Leggett
111 Third Avenue
Ottawa, Canada

mcc

111 Third Avenue Apt. 3,
O t t a w a, Canada,
November 25, 1 9 5 7.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Television's "Ace Reporter",
c/o C.B.S. News,
New York,
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was with great interest that I read and re-read the article about you in the December issue of the Readers Digest. The thought came to me, as I read it, that you were a person who would indeed appreciate the situation of which I am about to speak.

I am a totally deaf person but such was not always the case and, like countless other deaf people the world over, I do miss my hearing and the wonderful things the gift of hearing makes possible. Year in and year out we watch the television screen hoping against hope that something suitable for totally deaf people will appear. Occasionally shows are produced in the sign language but almost exclusively devoted to the technique used in educating the hard-of-hearing which is good but not entertaining.

Surely, a movie or some article pertaining to the totally deaf is not asking too much. The difficulty is finding someone interested and with a heart big enough to see the project carried through. The only movie in the sign language that I have seen, an American film I believe, is "Hiawatha" - very beautiful indeed. This was not on television though.

Could people be made more aware of the needs of the totally deaf millions - they ask no special favours or consideration, just understanding of their predicament. We are human as well as others.

Thanking you for any consideration you may have in your power to enhance the interests of the totally deaf.

Yours very truly,

Florence Leggett

(Mrs. Gordon Leggett)

Lehman, Herb

May 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Lehman:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of April 16th and for your generous comments.

Thank you also for sending me a copy of your address on civil rights made on April 10th.

I greatly enjoyed reading it, and wish only that I could write as well.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

fc

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUITE 2704
ELDORADO 5-1182

April 16, 1957

Ed, Thank him with I could write as well.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a line to tell you how much I enjoyed your speech at the dinner of the American Jewish Committee last Saturday. It certainly was one of the highlights of the evening and I am sure that not only the officers and members of the Committee, but all their guests at the dinner were much impressed by your remarks.

I enclose herewith copy of an address which I made on civil rights on April 10th, at the opening dinner of the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the American Jewish Committee. You may be interested in glancing through it.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman

NEWS

This is the American Jewish Committee:

Founded in 1906.

Pioneer American organization combating bigotry, protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advancing the cause of human rights everywhere.

Chapters in 44 principal cities; members in more than 550 American communities.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

Washington Office: 1625 Eye Street, N.W. • Wash. 5, D.C. • District 7-3204
European Headquarters: 30 Rue la Boetie • Paris 8, France
South American Headquarters: Bulnes 1863 • Buenos Aires, Argentina

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JOHN SLAWSON
Executive Vice-President

HAROLD STEINBERG
Director of Press Relations

50th Anniversary Observance
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Press Room; 5G-H

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, AM'S & PM'S
April 11, 1957

Text of Speech

Herbert H. Lehman, Honorary Vice-President, American Jewish Committee

American Jewish Committee's 50th Anniversary Observance

April 10, 1957

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

As a longtime member and honorary officer of AJC, I share the pride we all feel in this observance of our 50th anniversary.

In my obviously biased opinion, the AJC has true reason to be proud of itself, on this occasion, or on any other. Throughout this half century of its existence, the American Jewish Committee has served the cause of American Jewry--but far beyond that, the cause of America, of freedom, of democracy, of peace and understanding.

This organization has many times made its influence felt in support of the welfare of Jews and Jewry; above all the AJC has concerned itself with the welfare of all who belong in the category of the underprivileged: the victims of prejudice, bigotry and discrimination, wherever they were, whoever they were.

This, in my opinion, is the greatest tribute that can be paid, the most eloquent citation, the proudest inscription on our organizational banner.

We have long been blessed with able, vigorous and far-sighted leadership. Joseph Proskauer and Jacob Blaustein can well take satisfaction in this 50th year of the AJC in the knowledge of their magnificent contributions of the past.

- more -

And as for Irving Engel, I consider him not only the typical AJC President, but the perfect AJC President. He is a perfect AJC President because he is so much more than that. He is an eminent American whose devotion and dedication to humanitarian causes overreach all personal considerations. A man of deep intellect and great sensitivity, Irving has provided not only for this organization but for all his fellow citizens a brilliant leadership of which we can well be proud.

I am proud, myself, to know Irving Engel, and to have him as a friend. His being here tonight is a mark of that high devotion to AJC which our organization has elicited from all of its leaders.

Irving, you have not only our deep respect and gratitude, but also our heartfelt love.

I turn now to the theme of tonight's discussion--the pursuit of equality.

The pursuit of equality is part of the pursuit of freedom. It is the quest for the means of making freedom meaningful, by extending it to all, and by eliminating those contradictions in it which have developed in our social, political and economic life.

The pursuit of equality in America is as old as the New World itself. The pursuit of equality led the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rook, led Roger Williams to Rhode Island, and William Penn to the banks of the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

The pursuit of equality, and the struggle for equality, animated Sam Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison. It inspired William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown. In fact, the story of the pursuit of equality in the United States is the history of the United States.

My purpose in referring to those heroes of our past is to indicate that the pursuit of equality is one of the most continuous and obvious threads in the American tradition.

This pursuit has been the crux of continuous struggle. Obstacles have bedevilled the way. Some phases of the struggle have been violent and bloody. Advances have been followed by retreats, and victories by defeats.

But in general, the direction of the march has been forward. Progress has been made.

As I have said, the pursuit of equality is part of the pursuit of freedom--an inseparable part. Freedom without equality is meaningless.

At this point let me try to clarify an area of some confusion in

many minds--the confusion between civil rights and civil liberties.

Our civil liberties consist of the entire body of the inalienable individual rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights--the right freely to believe, to think, to express one's self and to worship, without let or hindrance. Civil liberties are the basic freedoms: free speech, free press, free assembly and free worship; and the right to individual privacy, security and free trial.

Civil rights, on the other hand, are rights not granted but denied. Civil rights are those rights denied to some individuals because of their race, color, or national origin. The "rights" in "civil rights" is the right of all individuals to equal treatment under law, without restraint or discrimination based on race, color, national origin, or previous condition of servitude.

Civil rights are the right of the American Indian, the Mexican-American, the Filipino-American, the Japanese-American, the Italian-American, the Catholic, the Jew and the Negro to equal opportunity and equal access to all public institutions and facilities--whether schools or buses. It is the right of all these individuals to unhindered and equal participation in the political life of community, state and nation.

It is the right of these individuals to be free of discrimination in employment, in housing, and in the government service.

It is their right to be secure against physical attack or coercion based on their race, creed, color or national origin.

These are the civil rights. They are the opposite side of the coin of civil liberties. The constitutional charter of Civil Liberties is the First Ten Amendments. The basic charter of civil rights is the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

Within the past 50 years--within the life of the American Jewish Committee--the struggle to defend our civil liberties has been won and lost and won again. We have had waves of danger and waves of repression.

Within very recent years, we had one such wave, of tidal proportions which threatened to wash away the very underpinnings of our democracy.

The worst of that wave is some three years past now. The forces of freedom prevailed, but much ground was lost.

I do not think we yet know how great and deep the damage was. Much of it is still in obvious evidence. The continuing and still dangerous

vagaries of the House Un-American Activities Committee and of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee are present backwash of the tidal wave that was so recently here.

We must not forget the recent struggle to defend our civil liberties. We must not forget the epidemic of fear which was deliberately and successfully spread to paralyze the efforts to defend civil liberties. There were many men of apparent good-will who chose to look the other way and who retreated into what they thought were storm-cellars but who, by their conduct, actually helped the forces of McCarthyism to hold full and almost unchallenged sway.

Today we are witnessing the same kind of a spectacle--the same kind of conduct--in the civil rights struggle. It is the same story all over again. And this may well be the climactic chapter of the epic called the Pursuit of Equality.

Let us go back a moment, and try to approach the subject of civil rights--this central phase of the Pursuit of Equality--with some perspective as to time and direction.

With respect to civil rights, as with civil liberties, the last 50 years have seen alternating and mixed periods of progress and retreat.

In general, the quarter-century since 1932 has been a period of progress. The 25 years before that was a period of either stand-still or of outright regression.

Because civil rights, by the definition already given, involves different kinds of discrimination, affecting many different groups, it is understandable that there have been different rates of both progress and regression for the different groups and the different types of discrimination.

Thus, within the last 25 years there has been steady and even spectacular progress with respect to discrimination on the basis of religious creed or national origin. This progress has been especially marked for Catholics and for Jews.

I believe that in America today there is less prejudice and discrimination against individuals on the basis of their religion or national origin than at any time in my memory.

The American Jewish Committee, among other organizations, can claim a share of the credit for this progress.

But let us never forget that all forms of prejudice, bigotry and discrimination, against all minority groups, have a basic relationship.

- more -

While any single group in the population is being discriminated against on grounds of color, creed, or national origin, all minority groups suffer or are endangered.

Progress for one group is progress for the other. Regression for any group, or with regard to any particular form of discrimination, is a defeat, and a threat, to all.

Today the chief focus of the civil rights struggle is on our fellow Americans of Negro race. True victory in the pursuit of equality depends on victory in their cause. That struggle is in deep crisis.

Most of us have recognized for some time now that oppression of Negroes, by discrimination and segregation, not only saddles the nation's conscience with the burden of injustice, and darkens it with the stain of hate, but also deprives the nation of the total potential contribution which could otherwise be made by these Americans.

Discrimination and segregation are not only wrong and wicked in themselves; they are also costly to the country.

There is a body of studies and statistics to prove this observation beyond question or doubt. Each day new evidence accumulates that the practice of segregation and disrimination in America is not only unjustified and unjustifiable, but is uneconomic. It is also degrading, not only to its victims, but to its practitioners.

As Vice-President Nixon, just back from Africa, is privately saying--and I hope he will say so publicly soon--the American practice of discrimination against Negroes is a crippling handicap in our relations with the increasingly influential peoples of Asia and also with those in the new continent of the future--Africa.

These are facts. They need to be brought home, again and again, to every American--including and particularly those in the deep South.

But I am afraid that there are many people in the South today--far too many-- who are no longer interested in facts. They do not even wish to hear them. They vastly prefer not to think of them. They devoutly wish the civil rights problem would somehow resolve itself and disappear.

I am afraid also that there is beginning to be something of a conspiracy of silence even in the North regarding the civil rights problem. We are hearing less and less about it in the newspapers and magazines and over the air.

In fact the problem is growing heavier. Resistance to the law of the land has stiffened into total inflexibility.

The Supreme Court issued its unanimous ruling in the school segregation cases on May 17, 1954--three years ago. Since that time, there have been hundreds of actions by the Supreme Court, and by the lower courts in implementation of the original Supreme Court decision.

Moreover, the Supreme Court has plainly indicated, by its decision in the Montgomery bus case and others, that all forms of officially sanctioned segregation are unconstitutional and illegal.

In the period immediately following the original Supreme Court decision in the school cases, and the decrees implementing that decision, there was good basis for hoping that school districts in most parts of the South would, however grudgingly, accept the law of the land. It was widely felt that school integration and the abolition of segregation was now merely a matter of time--of "when."

All the reports I get from the South these days fail to support the original optimism.

The real extremists -- the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Councils, the White Supremacists, the demagogues and rabble rousers -- these have gained the upper hand in many if not most areas where moderates seemed to have been in charge two years ago.

State legislatures throughout the South are moving, if they have not already moved, to follow the Virginia model, not only in offering resistance to integration, but in absolutely outlawing it. Local school districts which might contemplate integration, are being absolutely forbidden and prevented from doing so. In some states, a school superintendent who permits integration is made a felon and imprisoned.

One state legislature after another is taking up arms against the NAACP, as if by outlawing the NAACP the institution of segregation can be preserved.

The words one hears coming out of the South these days are increasingly harsh and strident. The Supreme Court has become the common target of such vile calumny, from even the most responsible quarters, as to raise the question of how the damage being done to the necessary respect for law can ever be repaired in the South.

In most parts of the South, tensions are deepening. The worst calamity of all has been the almost absolute breakdown of lines of communication between the Negroes and the Whites.

The Whites are isolated from the Negroes and vice-versa. Men of good will who would repair this situation fear to do so. Fear, indeed, is the chief force in the South today. Fear is everywhere, among the Negroes and among the Whites.

- more -

They fear each other and they fear themselves.

The White liberals in the South have been silenced. All who have had any doubts concerning the validity of white superiority, supremacy and domination have had their lips effectively sealed.

I am deeply troubled and alarmed by this situation. I am afraid that we have passed the point where we can hope that time and the courts will take care of everything.

There was a time two years ago, and a year ago, and six months ago when Negro leaders and Southern White leaders might have come together and begun to resolve the crisis.

There was a time when Cabinet officers and Federal officials at all levels could have encouraged and led the way for local officials to make reasonable plans for school integration, and actually to start it.

There was a time when the concentrated influence and authority of the Executive Branch of the Government could have mobilized, on a neighborhood, community, state, and regional basis, all the forces of good will which were and still are plentiful in the South, both among Negroes and Whites.

Nobody in high authority in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government made a single move in this direction.

One man could have and should have given the orders and set the moral tone for this undertaking.

I mean the President of the United States.

Some of his Cabinet officers might have taken the lead on their own initiative and that might have turned the trick at the time. But President Eisenhower would not make a move, and neither would any of his Cabinet officers.

Today, in my judgment, President Eisenhower is the only official who can halt the rapid, dangerous deterioration in the situation. He is the man who must now take the lead in resolving this most serious internal crisis which the United States has confronted for a century.

Should he continue to try to stand aloof from this crisis, he will, I predict, be subject to the very harsh judgment of history.

President Eisenhower must act now.

All of us, as private citizens, must urge and demand that he act.

I urge that President Eisenhower immediately convene a White House Conference of White and Negro leaders from the South, -- educators, businessmen, lawyers, clergymen, and politicians -- to reestablish the lines of communication by the White and Negroes.

I urge that President Eisenhower undertake a special tour in the South and meet with the local leaders in each area to discuss and advocate integration and the abolition of segregation.

I urge that President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell call together all the law-enforcement officers of the nation and take counsel with them on how to restore the rule of law, and respect for law, in the South.

I urge that President Eisenhower call a meeting of all the Governors of the nation and discuss with them the current crisis.

I urge that Secretary of Health Folsom do the same with the educators and the public welfare administrators of the nation.

The entire Executive Branch of the Federal Government must show that it considers a national crisis to exist. It must appeal to all men of good will in the North and in the South, to help resolve this crisis.

It is an emergency; emergency action, on the part of the Executive Departments, is called for. Nothing short of that will do.

There are, of course, many other actions that need to be taken on the civil rights front.

Congress must be urged to act on the civil rights legislation now pending before it, including the measures that will provide Federal support for the constitutional right to vote, for the right to be free of the threat of physical violence, and the right to enjoy equality of opportunity in employment, education and other aspects of communal life.

It is an obvious, if lamentable fact that both the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Federal Government have been virtually paralized in this critical phase of the pursuit of equality. Only the judiciary branch has continued to enunciate the obvious -- that segregation is discrimination, and discrimination is unconstitutional, illegal and against national policy.

The Southern spokesmen -- the spokesmen of the Southern Whites, that is-- continue blandly to talk as though the Southern Negroes had no right to rights, and that the inferior status forced on these American citizens is solely the concern of the states. These Southern spokesmen assert the supremacy of local authority -- White authority -- to dispose of American Negroes as though they were still chattels, and not precious human lives with inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution. They speak always for the Southern Whites. Who will speak for the Southern Negroes?

I repeat historic words that were said at a national political convention

in 1948: "The time has arrived in America to get out of the shadow of states' rights, and to walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights."

My friends, there is no time left for further delay and procrastination. Both the Executive and Legislative branches of our Government must proceed to discharge their obligations regardless of the difficulties and possible political costs. Some of the leaders of the political party to which I happen to belong, have pleaded as an excuse for inaction on civil rights, that substantial action would split the party. Lately I have heard reports that leaders of the Republican Party are using the same argument against vigorous civil rights action on the part of the Administration. The Republican Party is developing a Southern wing, too.

I believe that it would be much better to split the political parties of this country than to split the country. Actually I do not think that these splits that the political leaders are so afraid of would really develop. If the leadership of both parties acted on this problem in a bipartisan spirit, there would be no splits and no damages, political or otherwise.

In my judgment, all who believe in the cause of freedom, all who know that when the rights of any individual or group of individuals are violated, the rights of all are threatened, must now mobilize their supreme efforts for the struggle. The time is now. It is later than you think. All who would live in freedom and who would struggle for it must come forward now.

#####

4/9/57

Lemann, Lucy

RECEIVED
1956 MAY 18 PM 1:52
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WUA011 PD

KL NEW YORK NY MAY 18 1039AME

Called
Regrets

EDWARD R MURROW

CARE WCBS

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN HAS SENT ME A COPY OF YOUR REPLY TO
HIM & ME REGARDING THE SUBJECT OF SUCH VITAL IMPORTANCE
TO US ALL I AM LEAVING NEW YORK EARLY NEXT THURSDAY MORNING
NOT TO RETURN TILL FALL IF IT IS HUMANLY
POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO SPEAK WITH ME FOR A FW
MINUTES ANYTIME ANYWHERE CONVENIENT
TO YOU I WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE IT
MY ADDRESS IS LANGDON
HOTEL 2 EAST 56TH ST PHONE PLAZA 3-7100 APT 607

Woodf Holle
Mas.

LUCY BENJAMIN LEMANN

1110A..

LeMay, Curtis

Ed

HEADQUARTERS STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND
Office of The Commander in Chief
Offutt Air Force Base
Nebraska

31 December 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was kind of you and the "Person-To-Person" staff to remember me at Christmas. I appreciate your thoughtfulness very much and hope you have a happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Curt

CURTIS E. LeMAY
General, USAF
Commander in Chief

Lencer, Martin

May 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Lencer:

Many thanks for your letter of April 24th.

It is indeed gratifying to receive praise such as yours, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to write to me as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Martin H. Lencer
Freedom Films
1041 North Formosa
Hollywood 46, California

fe

FREEDOM FILMS

April 24, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By scope, magnitude of audience, and incisiveness of content your special programs must be setting records light-years ahead of any other, for the dissemination of understanding and thinking.

Your coverage of our Point Four Ambassador in the provinces of Greece... the throwing of the switch... the erection of the little statue... the Israeli-Arab issue... and your analysis of Africa...

Of course this letter should be addressed to all of your staff as well, but to the "Chief" go the brickbats and bouquets.

It is impossible to adequately describe your contribution to reason and understanding - not forgetting entertainment!

The labors of you and your staff make this writer for one, proud to belong to the same human race.

Name the product - I'll use it, eat it, wear it, drive it - or just store it, so long as it means more of Murrow & Company!

Sincerely yours,

Martin H. Lencer

MARTIN H. LENCER

MHL:gg

Goldwyn Studios · 1041 N. Formosa · Hollywood 46 · California
Hollywood 7-5111 · 9-5400

Lesser, Shelley

Project

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a project for our second-year Latin class we have chosen to write to people in different walks of life and get their opinion on the value of studying Latin. We would like to know whether you feel that Latin has in any way helped you in your carreer. One would not think that one in your position would use Latin. Can you tell us if this is true, and if you would suggest the study of Latin to others.

We would greatly appreciate any information from you as soon as possible. Would you please send your letter to;

Shelley Lesser
360 Beaver Hollow Road
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania

Thank you so very much.

Shelley Lesser

Shelley Lesser and Marilyn Detweiler

Lat. [illegible]

(a) [illegible] vocab.

(b) derived [illegible] Latin

Levy, Leon

JANUARY 17, 1957

MR. LEON LEVY
1409 SOUTH OCEAN BOULEVARD
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

TERRIBLY SORRY BUT SEE NO CHANCE OF ACCEPTING

YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION THIS YEAR. LOVE TO

ALL.

ED MURROW

414-43

Paly - 31st - Sports Clinic -

Miami — 9th — 3

17th

Sam Lang

1409 South Ocean Blvd

Palm Beach

Temple 3-1736

3-1736.

Levy, R.

August 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Levy:

Thanks very much for sending me the interview with General Laskov which appeared in the DENVER POST. I found it altogether interesting and informative.

Unfortunately, we have had to postpone, for the time being, the proposed piece on the Israeli Army, but we hope to revive it later on.

We will be in touch with you in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raphael Levy
Director of Publicity
United Jewish Appeal
165 West 46th Street
New York, New York

fc

Yours to Give—Life and Hope

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF UNITED ISRAEL APPEAL, JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS

165 WEST 46 STREET, N. Y. 36, N. Y. • PLAZA 7-1500 • CABLE ADDRESS: UJAPPEAL, NEW YORK

$100,000,000 UJA EMERGENCY RESCUE FUND for Freedom and Survival... over and above 1957 REGULAR CAMPAIGN GOAL—$105,557,250

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MAX M. FISHER

Allocations Chairman
ISADORE BRESLAU

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July 2, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I know that when General Laskov was in the country you had a chance to talk with him informally. You indicated that you were considering a telefilm on the Israeli Army this summer.

Undoubtedly, then, you will be interested in the attached interview with Laskov which appeared recently in the Denver Post and resulted from his visit here. Quite a few of us think that it tells a whole lot more about what happened in Sinai than Henriques' book.

Cordially,

Raphael Levy
Director of Publicity

RL/mdo

cc: Mr. Fred W. Friendly

The Upset Applecart

Exclusive Interview With the Israeli General Who Found an Arsenal of Conquest in Egypt

IF President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt wants to control the Arab world and its outer perimeter he should get himself a better army.

He cannot depend alone on whatever major power was the inspiration for his elaborate plans for the war against Israel.

Those are the opinions of Brig. Gen. Laskov, the young, brilliant military commander who helped mobilize Israel in 24 hours and drove the Nasser army from the Sinai peninsula last January.

General Laskov, a Russian-born veteran of Jewish underground army before he achieved high rank in the army of Israel, was in Denver recently on a speaking tour. Because of the amazing results of his leadership in the Sinai campaign, Roundup interviewed General Laskov, recording his remarks on tape, in the hope that what he had to say would aid understanding of the turbulent situation in the Middle East.

General Laskov has a low regard for the Egyptian army. As an enemy, he was pleased that morale was low, that the officers were incompetent, that the best laid plans could not be carried out; but as a humanitarian, he had sympathy and compassion for the confused, frightened, helpless Egyptians who were taken prisoner by the Israeli forces. Many he let go, to return to their homes — or whatever fate was in store for them.

General Laskov was interviewed by Robert W. Lucas, editor of the editorial page of The Denver Post, who recently toured the Middle East on an information gathering tour; Richard K. O'Malley, Associated Press bureau chief in Denver and former AP correspondent in Russia, Germany, Greece, and Cyprus; Jack Guinn, editor of Roundup and Empire magazine, former Associated Press correspondent in England, Austria and Hungary; and Robert W. "Red" Fenwick, Empire magazine columnist.

At one point in the interview, General Laskov said that the Egyptian preparations for the invasion of Israel were elaborate beyond his conception of Egyptian mentality. There was more ammunition, gasoline, supplies and cable lines than was necessary for such an operation. Could there have been plans for further operations? He thought there might have been. For whom were these preparations made? His answer:

"Not for us, chum."

Was it posible that these plans had been engineered or supervised by some major world power, such as Russia, for instance? He didn't want to say. He pointed out in passing that the Egyptians had been trained by the British in paper work.

But did that account for the startling amount of Russian arms and equipment that was stored away for such a relatively small operation? General Laskov didn't want to talk about the Russians.

So — there it is. Following is a slightly edited account of the interview with General Laskov. Only repetitious matter has been deleted.

AT THE outset, General Laskov identified himself as commander of the southern command of the Israeli defense forces, former commander of the armored corps. He was then asked about his background.

A.—Well, I started my military training, really, in 1938. I served as a guide and interpreter to the Royal West Kent regiment, Second battalion. Gen. Orde Charles Wingate got me on this job and that's how I started. Then war broke out and I joined up and served as a private. I got commissioned in April, 1941, to the Royal East Kent regiment. At that time they formed the Palestine Buffs. They formed the Palestinian companies of the Buffs which were doing guard duties mainly, in Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Syria and Egypt. And then in 1943 they formed the Second Jewish Battalion and we were shipped to Cyrenica-Lybya. In 1944 they formed the Jewish brigade and we saw action against the Germans and Austrians in Italy and after that we had occupation duties in Austria, Belgium and Holland until we were disbanded in October, 1946. It was there where I got my education in courses and in action.

Q.—Are you a native of Israel—that is, Palestine?

A.—I was born in Russia and at the age of 4 came to Palestine.

Q.—Where did you live in Palestine?

A.—In Haifa. And it was there I got my high school education.

Q.—Were you, after World War II, a member of the Haganah?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you an officer?

A.—Yes. In 1947 I organized the Haganah training command, which became the Israeli Defense Forces Training Command. I had the training staff function and created all the schools which catered for the army, navy and air force.

Q.—And as a member of the Haganah you more or less took part in actions against the British during the closing days of the mandate?

A.—Well, it wasn't my role to fight against the British. In places where I was the British were what you might say "fair." They really tried in all fairness to keep in between the various hostile elements.

Q.—You would have fought the British had you been called to do so?

A.—Yes, I would.

Q.—Would it have been a difficult decision?

A.—Well, just as difficult as it would have been for the Minute Men in Boston.

Q.—How long were you in the Haganah?

A.—Since 1929. We lived outside of town and had all sorts of Arab raids, and it was one way of defending yourself. I was a boy, of 11 then, and in that year they knocked my father off, so I did not philosophize about the thing too much.

Q.—Was this an Arab raid in which they killed your father?

A.—He walked in the street. You see we started with a horse and buggy business and father had a factory in Russia and my father was working for his daily bread and as he walked along off guard they finished him off.

Q.—Of course this was before the formation of the new state and so there were no borders—this was internal warfare?

A.—It was in Haifa, in the main street, and they knocked him off.

Q.—Now General, tell us about the opening, the beginning of the Sinai campaign.

A.—Well, it was something that was planned too fast . . . for any such tremendous organization. We didn't have much time: we got the warning very late—I believe two or three days — I'm still hazy about the period. We mobilized and demobilized quickly because we're a reserve army—there is no standing force of any size that may protect this part of the border and the other part of the border. We haven't got any standing army of size.

Q.—What was the first word you got to mobilize? Why did you mobilize?

A.—Well, that was known to everybody in Israel. Things were getting to a head. The imposition was becoming unbearable. In our country you can cross the border with Arab clothes, enter parliament and shoot everybody you want. Nobody asks you for a passport, you come in and you go out.

Q.—That is a point I wanted to make. Are you talking about the Fayideen? You aren't talking now about the threat of armed military aggression?

A.—This is the most vital thing that brought things to a head, but not the most threatening element that we faced. You see, since the end of 1954, the Sinai peninsula became a firm base. It wasn't before. The types of positions that were being developed, the camps that were being built, the road installations, the telephone installations, and concentration of troops and of course the intelligence we had that the build-up is on, so to speak—"now the day is not far when we will finish this thing off." And this was intelligence which was confirmed by documents, of course, which we got on the other side when we had taken it over, mainly at El Arish which was the main headquarters in the Sinai peninsula.

Q.—Now, just one second, you got an order to mobilize for two reasons: one, anti-terrorists and two, from your comments, General, (not from the mobilization of the Egyptian army) but from the threatened build-up of the army?

A.—No, the threatened attack.

Q.—In other words, you believe the Egyptian army was built up, was ready to attack?

A.—The Egyptian army was built up to attack. We weren't sure of the time. Sometimes we heard it was to come in February, 1957, sometimes in the end of January, sometimes in the end of March . . . the whole thing was geared for that and so what we were concerned with was simple timing, when it was best to hit.

Q.—It was a preventive action then?

A.—Very much a preventive action, for we had no territorial claim and had no intention of staying in the Sinai peninsula, as some people put it.

Q.—Where were you at the time you received the order to march?

A.—I was in my headquarters.

Q.—And that was where?

A.—South of Rehovath, just doing routine work. I commanded the armored corps, just reorganizing things, fire fighting technique, you know; you've always got something to improve upon, especially with reservists, so if you want anything to be done in the year to come you had better prepare now because they will be called up and in the year you must have everything prepared and so maybe you work on what you're going to do at the end of this year or next year—And suddenly they ordered mobilization.

Q.—Well, General, recently an Arab officer appeared on television. He said he was at El Arish. He said one of the reasons things went so bad for them was that they were so terribly outnumbered. And that would seem to indicate they were not so well prepared.

A.—When a defended position is held by a battalion and a brigade attacks it, the number is about equal. The point is not man for man; they had two companies of Sherman tanks in the Rafa area, and one company of Archers which is a British Valentine with 17 pounders—you remember the stink when they got the stuff from Liverpool. This was the stuff that was on the spot. But we had more in that area. I think it was about 12 guns; it was more field pieces than they had.

Q.—Twelve more artillery pieces?

A.—Yes, comparing artillery pieces, we had 12 more than they did. And it was a tough battle on the Rafa attack. It wasn't a walk-over—nothing really collapsed.

Q.—Well, according to him, they were finally given an order to withdraw.

A.—Yes, but the order to withdraw reached the Rafa people after Rafa was in

(Continued on page 6.)

Exclusive Interview With Israeli General

(Continued from page 3.)

our hands. This was the position: The attack was started at a quarter to four.

At Rafa it started at half past three—and the order was wired from El Arish to Rafa at six in the morning. At 6 in the morning they had it.

Q.—Is that a quarter to four in the afternoon?

A.—No, in the morning, it started in the night. So about being outnumbered, I don't go along with that.

Q.—So you actually were able to take this with inferior numbers? That's the point you're making?

A.—Well, it's not so much the inferior numbers . . . we used our weapons, whatever we had, better than they did. Instead of having an infantry attack, waiting until the infantry finishes, then pushing your armor through, we had the thing merged. As the infantry was nibbling into the position, our armor went through. Their armor was spread out over the whole area. Static anti-tank guns couldn't be effective. They were just stranded and we picked them up individually.

Most of the tank crews bailed out and ran away and we got the tanks in shape—the Russian six-wheeler, the T34-tank and the SU100—T.D. Jun. Now look, with a company of SU100 he could knock out our battalion . . . It's a 100-mm. cannon, it's a Russian gun and it's a good one—it'll take an N-98 at 2 kilometers. . . . With four properly used they could have picked off the whole lot . . . .

Q.—That brings up something we were talking about. Would you care to assess the Egyptian army en masse and also your personal assessment of the Egyptian as a fighting man?

A.—Well, the Egyptian army en masse is organized. It's an organized affair, technically it functions correctly, but in this machinery there is nothing in its veins that you might call leadership. We never saw officers. Enlisted men, enlisted men, and enlisted men—and you see a soldier who is leaderless when you take him.

We had taken prisoners from the Herman Goering paratroop division in Italy. They were prisoners of war, but there was leadership in that group; they walked with their chin up. Here in Egyptian troops you saw people with no leadership. . . . I saw sheer hatred toward the officers. You could single out an officer amongst the group immediately, because nobody talked to him, nobody looked at him. There wasn't an officer who looked after his own men. It upsets you, you see; they surrender, then there is no war and they are human beings. Somebody has to look after them. Generally, you ask the enemy officer, "Now, could you organize your men and we'll feed them and clothe them?" But that wasn't forthcoming, so we had to put our own officers over them . . . It was tragic to see, they were worn out and neglected. They left their wounded in the field . . . This is the result when the chain of command is broken, when there is no leadership.

Q.—What is your analysis as to why the Egyptian command is so poor technically and apparently heartless to their own men? Why are the officers so poor? A lack of enthusiasm for their cause?

A.—There is much difference between what they say and what they do. I'll give you an example: We took a prisoner of war, an officer; he spoke Mein Kampf like I quote the Bible, and he surrendered that way. Somebody searched him and he had a hand grenade, in one hand on his heart and raised the other one but he forgot to take out the pin. Everybody knows the hero's death—last round, last man, and so on. That's okay, but then when it comes to be done, then he "forgot" to take out the pin. With that type of leadership, you can't lead men.

Q.—Why are they that way?

A.—I don't think they care. I don't think they want to fight. The chap at Sharen El Shiek didn't want to fight. He had a thousand men there . . . but he just gave up. "I'm outnumbered," he said.

Q.—Tell us something about the build-up you found as you went deep into the Sinai.

A.—Well, first the defensive positions that were built up. Now it was not built up to defend the Sinai, as much as to form a firm base in which you could hold troops. . . . As you moved in you did not discover heavier and heavier and heavier defensive positions as should have been the case if it would have been prepared for defense.

Then of course you found underground cables to places where the richest armies in the world would have had field cable. . . . All to places which were good spring boards, such as the Ago Agiela area, and the Kontila area. A place that I don't think that Uncle Sam would have put anything above a "spiral four," and here there was an underground cable dug in. They had three air fields. Now if you want to defend yourself against Israel, the 20 airfields in the canal zone are enough. It was enough for the British and what was enough for them would be enough for the Egyptians. . . . They had two huge jet airfields and one small airfield. One in El Arish and one in El Haita and one in Beer Gafgafa. Two huge airfields. You don't need these airfields for defense, connected with underground cable and with petrol storage—not for the size of the troops you hold in this area. The dumps were spread out and camouflaged in the whole field.

When you came to a place you found a small dump of petrol, and a small dump of ammunition—but then as you started looking around the area, you discovered a

122mm. for the Joe Stalins, 17-pounder ammunition, the 20-pound rounders for the Centurian tank. Bombs, stacks of small arms ammunition, all laid down in terrific scale.

It was more than enough for one division or for two divisions. And if there was that type of equipment, such as underground signal stations, which I don't think is something that even an army group would have with it, my impression is that they prepared this Sinai peninsula not only for the Egyptian, but for somebody from the outside because if it had been only for the Egyptian it would have had less stocking up and less elaborate underground installations.

Q.—Who were they preparing for?

A.—Not for us, chum. It's easy to defend since there it is very well settled. It's enough to hold this area and again the Fezira area north of Syria and you're in business. And that's what the Russians want—direct control of the canal and direct control of all the pipe lines from Iraq through the Mediterranean and the soft underbelly of Turkey. . . . I don't know if many people go along with what I think about this, but it's clear to me when you stop and think of all the actions being done, it's quite scarey.

Q.—Well, you feel that Nasser has dreams of greater ultimate conquest?

A.—Well Ebrahir Ali had his kingdom from North Africa, Syria, and all the Egyptians to the Sudan, all this area—this is what he's after. He's infiltrating teachers, the judiciary, civil servants—from Saudi Arabia to Lybia. He messed around with the Moroccan thing and he's got his fingers in Italian Somaliland. It's not just a simple game of "I want to improve the lot of my 20 million illiterates and improve their standard of living." That's a good line to take, and we were taken in, because when the revolution happened, we blessed it because anybody who has been to Egypt has seen the misery those people go through.

Q.—This (the Sinai campaign) has been called by some as a "most astounding military operation." What was particularly astounding about it?

A.—I believe they were very much influenced by the speed of the operation. . . .

Q.—Did you have air cover during this campaign?

A.—Yes, for 48 hours we controlled our sky. No British interference nor French interference in the area. It was our own little air force. We had B17's and Harvards and P51's and Piper Cubs. . . . These were the craft. . . .

Q.—You didn't receive much challenge in the air, did you?

A.—No, but there were air contacts over the Mittla area, where we got four Mig's definite and three doubtful. We didn't lose a single aircraft to their aircraft. The aircraft losses that we had were due to ack-ack. We flew at low level to avoid being picked up by their radar.

Q.—Back to your observation on Nasser's ambitions: On TV and newsreels he appears somewhat an arrogant man and overweeningly ambitious. . . . Is there any concrete evidence that his ambitions are so broad?

A.—Well, I think it is quietly put in his book about the philosophy of the revolution. The pattern of his activity to establish Egyptian hegemony over Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Amman, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco. He tried in Persia; he's competing at the moment with Pakistan in the Moslem world. So in a certain area he comes in as Pan-Arab, in a certain area he comes in as Pan-Islam. All this, to establish Egyptian hegemony. The religious centers in Egypt are being used for that purpose. El-Azhar is a very influential university. Everyone goes to El-Azhar as everybody goes to Yale and Harvard. And this permits his spread of influence, and he's using that. When the Sheik of El Az Herv didn't fall in line, he got rid of him. . . . If he hadn't deposed Naguib, Sudan would have been incorporated.

Q.—What does your intelligence indicate has happened to Naguib?

A.—I won't say this is intelligence, this is rumor—but he's very much under confinement and we hear that he's mentally rundown, because of the constant pressure. He's isolated.

Q.—But he's still alive?

A.—Yes, he's still alive, but he has no freedom. He still has the loyalty of his cavalry, and of some democratic elements. . . . And of course, the Sudan has a great following for him.

Q.—With any of the men or officers who were taken in this campaign did you discuss Naguib?

A.—. . . The cavalry was pro-Naguib—and the commander of Shrenel-Sheik was pro-Naguib. He said he would have nothing to do with Nasser. . . .

Q.—Have men who have been talking like this been repatriated to Egypt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the man who said he is pro-Naguib—is he back in Egypt now?

A.—Yes, but we didn't quote these things, you see. The minute we released Geni Jurdi, who was a prisoner of war, we stated that they had him shot in some newspapers. Some newspapers quoted that he visited Haifa, for example. We immediately put out that he was killed so that they would have to deny that he isn't and so save him. Because people would ask, "What about General Jurdi," and they would have to produce him. We were very worried about this and nothing was mentioned about these things. . . . The prisoners were very surprised to see that Tel Aviv was not bombed as the Cairo radio said it was, and they saw their destroyer, Ebrahim El Awal. Cairo said it was still in Egyptian hands and they saw it was in our hands. The idea was to show them that we are not dealing in propaganda, that what we broadcast is fact, and they could have a look at it.

Q.—The fact that you are now in command of the Southern Command and the fact that you are in the United States on tour would suggest that you don't expect some renewed trouble there very soon?

A.—No, we don't expect any very soon.

Q.—How long, general, did you plan your attack before you carried it out? And what planning did you get from the British or the French?

A.—I'll say it again, we had nothing to do with the British or the French—and the thing matured from Saturday evening until Sunday.

Q.—So you were geared in your country for a 24-hour mobilization?

A.—Yes, any time—for a good reason, look at the width and depth of the country. Our enemy is within six miles; so if you don't mobilize the units that live there on the spot—you've had it.

Q.—Actually, then Israel is living on a military basis?

A.—I don't think we live on a military basis. . . . Our people are working people; as quickly as they put on a uniform, they remove the uniform. I wouldn't say we are military because your military organization, your normal life, your alertness is influenced by the situation in which you are.

Q.—In the U. S., where we have a vast military machine, you'd play hell trying to mobilize it in 24 hours. You'd give the order, but you wouldn't be able to move out like they did in Israel.

A.—We have no other way . . . you get your call sign and you form up. You get it in the factory; you get it in your home; it's not an easy thing.

Q.—In your armored corps, you must have a pretty strong core of professional soldiers.

A.—Only instructional personnel, you can use instructional personnel and form a unit, which we did. We've taken people from the school and slung them in. You have a small core of instruction personnel who gear the reserve personnel, train them constantly. And this is mobilized very quickly. I was surprised myself.

Q.—Perhaps there you have something to

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ROUNDUP ON THE POTOMAC

By BARNET NOVER, *Chief, Post Washington Bureau*

Adenauer's Visit With Ike Points Up Unification Need

WASHINGTON.—It is not surprising that during his visit here last week and in both his public and private talks, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany reverted again and again to the subject of German reunification.

Undoubtedly he would have done so even if he were not facing an election next September which will test his popularity with the people of West Germany.

Twelve years have passed since the end of the war and eight years since the American, British and French zones of occupation were merged under German sovereignty.

These have been years of economic recovery for the people of West Germany. But they have also been years of disappointment as the division of Germany into two distinct and hostile areas, one living in freedom, the other in Soviet slavery, has continued.

THE coming election has given a special urgency to Adenauer's fervent pleas for reunification. He is too much of a realist not to be aware that his government's failure to make progress toward the goal of unity—despite the strong support it has had from the western powers—has put weapons in the hands of the present government's socialist critics.

They have been contending for a long time that Adenauer's pro-western orientation has been the principal stumbling block for unification. They insist that Germany would be better off if Bonn loosened its ties with the other NATO countries and made an effort, through direct negotiations with Russia, to seek a solution of the problems of bringing the two sections of Germany together.

But Adenauer is also too much of a realist to fall for that kind of wishful thinking.

He is aware that the solution of the German unification problems rests with Russia. He knows the price Russia would demand for unification would be not merely the severance of all ties between West Germany and the west, including NATO, the steel and coal community, and other benefits, but what would in substance be the acceptance by a united Germany of something resembling a satellite status.

ALL this, of course, is unthinkable, yet Adenauer cannot publicly admit that the quest for unity is, at the moment, hopeless. With an election in the offing he must continue to preach unity and create hope that the day is not too far off when this dream will be realized.

In this respect his latest visit to the United States has been distinctly helpful to the West German chancellor.

He arrived here at a moment when, for the first time in many years, responsible American statesmen are beginning to believe that a start may now be made in the direction of a disarmament agreement with Russia.

Such an agreement would be a boon to the two countries directly involved, the United States and Russia, and it would be a boon to all the world. It could lead to an easing of world tensions which, in turn, might make it feasible to begin serious discussions of the great unsettled problems of east-west relations.

Among these none is of greater importance than the problem of Germany.

IN THEIR joint communique isued at the close of their talks here, President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer brought this possibility into focus.

If progress toward a first-stage agreement on disarmament is reached, they said, it should be followed, before further effort is made, by a four-power conference on German unification.

Under the best of circumstances, such a conference is a long time off. The great oak of world peace is at present only the shadow of an acorn.

Certainly, even after a "first step" agreement has been reached, months would go by before that agreement could be tried and tested.

But Adenauer will not go back to Germany empty handed. He has the assurance that no Big Two agreement will be made at Germany's expense. He has the further assurance that the United States continues to make German reunification one of its basic aims.

From the viewpoint of the coming political campaign in West Germany, these assurances by the United States are of great importance to Adenauer. It will be important to us if his visit helps his electoral chances. No western statesman has worked harder and more earnestly to bring abut the unity of the west than the 81-year-old German chancellor.

Gen. Laskov's Own Story

(Continued from page 6.)

prove Tolstoy's theory about history—that you have to be interested in the outcome to make it come off right?

A.—Well, we are interested because there isn't a single home which is not affected. There isn't a single family which somehow in the 30's or 40's didn't lose somebody. There isn't a single square yard in the front where the shots were not fired.

Q.—At the time the attack on Sinai took place what precautions were taken with the Arabs up in the triangle?

A.—None—it wasn't considered necessary. It was thought some would become restless. You see we know those that trade with the other side. When the word came of the operation they expected to be slung into prison. But nothing of the sort happened.

Q.—During the campaign, and you were monitoring the communications, of course, while it was true that the Egyptians were taking an awful licking, the people back home were being given the wrong story, weren't they?

A.—Not only that but they were cheating each other. The commander of Han Yunis in the Gaza strip sent a message to the commander of the third division at El Arish —"Am heavily attacked, send reinforcements," when not a shot had been fired there. The reply was: "Am heavily committed, fight to the last round and the last man." And not a shot was fired there. When I got a copy of this message I thought some bloody fool tricked a trigger off—but, no, everybody is quiet on our side. . . I am not surprised that Cairo issued the communique that Tel Aviv was bombed 21 times, Haifa is under the sea, and all sorts of other things. You laugh, but it is very tragic. You try to understand what makes this human watch tick. Why boast all the time that you'll scorch the Jews, that you'll drive them into the sea, that you'll rape their daughters. Everything comes in clean and all of a sudden when the attack is there, "I'm heavily attacked, send reinforcements." His position was only attacked on Nov. 2 and the message went out on Oct. 30.

Q.—Consider Nasser's ambitions, the Somaliland and so on. . . . Whether he's after Israel alone or after Israel among others, you're going to suffer. You may have to face him; so what do you propose to do?

A.—I'll substantiate what you say. We stand in his way vis a vis Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Now King Hussein didn't like Nasser's orders from the beginning. Nasser gave him orders to attack us at the beginning of the Sinai drive and he didn't attack.

Q.—Did he give him orders to attack?

A.—Yes, to him and to the Syrians.

Q.—You know this to be the case?

A.—Yes, this is the case and they didn't attack. And it's only after Nasser's invincibility was pricked in the Sinai campaign that Hussein asserted his independence and that Saud asserted his independence, because Saud begged him not to take over the canal—it would influence his oil. But he ignored it. Nasser didn't care if Saud would lose so much money. And Saud didn't visit the United States before the Sinai campaign. That much of the fear of Nasser's power was lost. Nuri as-Said (of Iraqi) went off all right with the Bagdad pact, and King Hussein. So this is definitely a step toward lessening influence. And I feel that having been licked twice, that this, at least for a time, will stop him, because an army that has lost twice is morally very downfallen. This may bring him about to think differently. It definitely brought this military pact of Saud and Nasser and Hussein and Syria to be split up—it's not on. This is why we feel that we have convinced them that we are there to stay and that if anything is done against us we'll hit back—and that we can hit back. Also, when he took over we made sure that he knows that we would like to have better relations. You see, for us the armistice agreement is a stepping stone to better relations. It's either a good armistice or a bad armistice, but if both sides make it work, in the process of making it work you gradually come to better understanding.

Q.—Here's a peculiar situation: We have disloyal officers in the Egyptian army, we have an obviously poorly cared for and poorly trained army. The two of them make for an extremely bad situation in the entire country. Can you tell me why Nasser continues to sit in the saddle?

A.—He rests on the army.

Q.—But the army is weak?

A.—Yes, but he has shot some people; he disbanded some units; and he keeps these prisoners of war which we exchanged for four of ours in closed camps.

Q.—How many?

A.—Five thousand.

Q.—Are they still in closed camps?

A.—I think so. We haven't heard that they were released. You see, he'll do everything he can to isolate us. Dictators have no liberty, they have no freedom of maneuver; they always move to the extreme. Watch Hitler, he started on a certain broad base—Jew baiting, and look where he finished off.

Q.—Well, he must have a hard core around him somewhere, mustn't he?

A.—So he has. His men man civil service, the ministry; everything is manned by his people.

Q.—How solid is his position today, as compared with a year and a half ago?

A.—That is hard to say. He solidified his position a bit by his victory over Britain and France and his victory over the canal. This solidified it quite a bit. But there will be homes in Egypt where the soldiers will not come back; there will be homes of prisoners of war who will be coming home, brain washing or no brain washing.

Q.—Is it possible that Nasser's ambitions may be involved with the ambitions of some other country, such as Russia?

A.—Well, you see at the moment it works beautifully for both. If you remember 1951, Russia asked to be the colonial power over Libya when they discussed who will take over from the Italians. Dear old Vishinsky, bless his soul, asked that Russia be given that territory. There is one way that you can change this Dardanelles position—by having something on the other side. Because once you are in Libya, with about 1 million population, that's a very profitable base. Russia, constantly blowing the trumpet of anti-imperialism, all of a sudden wanted to look after a kingdom in Libya. And who? Vishinsky! So it just falls nicely in.

Q.—All this planning: the underground cable, the great stores of gasoline and ammunition, all this careful military planning doesn't seem to go with an Egyptian army that falls apart. It would seem that someone else did it for them.

A.—I saw the operation order for the deployment of his Sinai forces and it is a good operation order. The staff work is good, the accounting is good, the care of stationary supplies is good. The care of transport is the lousiest I've come across. You open up a jeep and it was filthy—no wonder the thing broke down. Vehicles with 500 miles on their speedometer, you couldn't move them. Technically they were correct, the paper work was good, but there wasn't this spirit which an army has, this leadership, a keenness, something to move this machine, it wasn't there at all.

Q.—Is that the gist, that the paper work was done with the help of the Russians?

A.—No, I wouldn't say that. They've been to British staff colleges and they'll do the staff work, but it's making the thing work that wasn't there.

Lewis, Fay

ALLERTON HOUSE

130 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Friday, October 29th.

Dear Mr. Murron,

Because of an office error at the New School, I was not notified about your regrets. The letter I gave you, was eloquent; but artichoke, I fear, after your telegrams. You are not a resolutant little boy who has to be begged. You love Alvin Johnson as much as I do. If it were humanly possible for you to be at the dinner, you would be there.

Alvin Johnson's magnificent contribution to America's greatness needs more than a dinner table in portraying. Maybe in the near future, you can give him the flower we talked about yesterday - the flower yours

ALLERTON HOUSE
130 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Mother and mine agreed, it was so important to give to the living. May be you will let me keep in its selection.

One of the hurricanes served a useful purpose. It delayed my meeting with Miss Thornbury of your Staff, and in turn gave me the opportunity of knowing you better.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fay A Lewis

Dear

Lewis

MAY 10, 1957

MR. BILL LEWIS
KENYON & ECKHARDT
247 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

HELP! MY FRIEND, COLLEAGUE, AND PRODUCER OF PERSON TO PERSON BY NAME JOHN AARON DESIROUS TAKING HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER ON AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINE'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO JULY 7th STOP THEY SO FAR UNABLE SECURE SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS STOP MY RESEARCH INDICATES KENYON & ECKHARDT HAS THIS ACCOUNT STOP COULDST YOU POSSIBLY LEND A HAND STOP WOULDN'T ASK THIS FOR MYSELF BUT HMMMMM UNHAPPY TELEVISION PRODUCERS ARE UNBEARABLE. THANKS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

Bill Lewis

Dear Bill:

My colleague and producer on "Person to Person", John Aaron, had contemplated taking his wife and daughter on the American President Line's cruise to the Orient, leaving San Francisco, July 7th. But they've run into complications in securing suitable accomodations.

I know that Kenyon & Eckhardt has the steamship account. And was hopeful that perhaps someone in your [redacted] office might be able to persuade the Line that there's nothing more unbearable than an unhappy television producer.

If you can lend a hand, I would consider it a real personal favor.

Lewis, Frederick

April 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of April 18th.

I am terribly sorry to have to say that due to the pressure of my radio and television programs, I am unable to undertake the assignment you request.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick H. Lewis
Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund
230 West 41st Street
New York 36, New York

fc

from
Frederick H. Lewis
April 18. 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow -

Here is some proposed copy for our 30 second injunction to TV viewers - production costs for which have been underwritten.

If you can manage to undertake the assignment, please feel free to edit.

Sincerely

Frederick H. Lewis

Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, 230 West 41st Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Proposed Script for 30-Second TV Commercial by Edward R. Murrow

(Camera opens on Murrow in chair...)

This is Edward R. Murrow. And person-to-person I'd like to talk about an opportunity for you...to help children in need.

(Camera pans to window...opening on tenement scene and children)

...the children of New York City's crowded tenement districts, who are waiting, hoping, praying for the opportunity to

(Camera switches to camp scene...)

go to the country for two weeks. To be in the great outdoors, to have plenty of food to eat, to know a life free from economic insecurity.

(Camera returns to Murrow in chair with 8"x10" mat finish standing card reading: FRESH AIR, New York 36.)

The Fresh Air Fund provides this opportunity. Send your contribution to: FRESH AIR, New York 36.

(Camera to MPO Telop...accompanied by voice announcing: "Contributed by MPO Productions")

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The Fresh Air Fund provides this opportunity. Send your contribution to: FRESH AIR, New York 36.

(Camera to NPO Telop...accompanied by voice announcing: "Contributed by NPO Productions")

Lewis, Frederick H.

March 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am not sure that I can manage to undertake the task you suggest, but perhaps you would be good enough to let me look at the proposed copy.

I am inclined to think that the use of the PERSON TO PERSON format would limit unnecessarily your possibilities of distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick H. Lewis
Executive Director
Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund
230 West 41 Street
New York 36, New York

rh

HERALD TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND

Executive Director
FREDERICK HOWELL LEWIS

230 West 41st St., New York 36, N. Y.
Telephone PEnnsylvania 6-4000

March 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Judd Pollack of MPO Productions has most generously offered to produce for the Fresh Air Fund, without any cost to us, a T-V commercial. This will be used in May, June, and July on various of the T-V stations, most of which contribute public service time to the work of the Fund.

We have some excellent film depicting life in the city tenements, which we can contrast with footage taken in our camps and Friendly Towns, with the general theme of the one minute being that of "80 years of Fresh Air" and the benefits needy children receive from country vacations.

We would like very much to have you narrate the one minute, possibly using the "Person to Person" form, wherein the film would appear in the spot ordinarily occupied by your guests. It might be, of course, that if this form were used, the other stations in town might be reluctant to use the commercial, but this we could decide if you felt as though you could undertake the narration for us.

With warm good wishes to you and Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely,

Frederick H. Lewis

Frederick H. Lewis

fhl-dls

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Lewis Marlo

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Marlo Lewis

September 12, 1957

Dear Ed:

The president of the Young Men's Philanthropic League, a friend of mine, has requested your presence as their honored guest on October 16th. If you are familiar with their work and are interested, they in turn would make a very sizable contribution to any charity you are personally interested in. I am sure you know of the Young Men's Philanthropic League's good work, or I wouldn't have bothered you with this request.

If you can't make it, please have your secretary call us; however, if you are interested you can reach Mr. Jack Wasserman at his office - CH 4-2760.

Best regards,

Marlo Lewis

ML/sc

Can't do it!

Called

Lewis, Philip C.

PHILIP
C.
LEWIS

26 Buff Road Tenafly New Jersey

November 25 - 57

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS -- 485 Madison
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I listened to your radio appeal for education Friday evening (22) with enthusiasm. And I think the following story of what some people have done about this problem may not only interest you but might interest your audience, also.

Here in Tenafly, N.J., things educationally were going to hell in a handbasket. The Citizens Education Council became desperate after two budget elections were lost. They asked me as a resident, a writer, documentary film man, public-relations consultant of sorts, what I could do to make people realize exactly what wax at stake.

A quick look at the problem and I saw it was practically universal and that anything I might do for Tenafly would be as helpful in almost every other town in the land. Searching for a device that the people could use themselves, inside their towns and schools, without too much expenditure of time in rehearsals, etc., I created DocuDrama and wrote the script "We Call To Mind". Because of the stories in the NY Times, Herald-Tribune, Better Schools, Scholastic Teacher, School Executive, Etc., we are now getting requests for the script from across the United States and many towns are planning to stage it.

The next presentation will be for the Boards of Education of Essex County at the Gregory Ave. School, West Orange, N.J., Dec. 4, 8:30. If any of your staff would care to take a look and see how it works, we'd be delighted.

I sincerely believe, and many educators, PTA people, schoolboard members share my conviction, that this could do great good

TELEPHONE: LOWELL 8-0021

in helping people adjust their values in favor of our schools. The quotes I am enclosing from our administrators in Tenafly will indicate how effective it was when we field-tested it here.

If I can supply any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Price

WE CALL TO MIND

A DocuDrama*

by

Philip C. Lewis

NOTICE: "We Call To Mind" is copyrighted and subject to royalty. For permission to perform or quote, address DocuDrama, Box 151, Tenafly, New Jersey.

*Registered

Copyrighted
1957

It has been the author's purpose to devise a new and entertaining format for imparting information to an audience. One that provides facts and the translation of facts into terms that appeal to the emotions and spirit.

And also, to devise a medium which could be used in every community and under all circumstances. One that would not call for memorization (the readers will carry their scripts in hand throughout the presentation) or require extensive rehearsals and staging or acting ability.

All that is needed is five competent readers and some simple equipment -- four chairs, two lecterns, one stool.

There are further and more specific notes and suggestions appended at the end of the script.

PART I

THERE ARE TWO LECTERNS, ONE FOR THE NARRATOR AND THE OTHER FOR THE FOUR READERS.

UPSTAGE, BEHIND THE READERS' LECTERN, ARE FOUR CHAIRS. THE NARRATOR HAS A STOOL AT HIS LECTERN AND WILL USE IT AS DIRECTED.

THE FIVE PARTICIPANTS FILE IN, THE NARRATOR GOES DIRECTLY TO HIS PLACE AND THE OTHERS ARE SEATED.

1 - NARRATOR

Good evening. . .

We're very pleased to see you.

When I say "we", I mean, of course, all 49 of us --

(INDICATING THE FOUR OTHERS)

these 48 people with me and myself.

It isn't often these days you see a troupe of 48 people so I'm going to ask the whole company to stand up so you can count them.

(TO THE FOUR)

Please?

(THEY STAND)

. . . Thank you. Now all 4 dozen of you can sit down.

(THEY SIT. NAR. TO AUDIENCE)

In case some of you may think my addition is cockeyed -- or cocktailed --

and you're wondering how 48 men and women can sit on 4 chairs --

maybe I'd better explain. It's really quite simple.

What it means is that in the course of the evening, we are going to hear from 48 people. I'll give you an example of how it works. . .

(HE FLIPS THROUGH THE SCRIPT AND, OSTENSIBLY, FINDS A NAME AT RANDOM)

Here is one of them -- Mrs. Chalres Waide.

(READER-1 RISES, COMES TO THE READERS' LECTERN)

2 * READER-1 (WOMAN) (TO NAR. AND AUD.)

Good evening.

3 - NARRATOR
Mrs. Waide, would you tell us where you're from and what you do?

4 * READER-1
My home town is Butterfield.

5 - NAR And your occupation?

6 * R-1 I'm a housewife.

7 - NAR Thank you.
(R-1 RETURNS TO CHAIR)
And the next name I see is Mr. Andrew Marcy.
(READER-2 TO LEC.)
Mr. Marcy, where is your home and what do you do?

8 * READER-2 (MAN)
I come from Lanzig and I'm a contractor.

9 - NAR How's business?

10 * R-2 Pretty good. We used to make foundations, now we're making swimming pools.

11 - NAR Thank you.
(GLANCING AT SCRIPT, CONTINUES. R-2 SITS)
Mr. B. W. Edwards.
(READER-3 TO LEC.)

12 * READER-3 (MAN) (SUCCINCTLY)
I farm.

13 - NAR Where?

14 * R-3 Southwest of North Easton. On the West side of the road. That is, if you're going North. If you're going South, it's on the East side.

15 - NAR I see.
(AS R-3 IS TURNING TO CHAIR)
Thank you. An-nd -- Mrs. Arc hibald Cabbottson.
(READER-4 TO LEC.)
Mrs. Cabbottson, will you tell us about yourself?

16 * READER-4 (WOMAN) (IN GENTEEL VOICE)
My husband and I reside at Mountdavis. We have 3 children, my husband is treasurer of one of our banks and my husband and I belong to the Society for the Improvement of Mountdavis.

17 - NAR Thank you.
(R-4 TURNS TO HER CHAIR)

MORE - - -

Also, we have with us Mrs. Thomas Durkey.

(R-4, SEATED AND SMILING IN THE CHARACTER OF CABBOTTSON, HAS MISSED HER CUE)

. . . Mrs. Durkey?

18 * R-4 Oh! (SHE JUMPS UP, STRIDES TO LEC. AND SPEAKS IN A QUITE DIFFERENT VOICE AND MANNER)

My name's Agnes Durkey, we live in a place called Chittenville, an' my husband'n'I don't belong to anything!

I got a husband who's afraid to leave home after dark for fear he'll miss something on television.

I go to PTA meetings an' everything else by myself and I'm not sure folks know I'm married!

I got 5 kids but most folks probably think they're illegitimate!

(TO NAR.)

Anything else?

19 - NAR That's fine.

(SHE SITS)

. . . So, you see? -- you've met 5 of our 48 people already. And that's how it works --

"one man in his time plays many parts".

We could have a cast of thousands!

So these are some of the people who will be involved in our discussion this evening. And we've come to talk about education.

In a way, this is a very comfortable subject.

By that I mean, if I said we were going to talk about politics -- or taxes -- or inflation -- you know right away several people would feel agitated.

But with the subject of education, we can all be calm and collected.

To demonstrate what we mean, we'll show you how different people have answered some of the surveys on this subject.

For example, Mr. Marcy again,

(R-2 TO LEC.)

the contractor from Lanzig.

20 * R-2 (NOT TO NAR. BUT AS IF ANSWERING INTERVIEWER)

You're asking if I approve of education? Why, certainly. . .

These surveys! I guess next they'll be asking if folks favor money.

21 - NAR Mr. B. W. Edwards,

(R-3 TO LEC. R-2 SITS)

our farmer from North Easton.

22 * R-3 (ALSO TO INTERVIEWER)

Education? . . . My wife'n'I were talkin' about that other night. We were talkin' about some those other places. Like India. They had it on television.

An' I said to Lucy, we sure are lucky havin' education like we do. In this place, the U.S.A.

. . . You're welcome. Come again.

(HE SITS)

23 - NAR And Mrs. Waide,

(R-1 TO LEC.)

a housewife from Butterfield.

24 * R-1 I can't think of anything more important. We've scraped and saved to give our children all we could.

(SITS)

25 - NAR And we can also

(R-4 TO LEC.)

have the opinion of Mrs. Thomas Durkey.

26 * R-4 If I'd had more education, I wouldn't have married Tom Durkey!

(SITS)

27 - NAR . . . So, for one reason or another, Americans seem to approve of education.

And to understand how we got this conviction, we have to go all the way back --

(this may sound like a trip you've taken before)

-- we actually have to go back to those Pilgrim Fathers.

Maybe that's inevitable because that's where we got so many of our convictions.

If there was one thing those gentlemen had to offer, it was their convictions.

MORE - - -

Incidentally, since we're speaking of education -- I wonder how many of you know how well-educated they were?

There were at least 135 university graduates who migrated to New England before 1645.

One authority says it's safe to say no other community in the world had so large a proportion of learned men as the Bay and Plymouth Colonies.

Maybe that helps explain how they got some of their good ideas.

(R-2 TO LEC.)

They promulgated one of the first of these original ideas in 1647. They passed a law:

28 * R-2 It is therefore ordered -- that every township -- after the Lord hath increased its number to 50 householders

-- shall then appoint a person within the towne to teach all children to write and read --

whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or by the inhabitants in general.

Where any towne shall increase to 100 families -- they shall set up a grammar school --

and if any towne neglect the performance thereof -- above one year --

that towne shall pay 5 pounds until it shall perform this order.

(STAYS AT LEC.)

29 - NAR This was the law -- the Massachusetts School Law -- 129 years before 1776.

Here was a new idea if there ever was one -- a free education for everybody.

Two centuries later, this was Horace Mann's comment about this act of 1647:

30 - R-2 The institution of a free school system on so broad a basis

appears still more remarkable when we consider the fewness and poverty of the people in that time.

Yet it was then, amid all their privations and dangers, that the Pilgrim Fathers

conceived the magnificent idea, not only of a universal, but of a free education, for the whole people.

MORE - -

They stinted themselves, amid all their poverty, to a still scantier pittance;

amid all their toils, they imposed upon themselves still more labors.

31 - NAR And Horace Mann ends by saying:

"Two divine ideas filled their great hearts -- their duty to God and to posterity.

For the one, they built the church; for the other, they opened the school. It had no precedent in the world's history" . . .

(R-2 SITS. R-3 TO LEC.)

. . . And so, the children went to school.

(NAR. SITS, WATCHES R-3. A PAUSE AS R-3 GLOWERS AT THE "CLASS")

32 * R-3 . . . Nota bene! . . .

That, my children, is the Latin for "pay attention"!

You will repeat the lesson after me.

A -- In Adam's fall, we sinned all.
B -- Thy life to men, this Book attend.
C -- The Cat doth play, and after slay.

Nebuchadnezzar! Pull your feet together. . .

D -- A Dog will bite a thief at night.
E -- An Eagle's flight is out of sight.

(SIGNIFICANTLY, TO NEBUCHADNEZZAR)

F -- The idle Fool is whipt at school.

33 - NAR In those days, that was education. . .

(R-3 NODS WITH SATISFACTION, SITS.. NAR. IS STANDING)

. . . We don't know how the children liked it; in those days, nobody bothered about that. ..

This may have been the hard way but they did learn the rudiments,

the next generation learned more and the curriculum was expanded, was modernized.

(R-2 TO LEC. R-1 COMES WITH HIM, STANDS BESIDE LEC.)

In 1826, a principal of a school addressed the audience at graduation.

He was proud of Elizabeth, one of the students

(R-2 NODS PROUDLY TO ELIZABETH, SHE ACKNOWLEDGES DEMURELY)

-- and this was his evaluation:

-- this was his evaluation:

34 * R-2 (DURING THIS, ELIZ. LOOKS MODESTLY PLEASED WITH HER BRILLIANCE. NAR. SITS, LISTENS)

During her attendance at this school, Elizabeth hath been engaged in storing her memory with useful ideas, lessons and information generally.

Pursuant to this end, she hath deposited in her memory for future use the

principal divisions, oceans, islands, et cetera, and hath answered 109 questions on the map of the world.

She hath recited the principal divisions, lakes, rivers, bays, gulfs, et cetera,

and answered 41 questions on the map of North America.

On the map of South America, she hath committed to memory the different countries belonging to that great peninsula --

and hath repeated 58 chief towns -- 33 of the principal rivers -- and answered 39 questions corresponding with its geography. . .

Let no one say, hereafter, that females cannot learn, for that is an assertion without foundation.

(THE PRINCIPAL BOWS TO ELIZ., SHE CURTSIES, THEY SIT. NAR. UP)

35 - NAR . . . And that was how it was.

Some people didn't like it -- they objected.

Oh, not to what they were teaching but that they were teaching.

Don't think everybody has always approved of education. There's been constant opposition.

There was opposition back in the middle of the last century --

when we first had federal aid to education --

when the government gave 13-million acres of public lands to the states for education.

And we can be sure there was a hassel back at the very beginning, in 1647.

(R-3 TO LEC.)

Surely somebody got up in meeting and said:

36 * R-3 Are we, brethern, to reward the infants of the indolent and slothful as well as those with sires who are righteous and industrious? Faugh!

Let us confine the benefits of knowledge to the sons of them who serve God best!

I can tell ye, they be the parents who will pay for the school!

37 - NAR From what we know, we can be confident somebody said it.

And there is evidence, in the next 200 years, that many people objected to democratic education.

We have the letter written by a gentleman, in 1829, to a newspaper in South Carolina:

38 * R-3 Children should pass their days in the cotton patch, or at the plow, or in the cornfield,

instead of being mewed up in a schoolhouse.

I hope you do not conceive it at all necessary that everybody should be able to read, write and cipher.

39 - NAR There was a man in Indiana who also objected. He told his wife -- he was talking about his son:

40 * R-3 He's a-readin' all them books -- I don't hold with too much eddication!

Readin', writin', 'rithmetic, maybe -- for some folk -- but them things don't root stumps or swing an axe.

I never had none of it!

41 - NAR Tom Lincoln -- talking about Abraham. . .

(R-3 SITS)

There were lots of arguments against education.

Some people said that if everybody went to school, nobody would want to work any more.

On the assumption, presumably, that educated people never work.

Other maintained it was "highway robbery" to tax one man to educate somebody else's children.

(R-2 TO LEC. R-4 FOLLOWS, WAITS TURN)

But -- there were others who thought differently.

42 - R-2 Now they were moving west and the men would drop their plows and pitch together to put up the schoolhouse at the crossroads.

In these times, if anyone had a whole 50-cent piece, it was a novelty to show the children, yet they'd try to support the teacher.

They believed in the idea.

(R-2 STEPS BACK, YIELDS TO R-4)

43 * R-4 (TO HER CHILD)

Now get yourself bundled up. I heard you but it don't make no matter if you don't want to, you haff to go to school. . .

Why? . . .

You'll find out, someday. . . Now go 'long 'fore you're tardy.

(SHE AND R-2, BEHIND HER, STAND WATCHING THE CHILD GO DOWN THE ROAD)

44 - NAR It wasn't much of an answer to the child's why --

but what could they say? how could they explain their faith?

The faith that education would justify those forefathers who had got them out from under the kings of Europe.

The faith that if everybody could learn to read and write,

they, the people, could manage their freedom and independence.

And a faith that, somehow -- they couldn't precisely say how -- somehow learning and knowledge

would take the load off their children's backs, would make them more than beasts following the beasts down the furrow.

(R-4 TURNS TO HER CHAIR, R-2 STEPS FORWARD)

They hoped their children would find this out.

And the children might have hoped so, too, for this is how it was in those days --

these were the good-old-fashioned schooldays according to Hamlin Garland.

45 - R-2 The school-house at the corner of our farm was less than half-a-mile away, and yet on many of the wintry days, we found it far enough.

Facing the cutting wind, wallowing through the drifts, we often arrived at the door

moaning with pain, our ears frosted, our toes numb in our boots.

On certain days when the wind clammored at the windows, the girls, humped and shivering, sat upon their feet to keep them warm

and the younger children sought permission to gather close around the stove.

Our dinner pails were often frozen solid and it was necessary to thaw out our food by putting it on the stove.

I recall gnawing at the outside of a doughnut while still its frost heart made my teeth ache.

(R-2 SITS)

46 - NAR . . . I think it's interesting

that in the preface to this description, Hamlin Garland said "we loved our school".

Maybe they knew then what it had cost their parents,

of the desperate desire of fathers and mothers to move their children away from ignorance.

. . . Here's another man's story --

(R-4 TO LEC.)

an educator -- telling how he was trying to start a school in 1881.

Sometimes people gave him 5 cents, sometimes 25 cents.

Later, he said this was what he remembered best -- this woman and her contribution:

47 * R-4 Mr. Washinton', God knows I spent de bes' days of my life in slavery.

God knows I's ignorant an' poor, but I knows what you is tryin' to do.

I knows you is tryin' to make better men an' women for de colored race.

I ain't got no money, but I wants you to take dese 6 eggs what I's been savin' up,

an' I wants you to put dese 6 eggs into de eddication of dese boys an' gals. (SITS)

48 - NAR . . . Well, time passed -- the schools got built -- people got used to them.

You know how quickly people get used to things. Only yesterday, television was a marvel.

Today? One more thing to dust.

So it wasn't long until Americans thought -- well, naturally, children went to school.

But it didn't seem to natural to the millions of new Americans then coming

(R-1 TO LEC.)

to the United States. This, to them, was part of the miracle of the new world.

49 * R-1 We had heard in Russia that in America education was free! . .

and I must remember that bright September morning when I entered public school, even if I live to be so old I cannot tell my name.

Father himself conducted us to school. He would not have delegated that mission to the President of the United States.

Father was 32 when he landed in America and most of his life had been spent with his mind denied.

So it was with a heart full of longing and hope that my father led us to school.

At last the four of us stood around the teacher's desk; and my father, in his impossible English, gave us over in her charge.

I venture to say that Miss Willoughby was struck by this foreigner, who regarded the teacher of the primer class with reverence,

who spoke of visions, like a man inspired, in a common school-room

-- I think Miss Willoughby understood what my father's best English could not convey.

50 - NAR That was Mary Antin in her book, The Promised Land.

(R-1 SITS)

These were some of the people --

that father, the woman with 6 eggs, the men stopping work to put up the schoolhouse,

and the men who started it all in 1647
with their unprecedented idea --

these were the people and this was their faith
in education.

. . . What do we owe them?

This we know: in creating the American school and
developing it --

in making the down payment and keeping up the
payments --

these were the people who put us where we are tonight.

Because the schoolhouse has been the primary source
of our health and wealth, security and freedom,

This we know.

. . . Or, do we? Some people might take exception.

There are a lot of ideas about what made us what we
are. Some people say we owe it to the assets we
had to start with,

(R-4 TO LEC.)

to the unique advantages put in our laps.

And we did have some assets:

51 - R-4 When the white men walked into this continent,
they entered the richest storehouse their kind
had ever seen.

And it was 3-million-square-miles big.

It had forests hung with fruit, the air was thick
with game. While in the clearings, "no seed was
sown, but it thrived".

In time, the cotton spread across the south and
so it was with the wheat in that 2-thousand-mile-
wide meadow they called the Prairie.

There was timber, too -- and that wasn't all.
Gold and silver and copper and iron! And then they
discovered the continent had a belly full of oil!

The world came running. They were welcome.
Everybody said: Come and get it!

52 - MAR It was a full cookie-jar.

(R-4 SITS)

All we needed was men with the strength to lift the
lid.

And we had them --

(R-3 TO LEC.)

I remember once a man who told me all about those men -- old Mr. Perkinson in my home town.

(NAR. LOOKS FRONT, LISTENING TO THE VOICE)

53 * R-3 The reason the U.S. got where it is, son, is 'cause we had the men with the vision an' git-up-an'-go. They're the ones that developed the country.

The Indians had the chanct, they didn't do it, did they?

An' I'll tell you somethin' 'bout those fellows that did the job. Most of them started from nothin' --

didn't have any edjucation 'tall, hardly ever saw inside a school, an' that's a fact.

Let me tell you 'bout some of those fellows, son. You take --

54 - NAR (INTERRUPTING. FACING AUD.)

We know, Mr. Perkinson.

Cornelius Vanderbilt probably couldn't spell Commodore even after they gave him the title.

Andrew Carnegi didn't waste time in school. At 13, he was in the mill.

But it didn't take ignorance, Mr. Perkinson, to strike it rich. Some educated men did just as well -- from E. I. duPont to William Randolph Hearst.

55 * R-3 It makes my point, don't it? They done as well without the books as with 'em.

You take my word for it, sonny -- what them fellows had, they didn't git from no perfessers.

(SITS)

56 - NAR . . . So there you have it. . .

Is that what gave us our advantages, our freedom, security, standard of living? for people like us?

Because we had the resources? and some geniuses for organizing them and making fortunes?

What did education in a democracy -- educating millions of ordinary people -- why did that make the difference?

. . . Well, let's look around the world.

There are some other places rich in natural resources that have also made rich men.

. . . Saudi Arabia.

And how is it for folks like us in Saudi Arabia? . . .

(R-1, R-2 TO LEC.)

Let's look at some other places. Brazil:

57 - R-1 Brazil. Rich in natural resources.

58 - NAR Colombia.

59 - R-1 Colombia. Also, high in natural resources.

60 - R-2 And both -- low in education -- low in standard of living.

61 - NAR Denmark.

62 - R-1 Denmark. Low in natural resources.

63 - NAR Switzerland.

64 - R-1 Switzerland. Low in natural resources.

65 - R-2 But both -- high in standard of education -- high in standard of living.

66 - NAR You can continue this story around the world.

But let's look inside our own place -- the United States.

Let's compare some of our states. For instance, Nevada and Mississippi.

67 - R-1 Recently, the average annual school expenditure in Nevada was $ 294.

In Misssissippi, less than half of that -- $ 123.

68 - R-2 At the same time, the average retail sales per capita -- in Nevada was $ 1,557.

In Mississippi, less than half of that, $ 602.

69 - R-1 In Nevada, magazine circulation -- for each hundred people -- 58.

70 - R-2 In Mississippi, less than half that figure.

71 - R-1 In Nevada, telephones -- per hundred people -- 33.

72 - R-2 In Mississippi, less than half.

73 - NAR And so it goes.

(R-1, R-2 SIT)

The point is: if you want education to pay off in dollars and cents, it seems to pay.

Apropos of this, I would like to quote a line from a recent book

by Paul R. Mort and William S. Vincent.

This will come as near as anything to stating our theme -- and here is the line:

"The total effectiveness --

of any society --

is the average efficiency of its individuals."

The average efficiency of our individuals.

. . . We are developing all sorts of ways to measure this.

But it's interesting that the one basic way of measuring an individual's efficiency --

we Americans so rarely have occasion to use it.

Millions of Americans can go through life without ever thinking of asking their fellow Americans: Can you read?

Most Americans would be surprised to be asked.

Because thanks to our system of education for all, we now have a nation where 97% of our people over 14 can read and write.

There's never been anything like this in history.

. . . 97% literate.

Let's take one minute to consider what it would mean to us,

(R-3 TO LEC.)

sitting here tonight -- if 25% -- instead of 3% -- of our people were still il-literate.

74 - R-3 1-fourth of our work force would not be able to read instructions or fill out the simplest reports.

They could not make measurements or do sums and could not, of course,

operate typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, or, for that matter, dial a telephone.

75 - NAR We assume the average American has certain basic mechanical know-how.

But a certain Russian peasant didn't assume anything of the sort.

You may have heard what he answered when someone told him America

(TURNING TO R-3)

had 40 million automobiles.

76 * R-3 40 million automobiles! Hah! That is not possible.

There could not be 40 million people who know how to drive an automobile!

77 - NAR Today, all but 4 of our states require a written test for a driver's license.

If 25% of our population were illiterate, Detroit wouldn't like it.

78 - R-3 Thousands of our factories and offices and businesses everywhere in the country

would not exist. Not only for lack of workers, there wouldn't be the customers.

Millions couldn't read the advertisements -- or the directions -- or the instructions.

They'd never know what the product could do. And so the product probably wouldn't exist.

79 - NAR We're talking now only about the ability to read and write.

But our education, of course, has contributed more than that.

(R-3 SITS. R-2, R-4 TO LEC.)

But that's the very thing people once resisted -- sometimes still do.

When education became more than the 3 R-s

-- more than readin', writin', 'rithmetic --

there were a lot of people -- people of common-sense, so they thought -- who said it just didn't make sense.

80 * R-2 Craziest notion I ever heard!

Here I got one of the best farms around -- an' someday it'll be his'n.

An I can learn him how to run it!

But no -- now he wants to go to ag-ri-culture college!

I spect you, Martha, give him the idea.

You think them perfessers c'n learn him anything I don't know? How much farmin' have them perfessers done, I wonder?

MORE - -

. . . I notice you don't say much to that.

All right, if you an' him don't think I know, you do it your way!

We'll see what them perfessers learn him. We'll see about that!

(R-2 SITS)

81 - NAR If Martha were with us now, let's listen to what she could say:

82 * R-4 Abner was a good man -- he just couldn't understand.

An' there were lots thought same as Abner.

They said who needed a college education to plow an' plant? What you needed was just sweat an' sense.

But Abner, he begun to understand when the boy came home from graduation.

'Course sometimes it wasn't easy to live with them -- the boy's ideas bein' so contrary to his father's.

They fin'ly had to split up the farm. An' when the boy started gettin' more crops on his side an' his stock started bringin' the higher prices --

well, Abner -- he forgive us.

An' I suppose it don't mean much to most women --

but when they tell me how now they're gettin' sometimes twice as much an' more to every acre --

it means something to me, a-rememberin'.

. . . I wonder if folks appreciate it. An' I expect none of them work half like my Abner worked.

(R-4 SITS)

83 - NAR All this is why we say our most important resource -- the one resource which has given meaning to all the others

-- that's the resource that's been developed in the schoolhouse.

It has given us our average individual efficiency on which

the total and present effectiveness of our society is based.

We've all shared the returns.

Your success, all you have as an American, is not only because you went to school --

you have it because the men and women around you went to school.

Their education has made yours profitable.

And the education you and I received has done as much for them.

This is what we had made for us when they put together the American school -- the most profitable institution in town.

This has been our inheritance.

So -- how are we managing our inheritance?

(R-1, R-3 TO LEC.)

Let's have the facts.

(TURNS TO R-3, SITS, LISTENS)

84 - R-3 The promise of the law is that every United States child of the proper age is entitled to at least a standard education.

Not since 1647, since the Massachusetts School Law, -- have there been so many eligible American children denied this guarantee.

85 - R-1 At the present time, we need 159-thousand more classrooms.

With the result that almost 900-thousand -- nearly a million -- of our students are in double-session half-day schools.

86 - R-3 To give you an idea of what we would have to do to give every child adequate space for a full-day's schooling --

we would have to build and open 100 new classrooms every day before recess in the morning,

100 more before lunch,

100 more before afternoon recess,

100 more before the pupils go home,

and 100 more while they are home at night --

this for the next 10 years! To give you an idea.

87 - R-1 If we had sufficient classrooms, we would not have sufficient teachers.

We are now short 200 thousand schoolteachers and the figure threatens to grow by 100-thousand every year.

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88 - R-3 To meet even the present demand, we should be graduating 120-thousand teachers this year.

Actually, we are producing 108-thousand.

Of these, 30% will not show up in our classrooms. In the last 5 years, 100-thousand teacher graduates have not become teachers. Many have accepted better invitations from industry and business.

89 - NAR So

(QUICKLY STANDING)

who's going to teach our children and grand-children --

and what will be the effect on their nation?

Already there are cries of danger -- we must have trained minds.

We're not living on muscle now -- we're living on brains!

90 - R-3 In 1910, 31 per cent of our labor force was un-skilled.

In 1950, only slightly more than 10%.

91 - NAR And as the machines and the system become more complex, inevitably we need men with higher skills.

92 - R-3 50 years ago, we needed one engineer for every thousand workers.

Now we need 1 for every 60 workers.

93 - NAR And the only place we'll get them -- the only place we'll get our scientists of any sort -- is from our schools.

94 - R-1 And yet -- 1-fourth of our highschools teach no chemistry, physics or geometry on a regular basis.

95 - NAR Some contend, since these are the smaller schools, this represents a potential of only 40-thousand students per year.

96 - R-3 That's all -- 40-thousand students per year. Can we afford it?

(R-3 SITS)

97 - NAR Today, there is no country so involved with other nations as ours.

Our economic and political survival may now depend on the people of other nations understanding us and on our understanding them.

98 - R-1 And yet -- almost 1-half of our highschools teach no foreign language whatever.

It has been said that, outside of English, we are a nation

(R-2, R-4 TO LEC.)

of rich illiterates.

(R-1 SITS)

99 - R-4 It takes so much more to be an educated person today. And there is so much more we can do with what we get.

Tom Lincoln thought he had a point. What was the use of education if you were doomed to be "the man with the hoe"?

But others saw what might be achieved.

And now, with the power and energy of the atom and all the new knowledge waiting for use,

we know man might become civilized beyond all visions of the past.

We can see the possibility!

100 - R-2 All of which is not just an intellectual dream.

In this day, our very survival, our defense, depends on education.

For an example of how modern warfare depends on education --

at the time of our Korean business,

1-third of our rejectees

came from the 9 states with the lowest standard of education.

And since we've raised the point, it may be worth taking a glance -- just a glance at the big RED schoolhouse.

The Russians are investing at least twice as much in education as we are. They think it's worth it.

101 - MAR However you look at it, we need education.

And this is where we are -- a nation neglecting its finest resource and best defense.

Yet -- people say they believe in education.

Which should take care of it.

Because the people of the United States retain more direct control over education than any other function of government.

People say they believe in it but obviously somebody isn't paying attention.

MORE - -

(R-1, R-3 TO LEC.
R-2, R-4 SIT)

Let's go back to the beginning of our story -- maybe we can find out why if we continue our survey.

Here's a couple -- they're being interviewed -- they're typical --

they have 3 children, ages 4, 7 and 10, and an Oldsmobile, aged 2.

The question is: "do you attend the schoolboard meetings or otherwise participate in school affairs?"

102 * R-1 (TO INTERVIEWER)

Why, yes, I went to a schoolboard meeting when we first moved here.

But I don't know anything about those things, I couldn't help them. And besides, it's so hard to find the time. Do you have children?

. . . Well, then you know how it is.

103 * R-3 And half the time, we don't know there's a meeting until the next day.

Seems to me the schoolboard ought to remind people. If they want people to come.

. . . There's a meeting tonight?

104 * R-1 We have a dinner date, we were just leaving.

105 * R-3 Maybe next time -- okay?

106 * R-1 Excuse us?

(THEY SMILE, R-3 PANTOMIMES CLOSING THE DOOR, THEY SIT)

107 * NAR They're busy. They have children.

In the next house, they've had their education, their children are graduated -- so they're not concerned.

In both cases, if something goes wrong:

"Why didn't somebody DO something about it?" that's what they'll want to know.

So it could be we are the people who will have to do something about it.

If we're the people who know that it makes no more sense to wait for somebody else to do something about it

than it does to wait for somebody else to raise our children. Or run our country.

Wait for that and somebody else will.

. . . So, what's our problem?

Well, that's the rest of our story.

(AFTER A GLANCE AT THE READERS WHO ARE LOOKING, BLANK-FACED, STRAIGHT AHEAD)

And it involves some more characters. You'll recognize them -- some you'll like and some you won't.

(AFTER ANOTHER GLANCE)

I see they're waiting.

But before we have the pleasure -- or experience --

and before we decide what we can do about all this --

suppose first we take a breath, a short recess.

We'll take 9 minutes. You can walk around and talk or -- as you feel.

We'll meet you right here.

(NAR. AND READERS LEAVE)

END OF PART I

PART II

(NAR. AND READERS RETURN)

108 - NAR . . . As we were saying -- we have a problem.

If we could, we might be willing to let someone else have the honor.

Like the boy who'd be willing to let his sister take all his baths.

But it's our skin.

For reasons that seem obvious, we cannot ask Washington, Big Business or the Labor Unions -- nor the Churches -- to assume the responsibility for our schools.

And that means

(R-1 TO LEC.)

that there is no United States problem so completely up to the people themselves.

109 * R-1 And that is your trouble.

110 - NAR How do you mean?

(QUICKLY, TO AUD.)

Oh, I should explain: this is a guest from another land --

where they have the advantage, so she feels, of not living in a democracy.

111 * R-1 I must ask why do you Americans not see that it is madness, it can be your suicide, to leave a matter so vital to the people? What do they know?

112 - NAR They know they trust themselves to manage things more than anyone else.

So we the people have to be responsible and take our chance.

113 * R-1 You are obviously taking the chance. For it does not appear most of your Americans are being so very responsible.

Oh, we know you are a rich and clever people --

we listen as you tell us of your automobiles and bathtubs --

and how you build your roads and cities and centers for shopping.

Yet, by your own admission, you do not know how to build enough of the schools.

We cannot but think you Americans know only how to make a profit, in the dollars and cents.

We are watching and waiting. Because we see how you can go to bankruptcy, your America , for making the wrong kind of profits.

114 - R-3 (RUSHING FORWARD TO R. OF R-1)

Don't you believe it!

We can build our schools. Just as soon as we --

(R-2 FORWARD TO L. OF R-1)

Just as soon as we make up our minds. We can build schoolhouses from one end of the --

115 - R-2 (IN, OVER)

Yes, but what about the teachers?

116 - R-3 (STOPPED. THOUGHTFULLY)

That is a problem.

117 - R-2 A schoolhouse without teachers --

118 - R-3 We know.

(STEPS BACK)

119 - R-2 So if we start digging tomorrow and have enough schoolhouses by 1965, we will need 450-thousand teachers.

(STEPS BACK AS R-1 SPEAKS)

120 * R-1 We have been watching your American figures. In 1965, you will not have 450-thousand teachers, no matter how you start digging.

121 - NAR Will you kindly let us Americans figure this out!

(R-1 SITS)

Thank you.

122 - R-2 It's true, isn't it? We can't build teachers over night.

Even if our young people wanted to be teachers. And they don't.

123 - NAR They sure don't. Not enough.

(R-2 SITS. R-3, R-4 TO LEC.)

And here's another inconsistency!

People say they approve of education but what has been the American attitude toward our teachers?

(SLOWLY SITS TO LISTEN)

124 - R-3 In the beginning, in Colonial times, the teacher was called "Mister".

You can read about him in "The History of Wallingford" where it says:

"Next to the minister, ruling elder and magistrate, the teacher was regarded with the profoundest respect and when he walked through the village,

the boys never dared pass him without pulling off their hats. He was among the few who received the title of Mister."

125 - R-4 Those days passed. This became a country where nobody had to pull off his hat to nobody, unless he was a-cared to.

126 - R-3 About the closest anybody came to that was when folks said:

"Well, you sure gotta take your hat off to him, he's made a pile of money."

127 - R-4 You could be sure they weren't discussing a teacher. Even though there were some remarkable teachers.

128 - R-3 Good or bad, the day came when most of them lost their jobs.

That was when they went off to fight the war -- Between the States -- 1861.

And when they came back, most of them were out of luck.

129 - R-4 That's when teaching became more of a woman's job.

She had taken over during the war and since the town had paid her only half what it paid the men,

the town gave her the preference after the war -- at the same half-salary.

She took it because this was about all the job a female could have.

So, if she knew how to read --

130 - NAR (ON HIS FEET)

It was important, of course, that she should know how to read --

but often it seemed as though people were more concerned

about her character -- or I should say, her purity.

To show what I mean: we have here the transcript of an interview, 60 years ago,

between a prospective teacher and a president of a schoolboard.

MORE - - -

I'd like to have you hear it.

(TO R-3, R-4)

Go ahead.

131 * R-3 How old are you, Miss Strait?

132 * R-4 I was 18 years old on the 27th day of last May.

133 * R-3 And where did you last attend school?

134 * R-4 In my home town, Cedar Corners.

135 * R-3 Do you think you can make our big fellows mind?

136 * R-4 I -- think so.

137 * R-3 I can see by looking at you that you don't drink.

138 * R-4 Oh, no!

139 * R-3 We always ask. And I understand you're a member of our church.

140 * R-4 Yes, I am.

141 * R-3 You must come to dinner on Sunday.

Well, I'm satisfied. I'll send over your certificate tomorrow.

(R-3 SITS)

142 - NAR That's all.

And now if she stayed ahead of the kids in the book and kept out of sin,

she could keep the job.

Sometimes these people would actually turn out to be teachers.

They'd have intelligence, imagination, and they'd arouse the children's interest.

As for the others --

143 * R-4 Quiet, now, I'll give you your lessons for tomorrow.

Page 69 of your readers -- you're to learn the first 3 verses of "The Ancient Mariner".

In your geography book -- . Yes, Becky, what do you want?

. . . What does what mean?

. . . "Eftsoons"? What's that?

(SURPRISED)

. . . It's in the poem?

(LOOKS IN "BOOK", READS LINE)

"'Hold off! unhand me, grey-beard loon!'
Eftsoons his hand dropt he."

(SHE'S PUZZLED. THEN, CONCLUSIVELY, TO BECKY)

It's poetry -- learn in.

In your geography book, learn the border of Ohio.

(AS THE CLASS STARTS TO BOLT)

Now wait a minute, I've got something to say to you boys!

If some of you don't get to work, you're going to catch it, I'm telling you that.

You can go.

(SHE TURNS AWAY SO THEY WON'T SEE ANY TEARS OF FRUSTRATION)

144 - NAR She meant well -- why was it like this?

What was she supposed to do? She didn't know.

(R-4 SITS)

But some people were getting ideas about that.

(R-1, R-2 TO LEC.)

It was the teachers themselves, the better ones, who began to agitate for training for teachers.

145 - R-1 Including, of course, that first great American educator, Horace Mann.

(NAR. SITS, LISTENS)

146 - R-2 He found some citizens to agree that it made sense to teach the teachers how to teach.

They thought there must be some better technique for instilling knowledge in the minds of children than the use of threats.

But most people weren't having any of that -- they held to their faith in education with a switch --

that way you didn't "spoil the child" and it was also less expensive to the taxpayers.

147 - R-1 The public was getting the idea that it might be well to raise the standard of medicine --

to have the doctors trained so a few more patients could live.

But whole sections of the public were not so concerned about the treatment of their children's minds by untrained teachers.

148 - R-2 The first suggestions to improve the education of the people who were to do the educating was made in 1830.

But -- 60 years later,

the typical American teacher still had not had any special training and wasn't even a highschool graduate.

149 - R-1 By 1900, though, the standard had risen. Now the adequate teacher was supposed to have gone through highschool.

150 - R-1 Things began to move slightly faster and by 1950 --

the qualified teacher had a college degree in education.

After 120 years, teaching was a profession -- like medicine, law, engineering.

It had been a long struggle. . .

(R-2 STEPS BACK)

151 - NAR (STANDING)

And we'd come a long distance from the teacher, the "drillmaster", we saw a moment ago.

She had little knowledge of what she was teaching and, usually, no knowledge of why.

Actually, she had little knowledge of children. But then, no one did -- the discoveries hadn't been made.

Practically nothing was known, scientifically, of the tremendous variations in children

and the complexity of their growth patterns.

We had not reached the point where the smart child said

-- (you've probably all heard this one) --

when someone said: How old are you, Miss? Missy replied:

152 - R-1 My psychological age is 12 years;

my social age is 8 years;

my moral age is 10 years;

my anatomical and physiological ages are 6 and 7 --

but nobody's told me my chronological age.

But they say that's a matter of relative unimportance.

153 - MAR The teacher of the past never had to give any of this a thought.

As she rated the students, there was only one consideration --

whether they obeyed-and-memorized-and-recited or didn't-or-couldn't.

And the latter got their ears boxed or were held back --

(the older people here may remember those 15-year-olds who used to be in 5th. grade

-- serving time until they gave up and dropped out.)

. . . We'd like to take a minute

(R-1, R-2 SIT)

to give an impression of the change

-- the difference in attitude of the teacher today.

The school we'll call on could now be almost anywhere

and we'll hear from 4 contemporary instructors

(R-3 TO LEC.)

reporting on 4 representative students:

(SITS)

154 - R-3 The first youngster is A.W. -- he sits there in the second row.

In intelligence, the tests show he is near the top in this particular class.

He has a talent for mathematics -- he likes facts, statistics. His weakness is that he doesn't know what to do with them.

To try to help him be more than just a human computer, we have advised courses to encourage and develop his imagination.

We think we see some effect. But there was a slight complication. The boy showed his father an abstract painting he had done.

His father came to see us to find out what we were doing to his son. We've tried to explain.

(R-4 TO LEC. R-3 SITS)

155 - R-4 The next student is B.J. -- over there. There is evidence that she has the greatest talent in the class.

She has also been one of our poorest students.

The only thing she took seriously was her art work. In interviews, we found out she had a secret desire to be a designer.

We have pointed out to her how geometry can help design --

why a knowledge of French could be practical and how history can be sutdied from the standpoint of costume.

Also, how psychology helps in understanding people's tastes.

(R-1 TO LEC.)

Now she's interested.

(R-4 SITS)

156 - R-1 This student is R. Y. All her tests show that she is a low normal.

What troubles us is that R.Y. is not as good a student as she could be even at her level of intelligence.

We know she is a disturbed child.

In our conferences with her parents, we can see that the child

must be aware that her father and mother are ashamed they have such a child.

Both are college graduates and they want offspring that can do as well.

Under these circumstances, we are doing what we can to help the child improve.

For her sake. Because we know the student of weak intelligence

is the one that especially needs all the knowledge he can get.

(R-2 TO LEC. R-1 SITS)

157 - R-2 They're not all problems like that.

Our last student -- over at the side of the room -- is D.G.

He doesn't have an exceptional intellect -- in fact, he's some distance from the top.

But it's possible no one in the class will realize his potential any better.

Give him material in his range, he's interested and does it well. And we're working to maintain that interest.

So far, we've seemed to hit it right and this is our best example of student, teachers and parents

cooperating for the best development of the personality and intelligence available.

(R-2 SITS)

158 - NAR STANDING)

And that's the change -- the result

of the long, hard struggle to make teaching a profession.

For the benefit of the schools, our children and the nation.

At present, we are expressing our appreciation, our gratitude for this achievement

to the faint tune of $ 4,220.

This is the average, annual salary, male and female, of the United States professional teacher.

Recent studies have shown that these same people, for the same investment in training

(R-2 TO LEC.)

-- a college degree plus post-graduate work --

might average almost 3 times as much as professionals in <u>any</u> other field.

159 - R-2 The City of New York employs more teachers than any other system in the country.

(R-4 TO LEC.)

The New York Times reports that a man washing cars can make as much as the starting salary for college-trained teachers in New York City.

(R-2 BACK A STEP)

160 - R-4 In Florida it was learned you could earn more cooking the Governor's meals

(R-3 TO LEC.)

than you could coming out of college with a degree in education.

(R-4 STEPS BACK)

161 - R-3 Somebody happened to notice that a city in Michigan was paying its

garbage collectors more than its teachers.

Garbage collectors, cooks and car-washers are all important people --

~~but these are not~~ college-degree jobs --
~~not yet.~~

(R-3 ~~STEPS~~ BACK)

162 - NAR They say there are tremendous satisfactions in teaching.

But with prices what they are, most young people are saying "no, thanks".

And if they don't say it, their elders are saying it for them:

(R-1 JOINS OTHERS. R-3 FORWARD)

163 * R-3 I know you'd like to be a teacher, son, but there's no money in it.

If you knew how I'd worked to keep you in shoes and get you through school --

how do you think you'd do it for your kids as a teacher?

You'd better think again.

164 * R-1 I'm sorry but I want my child to amount to something and I know what people think of teachers.

Somebody else will have to do the teaching, not my child.

165 * R-4 Well, I'm a teacher, Susan -- and I'd like to advise you, but I don't know. What to say.

They raised our salaries 2 years ago but since then they've been enlarging the classes to make up for it.

I guess they know they're short-changing the teachers but they don't seem to know

they're cheating their own children.

So I don't know. What to say.

166 * R-2 I wish I could encourage you, John -- as a teacher in a teachers' college, maybe I'm supposed to.

You say you know the salaries are low but you're considering the security.

Except when there's a depression, you're the first t o be cut and the last to be raised. I remember that.

. . . You know, I have a cousin who never got through highschool. He's making more than I am on a bulldozer.

When some of the students notice this, it's a little hard to convince them they should have respect for the school -- and the teachers.

167 - MAR These have been recorded comments.

This is precisely why we're not getting enough new teachers --

(READERS SIT)

and why teachers we have are quitting.

. . . To some people, all this may still not look like crisis.

They may be waiting for a Lexington, a Lusitania, a Pearl Harbor before they're sure.

There won't be any dramatic warning like that.

But 20/30/40 years from now, a generation may discover it lost the race 20/30/40 years back, before it had a chance to vote.

Because we are rushing into the atomic, the hydrogen age -- approaching challenges of a complexity and size never seen.

It could be a criminal risk to send our children into that future without all the knowledge they can hold.

They'll need it -- every one of them -- to understand and manage and govern all their advantages --

advantages that we already know, if used in ignorance,

can blow civilization off this earth.

. . . And so some of us are convinced that education was never more important.

We know we must build the schools, train the teachers and pay them -- starting now.

. . . So what's happening?

In this moment of crisis, we would like to take you

to look in on some schoolboard meetings now going on around the United States.

(MAR. PICKS UP STOOL, MOVES IT DOWNSTAGE TO PROSCENIUM EDGE, SPEAKING AS HE MOVES)

Let's listen to some of our people.

They own the schools and they have the blessed privilege of voice.

(SITS ON STOOL)

Let's listen.

(R-1, R-3 MOVE TO NAR'S LEC.,
R-2, R-4 TO READERS' LEC.)

This is the town called Arbor City. The Chamber of Commerce calls it the most progressive small city in the state.

There's a schoolboard meeting tonight.

(THROUGHOUT SEQUENCE, THE READERS DO NOT LOOK AT EACH OTHER BUT STRAIGHT AHEAD AS IF ADDRESSING CHAIRMAN OF MEETING)

168 * R-3 Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the lady who just spoke --

does she think there's no limit to the taxes we can afford? Most of us are in hock as it is.

Maybe the lady has money but not all of us are rich.

169 * R-4 Mr. Chairman, I don't feel so rich myself but I contend that a country

that spends more on horse-racing, liquor and entertainment -- on each of these things --

than it spends on education, should be able to afford adequate schools.

And we're part of that nation.

170 - NAR Now we're moving west -- to the town of River Heights.

It's got one of the most up-to-date airports in the nation.

There's a schoolboard meeting tonight.

171 * R-1 I cannot see the point in talking about more education when we're not satisfied with what we've got!

I say as I said at the last meeting, our teachers have got to enforce more discipline!

172 * R-2 Mr. Chairman, please! what is the point of discussing discipline when we've got 30 and 35 and 40 children to a class?

Let's first discipline ourselves!

173 - NAR Down south -- a very pleasant town called Crocco.

174 * R-3 Now I don't want anybody to get me wrong about this teacher situation.

I think the teachers should be paid more money, of course.

But let's be honest -- let's call a spade a spade --

We know we've got some teachers in our system who aren't even competent.

And I for one am not going to vote more money for teachers who shouldn't even be there.

175 * R-4 It's true they shouldn't be there. Right now, we have 90-thousand teachers in the classrooms of this country

who have not passed the minimum requirements for teachers' certificates.

The reason they're there is because we're 200-thousand teachers short!

And I don't know how we're going to get all these good teachers we need if the gentleman won't vote to raise the scale.

176 - MAR Up north again -- in a village called Victorious.

It's got a brand-new courthouse and some people say the best thing about it

is that it hides from view the wreck called the highschool.

177 * R-1 And no one can tell me -- . Mr. Chairman! I have as much right to this floor as anybody! --

no one can tell me our children are learning as much as we did -- for all these fancy theories.

They can't even spell!

178 * R-2 My children can spell better than I ever did!

Please! May we discuss this matter of the new highschool before the place we've got collapses?

179 - MAR The name of this town: Proud City.

180 * R-3 And I contend the more you give the schoolboard, the more they ask.

That's always been the story -- and don't tell me it's just due to inflation!

181 * R-4 It isn't! Education is constantly getting more expensive.

This isn't the pick-and-shovel era --

Does the gentleman know that the tools for the average worker today cost over 12-thousand dollars?

There are some of us who think it's time to teach our physics students something about nuclear energy.

I asked our physics teacher what he would need for that.

He said first, a geiger counter -- that's $ 500. right there.

Also isotopes. And a dosimeter -- whatever that is -- and a graphite moderator and a Van de Graff generator -- to begin with.

Education isn't going to get cheaper unless we go back to the pick and shovel.

182 - NAR Heckleberg.

183 * R-3 I think we're trying to educate too many too much. Some of these --

184 - NAR (BREAKING THROUGH)
Zenobia.

185 * R-1 Why don't they teach things the way they used to?

186 - NAR Ox City.

187 * R-3 We raise the teachers' salaries, the next town raises --

(-SIMULTANEOUSLY)

188 - NAR Tenway.

189 * R-1 They could eliminate homemaking --

190 * R-3 -- we have to raise, the next town --

191 - NAR Quiggley.

192 * R-1 -- let the mothers teach the girls --

193 * R-3 -- raises. When do we end? I say --

194 - NAR (STANDING)
Enough!
(SILENCE)

This could go on for years. In fact, it has.

(HE CROSSES QUICKLY TO LEC. SIMULTANEOUSLY, R-1, R-2, CROSS TO THEIR CHAIRS, STAND)

Everyone has the right to speak. That's how it's got to be.

But to keep this privilege, we should know what we're talking about.

For instance, this ancient, repetitious cry

that children spelled better, wrote better, learned better in the past.

Which children? learned better what?

It's a bit hard to call people back from their schooldays years ago so as to match the generations.

But there is some information about this and it's interesting.

195 - R-4 A series of tests -- tests that were given to students 20, 40 and 110 years ago

have been given to equivalent students in recent years in Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts.

In one test, for example, the earlier students scored 32% correct,

while the students of today scored 80%.

And as a result of these observations, the experts say this:

196 - R-2 "In fundamentals, today's pupils are superior to the pupils of the past.

They now read more rapidly and with more understanding.

They understand and use arithmetic procedures more successfully. Their mastery of language is greater.

In short, children today learn better than they did in times past."

(AS NAR. SPEAKS, ALL TURN TO LISTEN)

197 - NAR Actually, education, for all the opposition, has made tremendous progress.

But with things as they are, we'd better recognize the opposition.

We're not talking about criticism -- criticism to improve and increase our system -- that we need.

We're talking about what we've seen in our story tonight --

the people who say they believe in education IF -- it doesn't cost money.

The people who believe in education IF -- they don't have to be interested, be involved, be responsible.

The people who believe in it only if they can decide what it should be -- or, as they often put it, what it shouldn't be.

And then there are some others who just don't believe in it -- no matter what they say.

In many communities, when these folks can, they confuse the issues, harrass the schoolboard,

abuse the administrators and, if possible, defeat the elections.

What motivates them, even they may not know.

Envy? disappointment? the fear of knowledge and truth? -- whatever it is, they exist as the eternal enemies of the mind.

It's easy to identify all these people: Ask what they want.

Do they WANT

more and better education

for our country?

. . . When they don't, we who do will have to stand against them -- as did the enlightened before our time.

. . . We can have the schools we need.

And when we get them,

we can make the point that no schoolhouse can be a school without the proper teachers. And we can insist we pay to get them.

We can refute the notion that keeping up the payments on our wonderful American standard of living

leaves us a nation too poor to afford education.

The compatible TV set, or the harmonizing dishwasher, or the whale-tailed automobile

has yet to be invented that is worth more than a textbook.

(MODERATING PITCH)

. . . Tonight, we have come here to document, for your information, the dilemma of our schools.

If, in stating the value of education, we may have seemed materialistic --

we know that you know the other, even greater, benefits are there, too.

MORE - -

Never has education been so concerned about the values of our society.

We are quite aware that though we may have achieved prosperity,

we have not achieved happiness -- certainly not serenity.

And for that -- we need and our children need -- more and more training to think, to learn, to understand.

This alone should be sufficient cause to build our schools.

. . . It's impossible to believe America will fail this challenge.

If our people were to do so, it could only be because

(R-2 STEPS BACK, R-1 FORWARD)

they had forgotten what men learned a long time ago:

198 - R-1 The foundation of every state is the education of its youth. -- Diogenes.

199 - R-3 I view education as the most important subject we as a people can be engaged in. -- Abraham Lincoln.

200 - R-2 Without popular education, no government which rests on popular action can long endure.
-- Woodrow Wilson.

201 - R-4 If any nation expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be.
-- Thomas Jefferson.

(THEY AGAIN TURN TO NAR.)

202 - NAR May we suggest as you go home tonight --

as you move about tomorrow --

you take a new look at our America.

Nothing can do more to confirm your faith in education.

Because everything you see -- our products, our techniques, our health, our democratic ideals --

all were created and are sustained by the minds of our people --

minds awakened, inspired and trained in our schools.

The church down the street

is dependent, too -- for the soul needs knowledge
for its convictions.

And so we say, our society has yet to devise
an investment

which pays the dividends, real and spiritual,
of education.

If we remember that, we can proceed toward
grace and civilization.

. . . And now -- all 49 of us

thank you and goodnight.

(NAR. AND READERS LEAVE)

THE END

NOTES

The Narrator and Readers can be any of your people with ability to read to an audience. Likely candidates may be in the drama groups of your community or among the lawyers, ministers, sales and public relations people. All should be of an age and appearance to promote identification with their parts and audience identification with them. . .

Each should be sufficiently familiar with the script so his eyes can maintain communication with the audience. The text has been broken up and laid out on each page for easy reference when reading. As an additional aid, you may want to mark with red pencil your parts, key words and business. . .

For greater ease and effectiveness, you may choose to memorize certain passages. Watch, however, that this doesn't cause you to over-extend, over-act. This is a reading, not a play, so gestures, etc., should be in that proportion. If you do memorize, then, maintain the illusion of reading by an occasional glance toward the script. . .

Those parts marked with an asterisk can use various degrees of characterization. In many instances, there may be sufficient delineation if the reader simply bears in mind his imagine of the particular person speaking. . .

As you study and rehearse the script, work for variety. Watch out for the trap of all falling into one pitch, one rhythm. The writer has tried to vary pace and mood and the Narrator, in particular, should judge the script with this in mind. Some sequences can be deliberate, others should be pushed -- some lyric, others staccato. . .

Sometimes a beat may be advisable before speaking (e.g. 40) to establish presence, the entrance of a new character. Similarly, the Narrator may want a beat before resuming. At other times, the attack may be abrupt, sharp, and when several voices are presenting a single idea, the flow, momentarily, may be that of a single voice. . .

Due to age, appearance, or particular talent, you may choose to re-assign certain passages. Only watch that this does not make for an imbalance and too repetitive a pattern. . .

Dress should be netural and casual so as to fit all the characters suggested. . .

Avoid distraction. Turn pages discreetly and time so as not to disturb the effect of the person speaking. It may be best to turn the page at the conclusion of your last speech on each page. Pages where you are not involved may be clipped together. . .

For the most part, the Narrator should not watch and be an audience to the Readers. Some exceptions are noted. At lectern, when not speaking, all should "neutralize" themselves by looking at scripts or a spot in space. . .

If any character name as given in the script should happen to be the same or close to the name of one of your local citizens, choose and substitute another name. . .

The following are suggestions. Your ideas may be more appropriate.

1/ALL After auditorium lights off, a beat and all enter.

1/NAR By projecting your own sense of relaxation and enjoyment, you can impart the same mood to the audience... On "-- Please?" he raises his arms like a conductor motioning up an orchestra.

2/R-1 A clear but <u>low</u> pitch can pull the audience to attention. And most housewives would speak in a modest tone. (Also 4)

8/R-2 Tall, lean, confident, frank.

12/R-3 Short. A simple man but not foolish.

16/R-4 With that agreeable-gracious Mme. Chairman manner. You feel she's wearing a hat, of course.

18/R-4 In full voice. Not vulgar, just frank.
19/NAR Throughout sequence, don't look at Readers. They are now separate from you.
22/R-3 He's out on the farm now, standing near tractor. "You're welcome. Come again" is in answer to Interviewer's thank-you and Edwards makes a gesture of goodbye, turns back to his work.
24/R-1 Very sincere, And because of conviction and security of standing in her own doorway, more voice than before.
27/NAR "-- Incidentally," begin to level off, casually indicating we're getting serious.
28/R-2 Reading the proclamation. Impressively -- this is an order. Hold script in profile level with eyes.
30/R-2 Again reading (in different tone) but looking up as if speaking for Mann.
32/R-3 Ichabod Crane. Dressed in black. Though he doesn't relax, we sense his satisfaction when he explains it's Latin. "-- after slay": sharp attack on Neb. (particular spot in aud.) and a glare. "-- F.": again glaring at Neb.
34/R-2 Brimming with pedantic satisfaction. But very solemn in making final point, last par.
36/R-3 Quick, sharp.
38/R-3 With easy, upper-class conviction. You can move hand across script and read for illusion of writing.
40/R-3 Sincere, not rancorous, doubt. "He's a-readin'": looking off at Abe. "I don't hold --": looking away from Abe. "I never had --": looking at Abe again. Hold.
42/R-2 He steps far enough back so as not to be part of R-4's scene.
43/R-4 In attack and characterization, work to kill effect of (26). She's not harsh, just stating the reality. "You'll find out someday" has note of re-assurance.
45/R-2 Gentle, good-humored, old-age recollection.
47/R-4 No self-deprecation, simple facts.
49/R-1 Quietly. A frail, gentle woman vibrant with enthusiasm, gratitude.
51/R-4 Ending with controlled excitement, gusto.
53/R-3 Rugged-individualist patriot. Because he's managed to get a little more money than the other frogs in the pond, he's an authority. At end (55), he walks down the street without a doubt.
73/NAR "-- Let's take one minute": beginning here to bear down. Beginning the facts.
74/R-3 (See 73)
76/R-3 After a wise, skeptical glance at Nar.
80/R-2 No self-pity. A man with self-pity could never make a farm. But his pride is hurt.
81/R-4 With the quiet, easy tolerance of a woman who has learned everybody is right and wrong.
83/NAR Tightening up the argument, cueing the Readers. Starting the lift for climax of Pt. I.
101/R-1 At lec., they are looking away
101/R-3 from Nar., toward Interviewer.
105/R-3 By the tone and manner, you doubt if he'll be there.
108/ALL Auditorium lights out, a beat, enter.
109/R-1 If accent is used, make it faint. Use the hesitation of someone thinking in a second language. She has too much confidence in her ideology to be sneering. Call it the unconscious patronage of conviction.
119/R-2 Not agreeing with the woman but urging everyone to avoid delusion, face the reality.
121/NAR Controlled -- keeping the exasperation mild.
124/R-3 "Next to --": picks up book, frankly reads the passage.
131/R-4 Very young. A girl who has always minded her parents.

143/R-4 A considerable change from the meek applicant. Frustrated, confused, bitter.
152/R-1 Answering with matter-of-fact politeness -- somewhat bored by the question and the answer.
158/NAR The tone is even but is bearing down.
163/R-3 Not arguing -- the dollars-and-cents of it prove his point.
164/R-1 As if vigorously wringing out a dishrag as she speaks.
165/R-4 Trying not to be disappointing but what can she say?
166/R-2 No self-pity, it's just how things are.
167/NAR "This is the town --": as if withdrawing, outside the scene, apart.
168/R-3 Sharp attack -- he's sure he's speaking for the majority.
169/R-4 Feeling emotion but not anger. Trying to make logic prevail. To keep audience sympathy, avoid tone of harangue -- leave that to opposition.
171/R-1 Her head wagging with emphasis. On "-- discipline", fist into palm.
172/R-2 Struggling for patience. He does recognize the woman's sincerity, but! (See 169)
174/R-2 With the authority of a former member of Town Council. Very sure of his logic.
175/R-4 (See 169)
177/R-1 The touchy one, querelously sure of her rights.
180/R-2 The loud one.
181/R-4 Voice up with his but trying to be more reasonable than ever and hoping to prove she knows what she's talking about.
194/NAR Cross vigorously to lec. after "In fact, it has."

Keep it tight by picking up cues promptly as you enter on these speeches: 20,22,24,26,28,29,30,31,34,36,37,42,43,45,51,52,53,54,55,57,58,59,60,61, 62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,79,80,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92, 93,94,95,96,97,98,102,103,104,105,106,109,113,114,115,117,121,122,124,125, 126,127,128,129,130,143,145,146,147,149,150,159,160,161,163,168,170,171, 172,173,174,176,177,178,179,180,182,195,196.

LIGHTING

If you have spots, have each lectern in a pool of light with a lesser spot to come in on the Nar. at the place where he moves his stool (167). It can be effective to have the Readers' chairs in shadow so that they come into the light when they "enter". Be sure the faces of all speakers are fully lighted. As you know, visibility aids audibility.

If you have dimmer, subtle accents can be effective according to the cues below. Be sure it's subtle, not a distraction.

1/ Auditorium lights off, full stage lights on.
19/ If you have dimmer, begin dim on "-- we've come to talk about education" and have all but spots out on "-- Mr. Marcy again,". If you do not have dimmer, turn all but spots off sharply on cue "-- For example, Mr. Marcy again,".
27/ Slight dim on Readers' lec. Up full on "ideas in 1647".
32/ Dim Nar's lec. Up on "whipt at school".
34/ Dim Nar's lec. Up after curtsey business.
44/ Slow dim on Readers' lec. Start up on "these were" and up full on "Hamlin Garland".
45/ Dim Nar's lec. Up on "teeth ache".
49/ Dim Nar's lec. Up after word "convey".
50/ Start Readers" lec. dim on "There were some --". Up on "did have some assets".
73/ Dim Readers' lec. Up on "instead of 3%".

80/ Slight dim (less than usual) on Nar's lec. Hold through 81.
82/ Dim Nar's lec. Up after "like my Abner worked".
83/ Dim Readers' lec. Up sharp on "Let's have the facts".
101/ Dim Readers' lec. Up on "or otherwise participate".
107/ Dim Readers' lec. Up for exit, then auditorium lights up, stage lights out.
108/ Stage lights up, auditorium lights out. If dimmer, start dim of all but spots on "If we could --" and be out at "people themselves." If no dimmer, turn off all but spots sharply as Nar. starts to speak.
124/ Dim Nar's lec. Up sharply (130) "It was important --".
143/ Dim Nar's lec. Up after (SHE TURNS AWAY).
154/ Dim Nar's lec. Up on end of 157, "intelligence available".
163/ Dim Nar's lec. Up on end of 166, "-- and the teachers."
167/ Up stool spot on Nar's move: "Let's listen to some of our people." Have him in dimmer light than others.
194/ On "Enough!" stab stool spot in full. Then blackout after "In fact, it has."
197/ Dim Readers' lec. Up on "it could only be because they had forgotten --".
202/ Slight dim on Readers' lec.
END/ All stage lights up for curtain calls.

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"WE CALL TO MIND"

A DocuDrama / by / Philip C. Lewis

HERE IS THE STORY:

Philip C. Lewis, playwright, documentary film writer and public relations consultant, was asked to look at the school-and-teacher problem and suggest some way of persuading taxpayers to put education higher on the list of products they like to buy.

After considerable study, Lewis realized the facts of the school dilemma had been given to the public -- in bits and pieces, at least -- via every medium. Yet, somehow, the message hadn't come through sufficiently to provoke constructive reaction.

What he then set out to do was to find a means of presenting the total story inside the community, preferably inside the schools, by the people themselves. The result was the creation of DocuDrama and its application in the script "We Call To Mind".

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS:

To describe and explain this new DocuDrama technique, here is a quote from one of the reviews: "Performing its 49 roles -- that's 49 -- are five players, people from the town. There are a narrator and four readers, and each of the readers plays a dozen parts. 'All that is needed,' says Mr. Lewis's foreword, 'are five competent readers and some simple equipment -- four chairs, two lecterns, one stool.' Now let him finish explaining:

"'It has been the author's purpose to devise an entertaining and effective format for imparting information to an audience in a way that will arouse the spectator's support for the issue stated.

"'Also to devise a medium which could be used in every community and under all circumstances. One that would not call for memorization (the readers will carry their scripts in hand throughout the presentation) or require extensive staging or acting ability.'

The reviewer then continues: "So a reader steps forward out of darkness into the pool of light, and he's Abe Lincoln's paw, complainin' that readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic don't root stumps or swing an ax. Then he melts back into darkness, and next time he moves into the audience's sight he's a Middle Western farmer sayin' it's git-up-an-go that made the country, not perfessers. But then another reader is pointing out that if it weren't for education, our work force couldn't possibly cope with the

tools, reports, instructions involved in today's work. And then, a minute later, he's a foreign peasant refusing to believe America can have enough drivers for 40 million automobiles.

"You see? . . . It looks a little like the concert reading of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell" or the Charles Laughton "Caine Mutiny Court-Martial", but it's in another dimension entirely. "We Call To Mind" moves in a sort of Einstein continuum of time and space -- but then, the only adequate commentary on a work of art is the work of art."

QUOTES:

Here are some of the comments after seeing DocuDrama in performance as it was used in "We Call To Mind".

"A new and electrifying art form and method of communication." -- Wm. A. Caldwell, Asst. Editor, Bergen Evening Record.

"I found the technique intriguing and the theme inspiring * * interesting and informative." -- Congressman Frank C. Osmers, Jr.

"I sat on a hard seat in a school auditorium Monday night, yet I found myself completely oblivious of such surroundings. I am sure the whole audience felt as I do. Their attentive silence was testimony to the essential truth, completeness and beauty which we witnessed on that small stage." -- George Heftler, Union City, N.J.

"A superb writing job." -- Laurence B. Johnson, Asst. Exec. Secretary, N.J. Education Association.

"It is filled with penetrating insights into the problem of the schools. It never loses a balanced perspective, and it has genuine appeal for people with a variety of different backgrounds. I think it is a major contribution to the growth of constructive interest in education." -- Harold Howe II, Principal, Newton H.S., Newtonville, Mass.

"I never thought it would be possible to give lightness and ready interest to any discussion as weighty and factual as this." -- Irene Sharlin, Englewood, N.J.

"Heartwarming to hear and see the response." -- Marie Rodell, New York City.

HOW TO GET IT:

Presentations of "We Call To Mind" are being sponsored by PTA's, Schoolboards, Citizen Education Councils and other interested organizations. In some instances, it is being used as the basis of a major public-relations campaign with performances on successive evenings in each school of the district or city. In their publicity, the sponsors assure the public that the presentation is intriguing and entertaining as well as instructive.

The scripts of "We Call To Mind" containing complete instructions for use may be obtained at 75¢ a copy from DocuDrama, Box 151, Tenafly, New Jersey.

ADD:

"We have never been so moved and stimulated by anything on the subject of education." -- Saul B. Liberman, Martinsburg, W.V.

"The members of the Board of Education believe this was one of the most significant projects undertaken to tell the people about today's problems in public school education. We have been told by many people that they were profoundly impressed. * * We remember no other occasion when a stimulating message about our schools has been presented to so many so effectively." -- Donald J. Winfield, Pres. Board of Education, Tenafly, N.J.

"Aroused the emotions of those present as it revealed the contibution that public education has made to the growth and development of America. No one could have seen it without soul searching if he had any doubt as to the important part public education and its teachers have contributed to the economic, social, and cultural development of our great country. * * Can and should be used in the school districts of this nation in order to bring about a better understanding and a closer relationship between the public and those responsible for the educational system." -- Burt P. Johnson, Supt., Tenafly, N.J.

"'We Call To Mind' would make a program of much above average interest for any PTA. No matter what your local school problems are, you will be helped if a number of your citizens see a presentation." -- Malcolm A. Specht, Former Pres., Board of Education, Tenafly, N.J.

"Covered the school problems in a way that caused all of us to see and appreciate our responsibility to the youth of our county." Clifford L. Moyer, Principal, Smith School, Tenafly, N.J.

Cf. N.Y.Times, (4 columns) Oct. 4; N.Y. Herald-Tribune (4 columns) Sept. 29; Better Schools Nov. '57; Scholastic Teacher Nov. '57; Etc. . .

JERSEY EMBARKS ON BIG ROAD PLAN

$74,221,648 Will Be Spent by June 30 on 48 Projects in Integrated Program

ROUTE 46 GREATEST JOB

8.3 Miles West of Denville to Be Shifted—Expressway Outlay Is Not Included

By GEORGE CABLE WRIGHT

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 3—New Jersey has embarked on the most ambitious highway construction program in its history.

A record total of $74,221,648 will be spent by the state by June 30 for the improvement and extension of existing facilities. This outlay does not include the projected $120,000,000 Bergen-Passaic Expressway, for which rights-of-way will be acquired beginning in January.

Details of the vast program were outlined here today by Gov. Robert B. Meyner and Dwight R. G. Palmer, State Highway Commissioner.

They stressed that forty-eight separate and distinct projects were involved and that each represented a completely integrated segment of a long-range program designed to meet the state's transportation needs.

Some Projects Under Way

Many of the improvements are already under way. Some thoroughfares are to be widened, others lengthened and still others converted to dual highways. The program includes the construction of overpasses, the closing of center island openings where heavy traffic makes left turns hazardous, the installation of "jughandle" turns, traffic signals and other safety devices.

Only $20,808,776 of the overall fund represent state appropriations. The remainder of the $74,221,648 is being provided by Washington under Federal road programs. On thirty-three of the forty-eight projects, the state is underwriting only 50 per cent of the cost.

The largest single improvement involves an 8.3-mile relocation of U. S. Route 46 from Denville west. A new six-lane highway will be built at a cost of $17,797,809.

A total of $11,500,000 has been allocated for the eventual relocation of much of U. S. Route 22. The fund is to be used to construct a six-lane road to connect Still Valley with existing U. S. Route 22 and to build two new bridges along that route where it crosses the Raritan River.

The state is now purchasing a right-of-way for a new alignment of Route 21 in Nutley, which will cost $7,000,000.

Overpass in Newark

An overpass will link Raymond Boulevard and U. S. Route 1 in Newark and a new bridge is to be constructed to carry U. S. Route 1 Alternate over the Passaic River in Hudson County. The traffic circle at the junction of U. S. 1 and U. S. Route 3 in Union City will be improved at a cost of $400,000. Along U. S. 46 in Lodi all openings in the center island will be closed.

They will be replaced by "jughandle" type of channels for left turns. In Bergen County an overpass will be constructed to carry Spring Valley Road over State Route 4.

Another overpass is planned to take Midland Avenue, in Paramus, over U. S. Route 17. About $1,100,000 has been set aside for an extension of Route 208 from Harristown Road in Glen Rock to Goffle Road in Hawthorne.

Route 3, from Broadway to Market Street in Paterson and from Broad Street to Passaic Avenue in Clifton, will be widened from four to six lanes at a total cost of $1,677,000.

In Whippany and Livingston, State Route 10 is to be widened from two to four lanes and the bridge along that artery in Randolph Township will be widened to permit two-way instead of only one-way traffic.

An overpass is to be erected to carry State Route 18 over U. S. Route 1 at New Brunswick at a cost of $2,250,000.

The New York Times (by Larry Morris)

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROJECT: Members of the Tenafly (N. J.) Drama Workshop presenting facts and opinions on education system to residents at a local school. From the left are Philip C. Lewis, author of script; Miss Elaine Gonzalez, Robert Woodies, Jack Eaton and Mrs. Marjorie Oxnard. Readers portray persons of varied views.

WATER DWINDLES IN NORTH JERSEY

Reservoirs at Record Low—Shortage Called Worse Than in 1949 Drought

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 3—The State Division of Water Policy and Supply warned today that the water level in metropolitan North Jersey's major reservoir systems had reached a record low.

The agency said these facilities, which provide virtually all of the potable water in the area, were filled to only 44.5 per cent of capacity today. In the last week alone, the division reported, the water level fell 3.3 per cent. This represents a loss of 2,000,000,000 gallons.

A spokesman for the division stressed the need to conserve existing water supplies. He said the current water shortage was considerably worse than the drought of 1949, when the previous record lows were established.

Meanwhile, at a day-long public hearing conducted by the division, Jersey City officials pleaded for the right to construct a new reservoir in Jefferson Township, Morris County. They argued that the projected facility, to be known as Longwood, was essential if critical water shortages, such as the one now prevalent in the city, were to be eliminated.

Harold M. Ohland, the city's chief engineer, told the agency that if water levels at the Boonton and Split Rock Reservoirs fell any further, "we may have to reduce the pressure in our entire system." The Boonton and Split Rock facilities are owned and operated by Jersey City but furnish potable water also to Hoboken, North Arlington and Lyndhurst.

Oscar R. Wilensky, president of the Dundee Power and Land Company and counsel to the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, which operates large reservoirs in the vicinity of Jefferson Township, strongly opposed the projected facility.

East Orange Plans 10 Wells

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 3—Charles G. Bourgin, water department engineer, announced today that two New York concerns, the Artesian Well Drilling Company and the Layne Company, had received a $471,000 contract to drill ten more wells on property owned by the city in Morris and Essex Counties. The project will cost $1,000,000.

'Drama' in Tenafly Educating Citizens on Value of Schools

Special to The New York Times.

TENAFLY, N. J., Oct. 3—A pilot project designed to educate citizens here in the intricacies of education and its administration is being presented this week. It was inspired by the defeat of the school budget last February.

It is being offered each night at one of the six Tenafly schools in the form of a "Docudrama," or documentary presentation, requiring a narrator and four readers.

Written by Philip C. Lewis, local author, dramatist and public relations consultant, it is being given by the Tenafly Drama Workshop.

The school budget was defeated largely because of a $52,000 item that would have given the teachers a pay rise. Three weeks later a new budget was adopted without the salary increases. A number of teachers subsequently resigned.

The documentary tries to give the public a broad view of education and its complexities, along with the importance that should be associated with it. The theme of the script is carried by the narrator, Mr. Lewis. The four readers portray forty-nine characters by varying voices and mannerisms.

After describing the persons who oppose better education and additional facilities as "persons from all walks of life from the highly educated to the illiterate," the narrator concludes:

"May we suggest as you go home tonight that you take a new look at America. Nothing can do more to confirm your faith in education. Because everything you see, our products, our techniques, our health, our democratic faith, all were created and are sustained by the minds of our people—minds that are awakened inspired and trained in our schools.

"The church down the street is dependent, too, for the soul needs knowledge for its convictions. And so we say our society has yet to devise an investment which pays the dividends, real and spiritual, of education. If we remember that, we can proceed toward grace and civilization."

The presentation has been attracting from 300 to 500 persons each night.

X-Ray Examination Of Heart's Interior Depicted at Parley

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—X-ray procedures for examining the interior of the heart and for distinguishing mongoloid from normal infants were described today by radiological specialists.

Dr. Bernard J. O'Loughlin, a Los Angeles radiologist, said a new and delicate X-ray technique permitted the inside of a working heart to be examined with relative safety.

Dr. John Caffey, a New York City radiologist, said that X-ray examination of bone structures could provide conclusive diagnostic evidence on whether an infant was mongoloid at a time when physical examination was unable to establish the child's condition.

The X-ray specialists reported on the techniques at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society. Some 2,000 physicians who specialize in the use of X-rays and radioactive materials are attending the four-day meeting.

The technique described by Dr. O'Loughlin involves the injection of an opaque solution into the heart. The solution forms a contrast on the X-ray film, which permits the examination of the inside of the heart.

159 Patients Examined

The procedure, called "selective angiocardiography," has been performed on 159 patients without fatality or significant after-effects, Dr. O'Loughlin reported.

But Dr. O'Loughlin told the radiologists that "the benefits and the hazards of this procedure seem potentially so great that intensive efforts to perfect it are indicated."

Dr. Caffey reported that X-ray examination of infant skeletal structures, particularly the pelvic area, showed a distinct difference between mongoloid and normal babies. The mongoloid pelvis, it was determined, is smaller than the normal pelvis.

The findings from X-ray examination of the pelvis "are most pronounced and most conclusive during infancy, when the clinical diagnosis of mongoloidism is most uncertain," he said.

Mongoloidism is a form of congenital idiocy for which no known cure exists. Dr. Caffey pointed out that with X-ray examination it will be possible to establish that an infant with certain mongoloid appearances actually is normal, thus permitting remedial treatment.

Dr. Alexander R. Margulis, a Minneapolis radiologist, reported that an X-ray procedure was proving effective in telling the difference between a benign inflammation and a malignant tumor in bone disease.

The procedure, called "peripheral arteriography," calls for injection of opaque material into the blood vessels in the diseased area. The blood vessels are outlined on the X-ray film by the injected material, permitting study of the blood circulation.

N. Y. U. Advances Two

Dr. Theodore D. Ellsworth and Dr. Hans E. Krusa have been promoted from Associate Professors to Professors of Retailing at New York University. Dr. Ellsworth joined the faculty in 1947. Dr. Krusa has been with the university since 1940.

NEW ROAD SIGNS FOR WESTCHESTER

They Are Nine Feet Wide and Can Be Read at 450 Feet—Destinations Simplified

By MERRILL FOLSOM

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Oct. 3—The first ten of Westchester County's new directional signs were installed here today at Central Park Avenue's connections with the New York Thruway and the Cross County Parkway.

The signs are nine feet wide and can be read at a distance of 450 feet.

To prevent confusion, Arthur Freed, Westchester's traffic engineer, used the biggest block letters and the most simplified spelling ever tried in the county by any public agency. Henry Hudson Parkway was reduced to "H. Hudson" and Saw Mill River Parkway became "Saw Mill."

In installing the new signs on Westchester's roadways during the next year, Mr. Freed proposes to place no more than three destinations on a sign.

The traffic circle at Main Street and Broadway in White Plains has an eight-destination sign with "Rye" in big letters because the name is short and "Hutchinson River Pkwy" jammed into virtual illegibility.

The new signs are made of aluminum, with reflectorized white letters on reflectorized green backgrounds.

The blue background of the year-old State Thruway signs is optically poor, Mr. Freed said. Plastic reflector buttons on the wooden thruway signs have been pried loose by boys seeking souvenirs, he declared.

A six-foot Thruway Authority sign here repeats "Pkwy" three times and spells in full more names than does one of the new nine-foot signs placed immediately next to it today.

One of the illegible Westchester Park Commission signs at the same location must be left in place, Mr. Freed said.

It lists in small print parkway restrictions on speed, pedestrians, cyclists and trucks.

The ten signs put in place today cost $785, plus installation expenses.

NEGRO GAIN URGED IN WESTCHESTER

Abrams, Opening Anti-Bias Office, Calls for Rectifying Minority Housing Neglect

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 3—Decent housing at fair prices is the most pressing problem now confronting minority groups in New York State, especially in Westchester, the chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination said tonight.

Charles Abrams, the chairman, spoke at a ceremony marking the opening of the agency's first full-time office in Westchester County. The office, at 203 Main Street, has been operated on a part-time basis for eight years.

Mr. Abrams said that neither industrial leaders nor the community itself has yet met the responsibility that goes with the county's current "great program of industrial development." He added that, although no developing community could function without unskilled and semiskilled as well as skilled labor, no provision was being made in Westchester for housing the needed Negro workers.

"The problem forces many non-white families to pay exorbitant rents for inadequate dwellings and to live in increasingly overcrowded conditions," he said.

The commissioner praised as "excellent" the recommendations in a recent housing report by the Westchester County Council of Social Agencies and said that adoption of the council's suggested nine-point program for housing of minority groups could make Westchester a model for the nation.

Combating Adverse Trends

A new housing advisory committee of builders, lenders, realty men and "public interest" groups, he said, is cooperating with the state commission and the county council to promote nondiscriminatory housing and to establish "a climate of public opinion essential to fair housing practices" in Westchester.

Mr. Abrams disclosed that two trends were growing simultaneously out of the restrictions barring housing to minority groups: highly trained members of minority groups, with potential community leadership qualities, were not moving into new communities and lack of decent housing was speeding the migration of young members of minority groups already within a community.

Commissioner Abrams described these trends as dangerous because "they tend to stratify the social and economic status of the minority group, discourage social leadership within the minority community and negate the function of social mobility which has been the hallmark of the American system."

"If we fail to take remedial action," he warned, "such groups are inevitably forced into a social and economic limbo."

POLLUTION WAR PUSHED

Moses Continues Drive for Clean City Waterfront

Park Commissioner Robert Moses views pollution of the city's waterfront as one of the most important problems, "if not the most important," that his department faces. He gave his views yesterday over the city's radio station, WNYC.

Mr. Moses, who has pressed repeatedly for a more ambitious anti-pollution program, said the widespread impression "that our waterfront pollution difficulties are well on the way to complete removal is just not so."

"People," he said, "shouldn't be lulled into false security about our boundary waters. Are we waiting for typhoid, sore eyes and ears, or just public revolt against dirty water?"

Portrait by Harold Brett

BIRTHDAY TRAVELER: Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, who is dean emeritus of Barnard College.

EX-BARNARD DEAN MARKS 80TH YEAR

Miss Gildersleeve, Motoring Home From Cape, Eludes Birthday Celebration

Virginia C. Gildersleeve was 80 years old yesterday, but, for all the attention she paid to the milestone, it might have been any other Thursday.

The dean emeritus of Barnard College was driving down from her Cape Cod summer place to her home in Bedford Village.

In all the years—1911 to 1947—that she was dean of the college, she was never known to mark the day. The alumnae, however, had hoped to make this a memorable one. Miss Gildersleeve by-passed their plans successfully by the timing of her journey.

"My mother," she wrote them, "brought me up to pay little attention to birthdays and so the prospect of spending my eightieth birthday on the road disturbs me not a bit!"

With her friend, Miss Elizabeth Reynard, a former Professor of English at Barnard, and a chauffeur; Miss Gildersleeve left North Chatham, Mass., on Wednesday. Moving at a leisurely pace, they reached Hartford, Conn., last night. They are expected to arrive at their Westchester home today, which, as it happens, is Miss Reynard's sixtieth birthday.

A bouquet of mauve and white spider chrysanthemums, one for each year of her deanship, will be awaiting Miss Gildersleeve as a greeting from the alumnae.

A postponed celebration has been arranged for Oct. 18. On that day, the alumnae will give Miss Gildersleeve a parchment scroll, bearing the resolution with which they established a visiting professorship in her honor, from a gift of $62,812.

Present for the delayed ceremony will be Miss Gildersleeve's successor, Mrs. Millicent C. McIntosh, now president of Barnard; Mrs. Homer Joy, president of the Alumnae Association, and Mrs. Frederick Woodbridge, senior alumnae trustee.

Since her retirement Miss Gildersleeve has lived with Miss Reynard in a 150-year-old mansion, called Navarre, which was built by John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States. Its facade, designed by his friend Thomas Jefferson, is believed to be the only example of Jeffersonian columns and portico in the North.

NEW DRUG FIGHTS ILLS OF PENICILLIN

Antibiotics Expert Finds Neutrapen Effective on Injection Side Effects

ALLERGY RISE STUDIED

U. S. Aide Reports Increase in Reaction to Penicillin and Like Substances

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A drug that counteracts harmful side effects of penicillin has been developed.

Announcement of this new product, described as "an injectible purified penicillinase" and trade-named Neutrapen was made today at the fifth annual Symposium on Antibiotics at the Willard Hotel.

The drug, developed in the research laboratories of Schenlabs Pharmaceuticals, is not yet on the market.

The importance of such a drug was emphasized by a scientific paper that preceded its announcement. In the paper, Dr. Henry Welch, antibiotic expert of the Food and Drug Administration, reported that a four-year nation-wide survey (1953-1957) had shown an increase each year in serious allergic reactions to penicillin.

This survey, first of its kind, disclosed a substantially higher number of serious reactions to penicillin than to other antibiotics.

Severe Reactions Few

Dr. Welch, however, termed the increasing number of severe side effects "still small when it is considered that millions of persons receive the drug each year and it has saved tens of thousands of lives."

Dr. Murray G. Zimmerman of the University of California, who reported on the penicillinase try-outs, said the annual penicillin production in this country totaled 325 tons.

Dr. Welch said that about 10 per cent of the population, or 17,000,000 persons, were allergic to some degree to various substances in food, drugs and cosmetics.

Dr. Zimmerman said estimates of the incidence of penicillin allergy varied from 3 per cent to 10 per cent of the population. Skin testing to predetermine allergy has been unsuccessful, he added.

The four-year survey conducted by Dr. Welch was described as a geographic sampling of severe cases of side effects to drugs handled by more than 1,600 private physicians, plus a sampling from the country's hospitals. It was conducted by inspectors of the Food and Drug Administration.

Some Severe Reactions

Dr. Welch said the study of the case histories of those suffering severe reactions, especially from penicillin given by intramuscular injection, "shows there should be a clear-cut indication of need before the drug is administered." In some cases, the injection of penicillin threatened the patient's life, he said.

Dr. Zimmerman reported on tests of the new penicillinase on fifty-two patients with allergic reactions subsequent to penicillin. He said it had been successful in nearly all cases. He detailed many cases of complete clearing of side effects within from twenty-four hours to a few days.

He said penicillinase was "a bacterial enzyme secreted by many strains of bacteria" that resulted in "total destruction" of the allergy-producing substance in penicillin.

POLIO FUND TO STAY IN SICK-CARE FIELD

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 3—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced today that its 1957 patient care fund was exhausted but that it would pursue a vigorous treatment program for post-acute polio patients. It has been estimated that there are about 300,000 in the country.

Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation, said here today that while the emotional appeal of infantile paralysis might be gone with the triumph of the Salk vaccine, the moral obligation and the need remained to do everything possible for earlier polio victims. Mr. O'Connor was here to address the final session of the American Hospital Association.

"If we went on to another program and left this, the public shouldn't support us," Mr. O'Connor declared.

Since the discovery of the Salk vaccine there has been speculation that the 3,100-chapter foundation might redirect its efforts. Mr. O'Connor made it clear that the foundation intended to stay in the polio treatment business. He said the foundation now had 60,000 post-acute patients.

New Post at U. of Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3 (AP)—Creation of the position of Director of University Relations was announced today by the University of Rochester. Donald E. Smith, Director of University Development at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., has been named to the post, beginning with the spring semester. Mr. Smith will coordinate activities of the Rochester Fund, public information and alumni relations.

Executive, an Episcopalian, Donates Plot To Catholics in Jersey for a New Church

Special to The New York Times.

NEW VERNON, N. J., Oct. 3—A corporation executive and Protestant Episcopal layman has given a fifteen-acre plot here to the newly established Roman Catholic parish of Christ the King.

He is Allan Price Kirby, president of the Alleghany Corporation and a director of the F. W. Woolworth Company, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Kirby's gift ended a controversy that began last May when the parish offered to purchase the site at Millbrook and Blue Mill Roads in Harding Township for $33,000.

A group of residents immediately objected on the ground that a church edifice would destroy the rural character of the village. Some voiced fears that the sale would open the door to bingo games, parish houses and a parochial school.

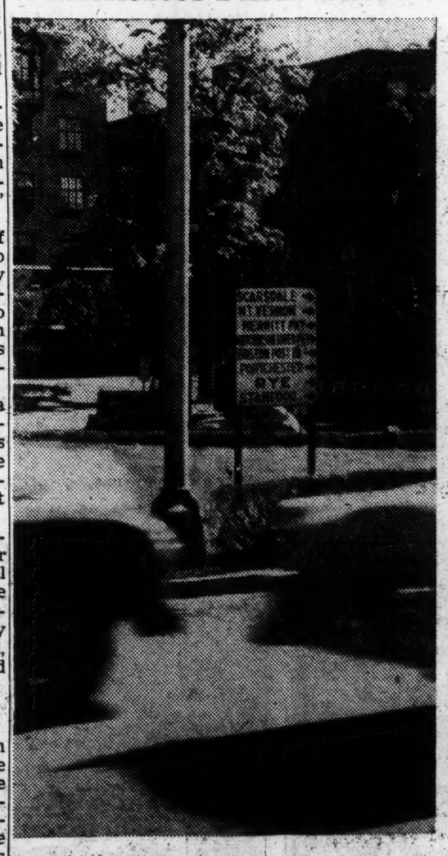
Opposition began to wane when Mr. Kirby challenged his neighbors to bid for the site and took a mail poll of the community. He did not make public the results.

Resistance lessened considerably more when the Rev. George S. Knieriemen Jr., pastor of the New Vernon Presbyterian Church, sided with the financier and told his parishioners that similar arguments could have been use against Presbyterians or any other church.

The Rev. James L. Fallon, pastor of the new Catholic parish, said today that his church would prove to be a "good neighbor" and would build in accord with stipulations by Mr. Kirby. The parish has been holding services in the local firehouse.

In a letter to Father Fallon dated Sept. 27 Mr. Kirby stipulated that any new buildings conform architecturally to Early American tradition. He also insisted that they be set back 100 feet from surrounding property lines.

Westchester Finds There's More Than Meets the Eye in Many Road Signs



Old-type county signs, such as this one in White Plains, are being replaced by . . .

The New York Times

. . . larger, less cluttered markers. Sign going up at Central Park Avenue, Yonkers, replaces temporary one, right, set up by Thruway Authority.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

N. J. School Board Learns 'Selling' Job Is Never Done

By Judith Crist

Tomorrow night at the Mackay School, Tenafly, N. J., and each night for the rest of the week in Tenafly's four other schools, a "DocuDrama" entitled "We Call to Mind," by Philip C. Lewis, will be presented to the public without charge, all comers welcome.

The "DocuDrama," a documentary presentation of the facts about public education in dramatic terms embodying the intangibles as well as the statistics, is one citizen's contribution to Tenafly's current campaign to renew its residents' interest in and support for public education.

Beyond this all-out effort by school authorities lies a story of bitter experience, a story with a moral for any number of school districts. The story, as summed up by Donald J. Windfield, president of Tenafly's Board of Education, is: "Like too many school boards, we judged our efforts by a lack of interest—if nobody complained we thought we were doing all right."

The Moral

The moral is, of course, that over-confidence can lead to disaster, and, more important, that the job of "selling" people on their schools never ends.

Tenafly's awakening came early this year when, for the first time in thirty-two years, the voters rejected the proposed school budget for the 1957-'58 school year. The awakening was rude, was, in fact, shocking, at the time—but in retrospect, understandable.

For years, Tenafly's had been regarded as one of the top suburban school systems, providing the highest standards in facilities, faculty and education. The community backed up its nine-man Board of Education and its school administrators at budget time. There was no stinting. There was pride and understanding.

In February, a general expense budget totaling $921,533 was prepared. The "usual" public hearing was held. About fifteen people showed up, including "the one or two objectors who usually show up at budget hearings." Obviously "the coast was clear," as clear as it had been for the past thirty-one years. But the budget was rejected by the voters by a small m[illegible]

The bo[illegible] required by law to hold a seco[illegible] vote some days after rejec[illegible], reconsidered the budget, felt every part of it was essential, attempted to explain its position again at another meeting, and submitted the same budget again. This time it was voted down by a 2-to-1 count.

So Now Tenafly's Residents Will Undergo an Education

property was being reassessed for higher valuation. In none of these did the voter have a direct say. But in considering the school budget, he was able to express his feeling about all budgets and all increased taxes and spending, and put down his personal veto.

But most important, and Mr. Windfield, who is assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of Middle South Utilities, Inc., in New York City, is the first to admit it, the Board of Education fell down on its job.

"Over-confidence pulled the rug right out from under us," he said. "We had gone along on the assumption that we wouldn't get in trouble in Tenafly. After all, in 1955, the voters approved a $2.4 million bond issue for the high school and $600,000 more in 1956 without a murmur. We thought we were in with the budget.

"What we did not realize was that we had really worked on those bond issues, made a real nuisance of ourselves. If we had worked that way on the budget. . . ."

Budget Reduced

Under the law, rejected twice by the voters, the school budget then goes to the Mayor and City Council. These gentlemen shaved the $921,533 budget by some $56,000.

Tenafly's Superintendent of Schools, Burt Johnson, puts this budget cut into glaringly realistic terms. Most of the $56,000 would have gone for teachers' salaries, for increases and general improvement of the $4,000-$7,600 scale to compete with other metropolitan area systems. Without it, he reports, forty-eight out of the school's 135 teachers resigned and went to other systems where, he noted as a tribute to their high professional qualifications, they averaged $947 a year more in their new positions.

For the fifty-seven teaching positions he had to fill (nine were added because of expanded enrollment), Dr. Johnson said, he was unable, because of the cut-back, to pay for experience; hence the "large majority" of the new teachers are inexperienced. And the high professional preparation of the staff, so great a matter of pride in Tenafly, suffered; in the elementary and high schools the number of teachers holding master's degrees or better was reduced by 11 per cent.

Lesson Learned

But Tenafly's Board of Education, Mr. Windfield reports, has learned its lesson—the hard way. The board members are going to work. A public letter was issued in June, describing budget allocations as a result of the cut. Last week another letter told Tenafly's citizens about school plans, proposals, budget considerations and taxes. Two board members will attend P. T. A. meetings and discuss budgetary matters with the members.

There are plans for not one but five public hearings on the budget, to be held on different nights of the week so that every one can attend. There will be an additional school letter on the budget and meetings with citizens' groups to explain every item and the reasons therefor.

At next week's showings of the "DocuDrama" there will be two board members on hand to talk things over with interested members of the audience.

The development of the "DocuDrama" is indicative of citizen interest. Its originator, Philip C. Lewis, a documentary writer and public relations consultant, as well as citizen of Tenafly, was asked to "look into the not-so-good local school situation and suggest some way to improve public interest and support."

Layman's Angle

"As I studied the situation," Mr. Lewis said, "it seemed more and more to be a problem in values, and it seemed to me nothing much could be done about the specifics of the problem until the taxpayers were persuaded to put education higher on the list of things they enjoy buying." As to method, "I wondered if a device couldn't be found whereby the people within the community could tell this story, the whole story, in person, live, neighbor-to-neighbor, so to speak, and, if possible, tell it inside their schools.

His fifty-seven-page script, which deals with the development of American education, its values and its costs, needs "five competent readers and some simple equipment—four chairs, two lecterns, one stool."

The National Education Association and the National Citizens Council for Better Schools have offered Mr. Lewis their support in encouraging schools and P. T. As elsewhere to use his script.

Side Issues

What happened? There was a small group of self-interested persons who picked on side issues, such as the relocation of the administrative offices, to confuse the main issue. There were some "personality" differences. Perhaps the most important thing—and school administrators throughout the country have found this sad truth—was a sudden tax-consciousness on the part of the voter.

The Federal budget, in all its staggering vastness, and the state budget, hitting an all-time high, had just been announced. In Tenafly itself

"We Call To Mind"

a DocuDrama

★

Monday Evening, September 30	***Mackay School***
Tuesday Evening, October 1	***Smith School***
Wednesday Evening, October 2	***Stillman School***
Thursday Evening, October 3	***Maugham School***
Friday Evening, October 4	***High School***

at 8:30 P.M.

see page 2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What is this booklet?
A. It is an Invitation.

Q. To what?
A. To a play.

Q. Where and when?
**A. At Mackay School on Monday, Sept. 30th — 8:30 P.M.
At Smith School on Tuesday, Oct. 1st — 8:30 P.M.
At Stillman School on Wednesday, Oct. 2nd — 8:30 P.M.
At Maugham School on Thursday, Oct. 3rd — 8:30 P.M.
At the High School on Friday, Oct. 4th — 8:30 P.M.**

Q. What's this all about?
A. It's about a DocuDrama, called "We Call To Mind", written by Philip Lewis, who lives in our town. It's a new dramatic form, presenting characters and scenes from past and present to tell a story involving many people and places. It's very exciting. This particular DocuDrama is about Education. Not only in Tenafly. Education everywhere.

Q. Who's sponsoring it?
A. The Citizens' Educational Council of Tenafly, in cooperation with the Drama Workshop of Tenafly, and the P.T.A.'s and H.S.A.'s.

Q. How much are the tickets?
A. Nothing at all. Be our guest.

Q. I see. Then the hat will be passed at the performance.
A. There will be no solicitation of funds. The merchants who have paid for the ads in this program, have paid for the only expenditures involved — those of telling you about the Docudrama. All other people involved have given of their time and talent — absolutely free.

Q. Who's going to be there?
A. Everybody. Simply everybody. Why don't you round up a few friends and come too? We'd love to have you.

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"WE CALL TO MIND"

Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends.

Benjamin Disraeli
(1804-1881)

Donated Anonymously

THE CITIZENS' EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

The Citizens' Educational Council, organized in its present form in 1953, consists of a group of 45 men and women. They are drawn from the four quadrants of Tenafly, as represented by the four elementary school districts. There are usually about 11 people from each quadrant, and a Chairman.

The heads of school P.T.A.'s and H.S.A.'s automatically become members of the Council, and additional members are invited after consultation with P.T.A. heads and with the school principals. Members are invited to serve a three year term, and approximately one third of the membership is replaced annually. The purpose of the Council, as set forth in its Constitution is

> ". . . to promote increased understanding of the school program and the problems the schools face now and in the future, and in so doing, to make known the findings of this Council to the Superintendent of Schools, the Board of Education, or in other such ways as may be considered desirable by the Council. The Council shall be non-partisanfi non-political and non-sectarian. It shall not sponsor nor endorse persons for public office."

In past years, the Council, has at the invitation of the Superintendent and the Board, considered such problems as:

- Junior High School Curriculum
- Scope of Senior High Curriculum
- Handicapped Students
- Recreational Facilities for the new Senior High School.

In addition, the Council has maintained a standing Teachers Welcoming Committee, which finds sponsors to meet new teachers and make them feel at home in their new jobs, finds them places to live by maintaining a listing of available homes, drives them around town to see available accommodations and answers any questions they have about our community.

Any Tenafly residents interested in becoming members of the Council are invited to make themselves known to their local PTA or HSA president. People who do not have children in the school system are as welcome as those who do. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday evening of each month at the High School Library.

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THE DRAMA WORKSHOP

On April 27, 1950, a group of Tenafly residents interested in the Theater formed the first little Theater in our community. Twenty people formed the "Drama Workshop of Tenafly, Inc." an organization planned to include all age groups, for the study and presentation of plays. The group is non-partisan, not affiliated with any church or other organization and is open to all persons interested in joining. Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month in Fellowship Hall of the Presbyterian Church. The Drama Workshop is a member of the N. J. Theater League.

During the past seven years, the Drama Workshop has produced twelve major productions including "The Late Christopher Bean", "No Way Out", "Gramercy Ghost", "Curious Savage", "Adam's Evening", "Angel Street", "Brighten the Corner", "Late Love", "The Tender Trap", "The Mid-Winter Showcase", "George Washington Slept Here", and twenty-one one act plays. In addition to this ambitious program, The Drama Workshop has presented religious dramas for the Presbyterian Church yearly.

Active membership in the Drama Workshop has now increased to seventy five people, active in all aspects of play production, set designing and construction, lighting, make-up, costuming, directing and acting. The quality of the productions presented by the workshop has gained recognition outside of Tenafly, and within recent years performances have been given in Englewood, Bogota, River Edge and other communities nearby. It is the policy of the Workshop to make its talents available to any social, civic or charitable organization.

The ultimate objective of the organization is the acquisition of its own Little Theater in Tenafly. As more members are gained, the program will be enlarged, more plays can be presented which will widen the scope of interest in the community.

The Workshop has chosen, for its first presentation after the DocuDrama, the three act comedy, "Good Housekeeping", which will be presented on Saturday evening, October 19 at the Tenafly High School. This is the vehicle picked by Helen Hayes for the debut of her daughter on Broadway. It was a tremendous success in Boston, but the daughter was stricken with polio and did not recover. The play was never taken to Broadway.

Tickets for the production may be obtained by calling LOwell 8-4978 or from any member of the Workshop.

"WE CALL TO MIND"

Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run.

Mark Twain (1835-1910)

donated Anonymously

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OF TENAFLY

in association with

THE DRAMA WORKSHOP OF TENAFLY

presents

"We Call To Mind"

A DocuDrama

by

PHILIP C. LEWIS

Technical Director: Lee Fried

Directed by Mr. Lewis

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"WE CALL TO MIND"

Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe.

H. G. Wells (1866-1946)

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... *Cast* ...

(in order of speaking)

NARRATOR	**TED SPRINGER**
	ELAINE GONZALES
	BOB WOODIES
	JACK EATON
	MARJORIE OXNARD

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LO 9-5515

"We Call To Mind"

THE TENAFLY SITUATION

For many years Tenafly has had reason to be proud of its school system. Many of us moved here because the schools were exceptionally good. Recently, doubts have arisen. Are the schools going to be as good as they have been? Here are some facts:

Q: What has happened in the school system in the past year?

A: We have lost 51 teachers — which is 40% of the total teaching staff and twice the average annual turnover for Tenafly.

Q: So what?

A: So, as a result, 52% of our present teaching staff have had no (or at most one year) of teaching experience. We lost 11% of our teachers with an M.A. degree or better. WE LOST EXPERIENCE! The average teaching experience in Tenafly is now below state average.

Q: How does this affect my child?

A: It means, simply; that Tenafly high school graduates may not get the kind of education that will equip them to go directly into a rewarding job or get into the college of their choice.

Q: How on earth did we get into this situation?

A: Out of a sense of false economy, we accepted a salary policy that prevented us from getting and holding the experienced and dedicated teachers we must have. In the years ahead, this threatens to cost us many times the amount that we "saved" by "economizing."

Q: But isn't it just a matter of time before our new teachers acquire the necessary experience?

A: No. We won't keep them that long! Teachers who come to us for our adequate starting salary will leave us within a year or two because other communities are now paying more for experience than we are.

Q: You mean we should pay still more for our school system? Aren't we already paying too much?

A: No, we are not. Let's look at some statistics:

1. Half of the communities in Bergen county pay *more of their tax dollar* for public education than Tenafly.
2. The purchasing power of a teacher's salary in Tenafly is actually less than it was in 1937 — according to recent statistics by the Metropolitan School Study Council.
3. The tax rate for education for the present year in Tenafly is less than that projected by the Mayor and Council in 1955 and by the Board of Education in 1951. Even if the budget rejected by the voters last year had been approved, the tax rate would still have been less than that planned on as reasonable several years ago.
4. "Our tax cost for debt service for both the municipal and school debt is less than half of what it was 25 years ago when adjusted for equivalent purchasing power!"

Emerson Church, former Mayor and
present member of the Board of Education.

Q: What does all this mean?

A: It means:

1. We *can* afford a superior school system. The schools are *not* putting us in the poorhouse. But a poor school system can actually be more costly in terms of reduced property values.
2. As in everything of quality that we buy, to get a good school system we have to pay the going price.
3. The difference between what we have and what we want is small in terms of the *total tax dollar*.

Q: Granting all that, what can I do to help?

A: You can do everything that has to be done. INFORM YOURSELF. Don't accept on hearsay biased statements and misinformation. Go to your Board of Education. Get the answers for yourself.

ABOVE ALL, AFTER FULLY INFORMING YOURSELF, MAKE YOUR PERSONAL CONVICTIONS FELT AT THE POLLS IN FEBRUARY.

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Wallingford, Mass. Etc., Etc.

TIME:

1647 to 1965

(There will be one brief Intermission)

"We Call to Mind"

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Education makes people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

Henry, Baron Brougham
(1778-1868)

donated Anonymously

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CREDITS

Lighting: Lucien French

"We Call to Mind" is Copyrighted and controlled by DocuDrama, Box 151, Tenafly, N. J. All inquiries should be addressed to that organization.

The author expresses gratitude for the cooperation of, among many, Dr. William S. Vincent, co-author of "Introduction to American Education"; David B. Dreiman, author of "How to Get Better Schools"; Dr. Frank W. Hubbard, Asst. Executive Secretary, National Education Association; Mr. Henry Toy, Jr., President, National Citizens Council for Better Schools. Also for the publishers' permission to quote from "A Son of the Middle Border" by Hamlin Garland, c. 1917, The Macmillian Co., and "The Promised Land" by Mary Antin, Houghton Mifflin Co.

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"WE CALL TO MIND"

Education has for its object the formation of character.

Herbert Spencer
(1820-1903)

donated Anonymously

WHO'S WHO IN THE CAST

E.T. (TED) SPRINGER. A past president of the Workshop, he has appeared in such productions as "The Late Christopher Bean", "Gramercy Ghost", "Adam's Evening" and "Angel Street", as well as numerous one act plays. He is a long time resident of Tenafly with three children in the local school system. In addition to his participation in the Workshop, he is active in Scouting and Church and civic affairs.

ROBERT C. (BOB) WOODIES. Since becoming a member of the workshop, he has appeared in nearly all of its presentations, including "Gramercy Ghost", "The Curious Savage", "Adam's Evening", "Late Love", "The Tender Trap" and "George Washington Slept Here". Bob is now a resident of Closter, with one boy approaching school age. He is also keeper of the Workshop Treasury for the current year.

ELAINE GONZALES. Until recently a resident of Tenafly, now living in Englewood. Has appeared in many productions of the Workshop. Among these were "No Way Out", "Gramercy Ghost", "The Curious Savage", "Adam's Evening", "Angel Street", and "Late Love". Elaine has also appeared for the Contemporary Club of Englewood and the Little Theatre of Havana, Cuba. Along with her acting parts, Miss Gonzales is currently responsible for Workshop Publicity.

JACK EATON. Though a recent addition to the Workshop, Jack has had considerable previous experience in Little Theatre work, with the Theatre Guild of Teaneck and the Curtain Time Players of Ridgewood. Since coming to the Workshop he has played in "George Washington Slept Here" and will be seen again in future productions. He is a resident of New Milford.

MARJORIE OXNARD. Marjorie is known to audiences throughout the country for her professional appearances as a monolougist, under the name of Marjorie Shephard. Since joining the Workshop she has appeared in "Late Love", and was the very successful director of "The Tender Trap" and "Angel Street". She is a resident of Tenafly, with one boy in the school system and was President of the Mother's Guild of the Babe Ruth League during the past season. Marjorie conducts classes in Dramatics, is Drama Chairman of the Woman's Club of Tenafly, and has just recently joined the staff of the Englewood School of Nursing as Director of Personal Development.

WHO'S WHO

PHILIP C. LEWIS, Director and Author of the DocuDrama is a resident of Tenafly and has two children in Mackay School. He is a professional playwright and public relations film counselor to many leading corporations. During World War II he did liaison work between the Government and Hollywood studios, wrote and produced more than 200 radio programs on various aspects of American life for the Voice of America program. He is the author of "Freedom To Read" for Columbia University and the Ford Fund for the Republic. He wrote four TV films on "American Newspapers", "American Higher Education", etc., for the United States Information Service, which are now in world-wide circulation in eight languages.

LEE FRIED, Technical Director, has directed "Late Love" and "George Washington Slept Here" for the Drama Workshop of Tenafly. She has done a great deal of directing in the Fresh Meadows Little Theatre Group, before coming to Tenafly. She received her training at U.C.L.A. where she majored in Dramatics. She has just completed an acting assignment with the North Jersey Playhouse, at Fort Lee, where she appeared in "The Mousetrap".

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"WE CALL TO MIND"

And you America,
Cast you the real reckoning for your present?
The lights and shadows of your future, good or evil?
To girlhood, boyhood look, the teacher and the school.

Walt Whitman (1819 - 1892)

donated Anonymously

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PROGRAM

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IN ASSOCIATION WITH

The Drama Workshop of Tenafly

Presents

"WE CALL TO MIND"

A DOCUDRAMA
by
PHILIP C. LEWIS

Technical Director: Robert C. Woodies
Directed by Philip C. Lewis

CREDITS

Lighting: Lucien French

"We Call to Mind" is copyrighted and controlled by Docudrama.

Box 151, Tenafly, N.J. All inquiries should be addressed to that organization.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL, CLOSTER, N. J. 8:45 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1957

WHO'S WHO IN THE CAST

DR. SIDNEY BURRELL.. Professor of history at Barnard College. Chairman, Northern Valley Regional Evening School Committee. Contributes to various scholarly journals and books such as "Political Science Quarterly", etc, Co-author of book, "Political Community and the North Atlantic Area" (Princeton 1957).

ROBERT C. (BOB), WOODIES. Since becoming a member of the Work shop, he has appeared in nearly all its presentations, including: "Gramercy Ghost!", "The Curious Savage", "Adam's Evening". "Late Love". "The Tender Trap", and "George Washington Slept Here". Bob is now a resident of Closter. He is also keeper of the Workshop Treasury for the current year.

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MARJORIE OXNARD. Marjorie is known thruout the country for her monologues under the name of Marjorie Shephard. For the Workshop, she has appeared in "Late Love", and was director of "The Tender Trap" and "Angel Street". She is a resident of Tenafly and conducts classes in Dramatics, is Drama Chairman of the Woman's Club of Tenafly, and has just recently joined the staff of the Englewood School of Nursing as Director of Personal Development .

PHILIP C. LEWIS. Director and author of the Docurama is a resident of Tenafly and has two children in Mackay School. He is a professional playwright and public relations film counselor to many leading corporations. During World War II, he did liaison work between the Government and Hollywood studios, wrote and produced more than 200 radio programs on various aspects of American life for the Voice of America program. He is the author of "Freedom to Read" for Columbia University and the Ford Fund for the Republic. He wrote four TV films on "American Newspapers", "American Higher Education", etc. for the United States Information Service, which are now in world-wide circulation in eight languages.

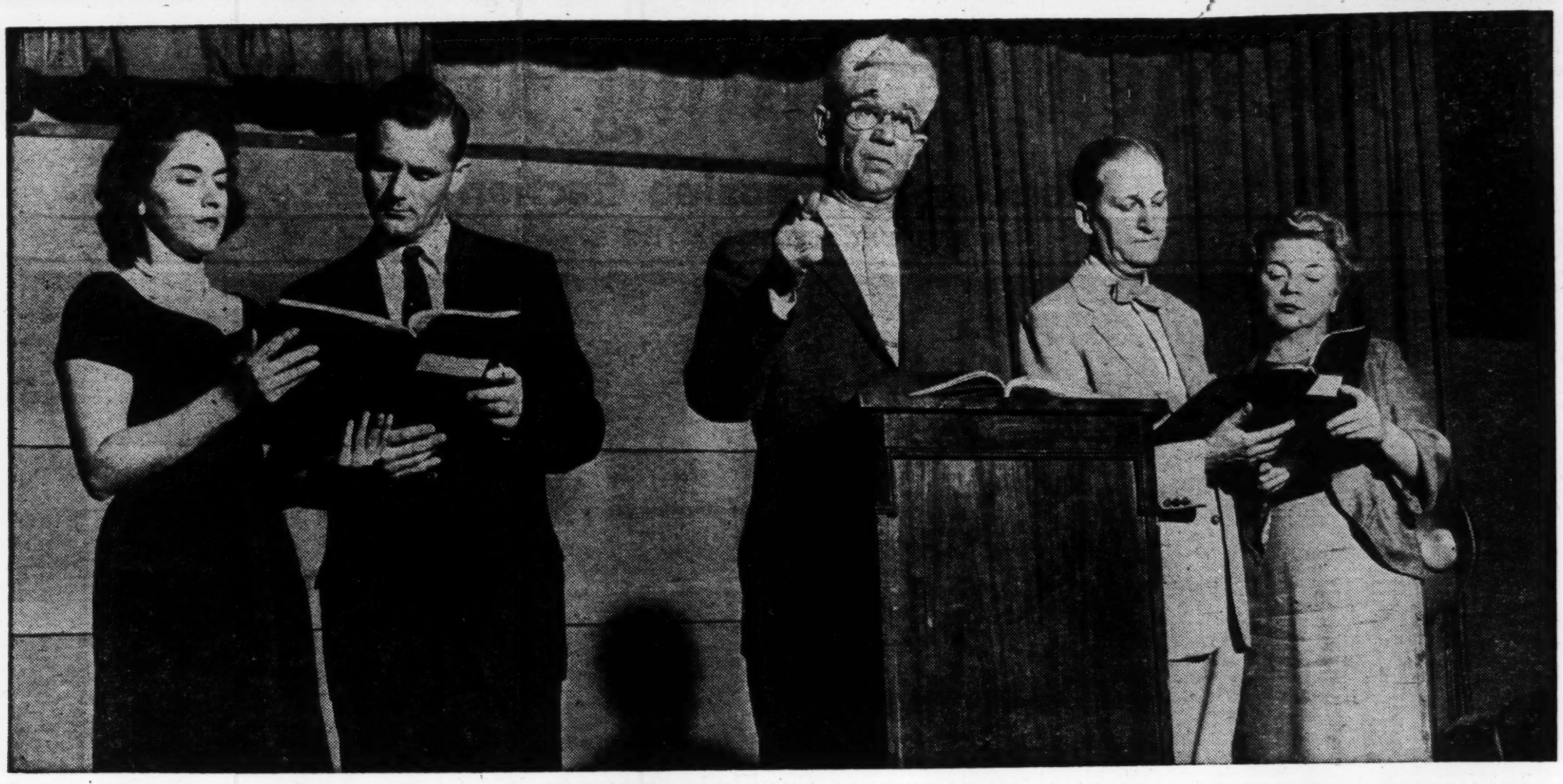
CAST
(In order of Speaking)

NARRATOR	**Dr. Sidney Burrell**
	Elaine Gonzales
	Bob Woodies
	Jack Eaton
	Marjorie Oxnard
PLACE	**Colonial Village**
	Early Schoolhouse
	Plantation North Carolina
	Indiana Cabin
	Main Street Corner
	Wallingford, Mass. etc, etc.
TIME	**1647 to 1965**

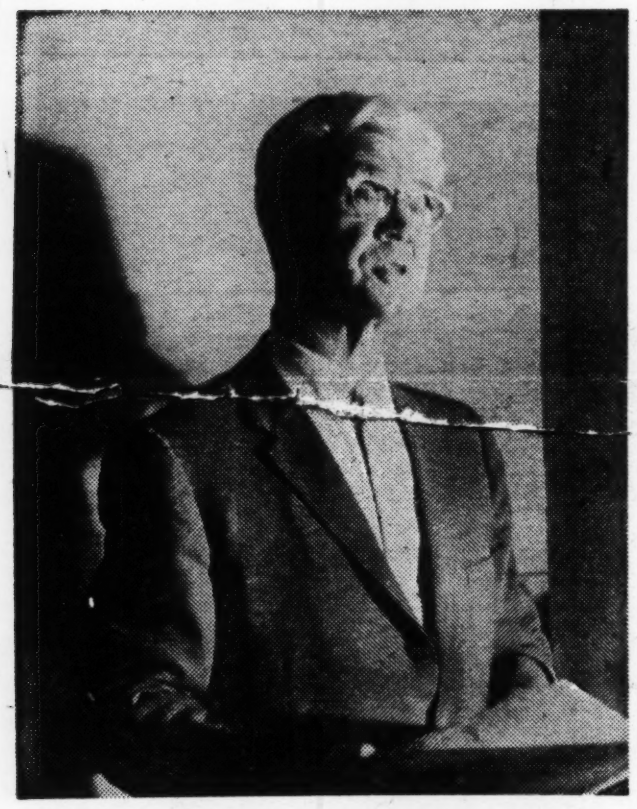
(There will be one brief intermission)

"Were I to pray for a taste that should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me during life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man; unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society of every period--- with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters who have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him. . . .

Sir John Herschel



IN "We Call to Mind" the narrator, Ted Springer (at lectern center), summons cast to read lines dramatizing present situation of man and education. Left to right, these members of Drama Workshop of Tenafly are Elaine Gonzales, Bob Woodies, Jack Eaton, and Marjorie Oxnard.



NARRATOR Ted Springer opens program.

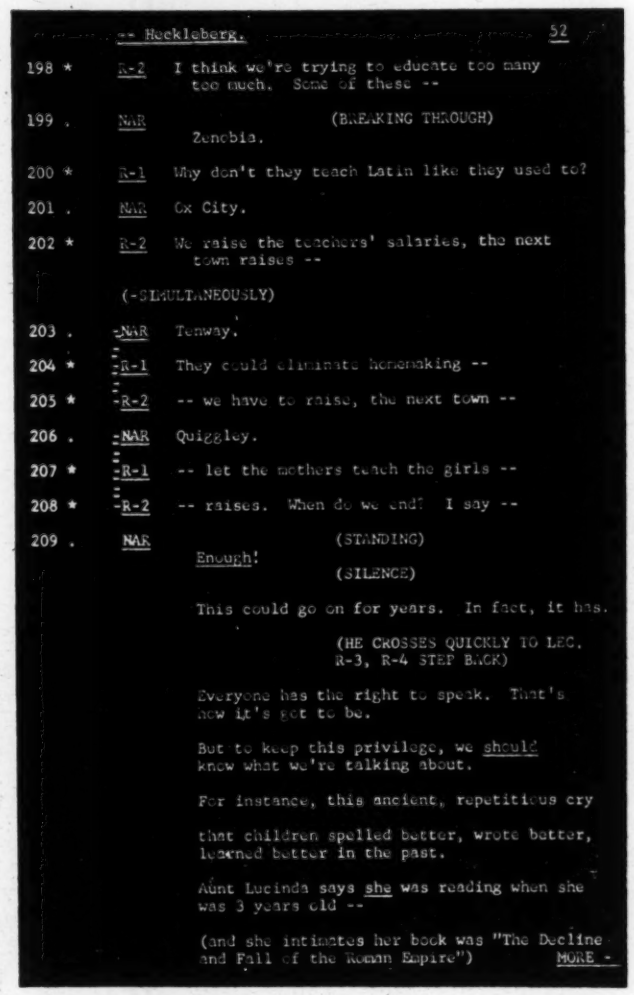
The Best Investment Society Can Make...

By William A. Caldwell

Photos By Stuart Davis

DOWN these centuries the school has been the guardian and preserver of the arts. Here comes art—in shirtsleeves, the classic dress of minute men—to the defense of the public school. This is in Tenafly, where education can jolly well use a defender.

It's a new kind of art. Look:



-- Huckleberg. 52

198 * R-2 I think we're trying to educate too many too much. Some of these --

199 . NAR (BREAKING THROUGH) Zenobia.

200 * R-1 Why don't they teach Latin like they used to?

201 . NAR Ox City.

202 * R-2 We raise the teachers' salaries, the next town raises --

(-SIMULTANEOUSLY)

203 . -NAR Tenway.

204 * -R-1 They could eliminate homemaking --

205 * -R-2 -- we have to raise, the next town --

206 . -NAR Quiggley.

207 * -R-1 -- let the mothers teach the girls --

208 * -R-2 -- raises. When do we end? I say --

209 . NAR (STANDING) Enough!

(SILENCE)

This could go on for years. In fact, it has.

(HE CROSSES QUICKLY TO LEC. R-3, R-4 STEP BACK)

Everyone has the right to speak. That's how it's got to be.

But to keep this privilege, we should know what we're talking about.

For instance, this ancient, repetitious cry

that children spelled better, wrote better, learned better in the past.

Aunt Lucinda says she was reading when she was 3 years old --

(and she intimates her book was "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire") MORE -

That's one page, Page 52, of the script of "We Call to Mind", written by a tall, dark, brooding workman dramatist named Philip C. Lewis. If you've any experience at all in doing things on the stage or even reading out loud you've seen here that a skilled and steady hand is bringing a scene to a climax.

"We Call to Mind" is about to say education is the best investment society can make, and . . .

"If we remember that, we can proceed toward grace and civilization."

But Phil Lewis had to devise a new art form to say this excitingly. Every one in Tenafly knows the basic, smooth-worn truths, that education imparts the skills and methods of thought necessary to civilization, that it is our only political safety (Horace Mann), that it is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army (Edward Everett), that it is the only interest worthy of the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man (Wendell Phillips).

Every one knows such things. But look what happened in Tenafly.

Mr. Lewis looked. What he saw was a school system in defeat, in panic. When a man must fight he reaches for such weapons as he has and understands. Early last summer Phil Lewis stripped the cover off his typewriter, squared a sheet of paper on the platen, and invented DocuDrama.

It's a dramatization of the fix the schools are in. You can see it in Tenafly next week on this schedule:

Monday night, September 30, Mackay School; Tuesday night, Smith School; Wednesday night, Stillman School; Thursday night, Maugham School; Friday night, High School (all performances start at 8:30 P. M.).

Performing its 49 roles — that's 49 — are five members of the 7-year-old Drama Workshop of Tenafly. There are a narrator and four readers, and each of the readers plays a dozen parts. It's done with lighting. "All that is needed," says Mr. Lewis's foreword, "are five competent readers and some simple equipment — four chairs, two lecterns, one stool." Let him finish explaining:

"It has been the author's purpose to devise an entertaining and effective format for imparting information to an audience in a way that will arouse the spectators' support for the issue stated.

"Also, to devise a medium which could be used in every community and under all circumstances. One that would not call for memorization (the readers will carry their scripts in hand throughout

. . . And On The Inside

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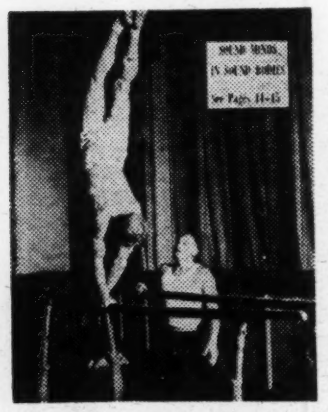
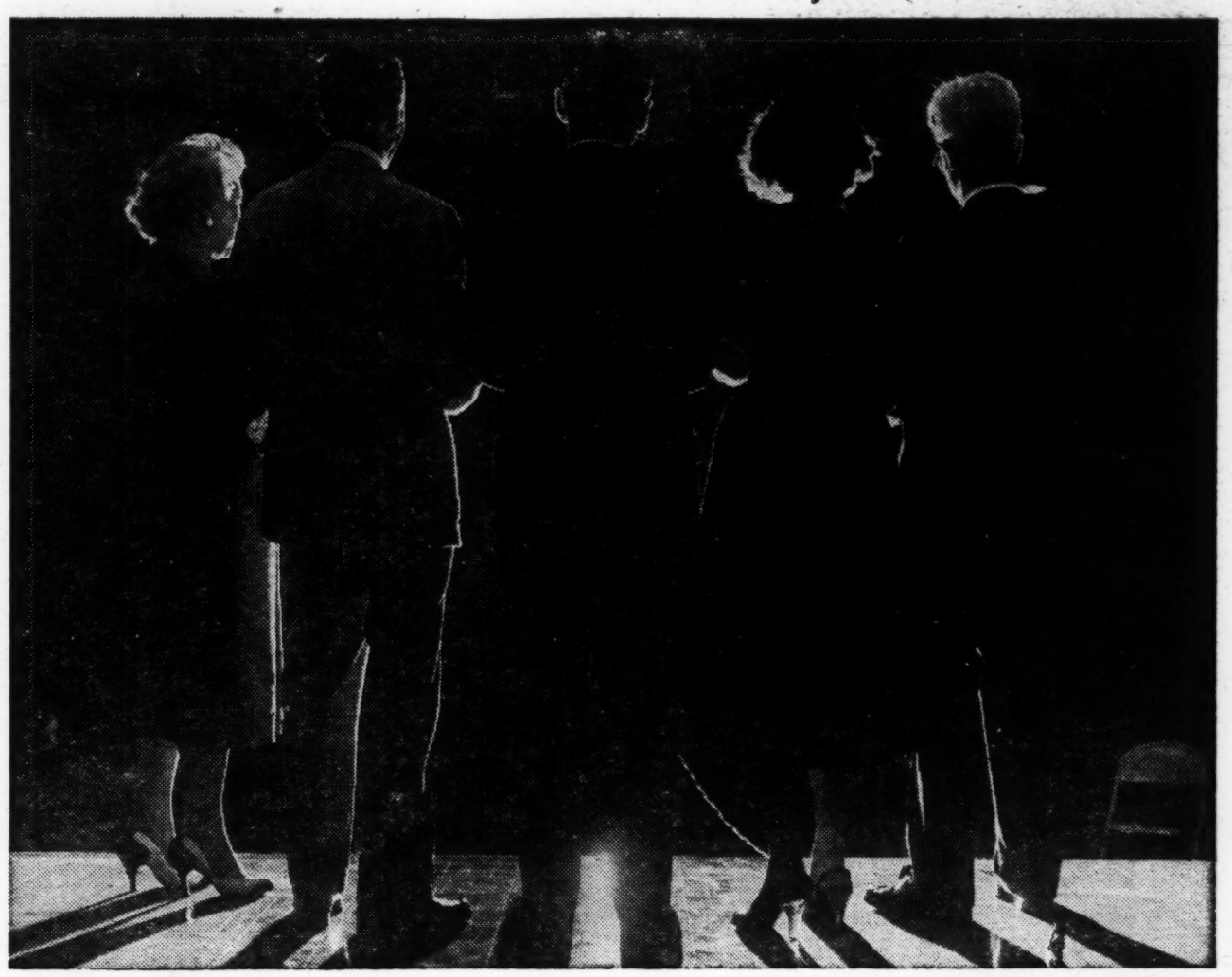


COVER PHOTO
By Stuart Davis

Richard Novotny works out on parallel bars under supervision of Frank Capek Sr., physical instructor for the Sokols of Little Ferry. For the story and pictures of this organization which builds sound minds in sound bodies, see Pages 14-15.

AT right, silhouetted, are 49 characters — the cast of Phil Lewis's documentary on school crisis which starts Monday a week-long performance at five Tenafly schools.



the presentation) or require extensive staging or acting ability."

So a reader steps forward out of darkness into the pool of light, and he's Abe Lincoln's paw, complainin' that readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic don't root stumps or swing an ax. Then he melts back into darkness, and next time he moves into the audience's sight he's a Middle Western farmer saying it's git-up-and-go that made the country, not perfessors. But next time, R-3 is pointing out that if it weren't for our kind of education, one-fourth of the work force couldn't read instructions or even street signs, couldn't fill out the simplest report. And 30 seconds later he's a Russian peasant saying it's impossible Americans have 40 million automobiles. . . .

You see?

It looks a little like the concert reading of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell" or the Charles Laughton "Caine Mutiny Court-Martial", but it's in another dimension entirely. "We Call to Mind" moves in a sort of Einstein continuum of time and space — but, then, the only adequate commentary on a work of art is the work of art. Let's see about Lewis.

He's a 6-foot Midwesterner with an actor's voice, deep and controlled, and black eyes and a restless tension he keeps under firm management. Dr. George Sharp, a Tenafly educator who worked with him on the research for "We Call to Mind", said, "Sometimes his eyes will shut off, and he's away somewhere inside his mind, working." He was a liaison between Washington and Hollywood during World War II; wrote some 200 radio programs for "Voice of America"; wrote "Freedom to Read", a documentary produced by Columbia for the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic; has written television films on such American institutions as the free press and higher education. . . .

He has two children in the Mackay School.

Last February in their wisdom Tenafly voters voted down the $921,718 current-expense budget of the Board of Education, and in due time the budget was handed over to the Mayor and Council, which cut it $56,300.

As construed by the Citizens Education Council, that 6-per-cent cut is accountable for the disasters that have been befalling the schools since. In the last fiscal year 53 teachers have resigned, among them three supervising officers — one the nationally distinguished Dr. Sharp, Co-ordinator of Curriculum. To save taxpayers $12 per family per year the Board had to withhold from teachers increments based on experience, and, more, must start teachers at something like $4,000 pay. Result, as the Council sees it: henceforward Tenafly is doomed to be a sort of training school for teachers. It will get the young ones at low pay, break them in and perfect their skills, then lose them to school districts paying more.

This is where Mr. Lewis came in. He had listened to men like Admiral Hyman George Rickover, builder of the atomic submarine Nautilus, warn the United States that, as Wells said, civilization is a race between education and catastrophe — and the Russians are out in front in at least some respects.

"It's our skin," says the narrator in the script over which he has been working since last June. "We cannot ask Washington, or big business, or the labor unions — nor the churches — to assume the responsibility for our schools.

"And that means . . .

"That there is no United States problem so completely up to the people themselves."

R-1 cuts in. "And that is your trouble," he snaps. By this time R-1 is a visitor from another land, maybe another century.

"We Call to Mind" will be getting out into the country. Charlottesville, Va., has sent for the script, and proposes to go on the P.-T. A. circuit as soon as certain other problems of local origin have been straightened out. The script is copyrighted, of course (DocuDrama, Box 151, Tenafly), but it's royalty-free in Tenafly, because for one thing the P. C. Lewises are Tenafly, 26 Buff Road. The P.-T. A.s are supporting next week's showing in town. In their preparations for the production they ran into a piece of evidence that may be encouraging. They wanted to mail a playbill to every one in town, and needed cash support from businessmen. The shopkeepers, who are taxpayers and then some, came eagerly to the support of the project.

BELOW is shown one of the appendix pages designed to aid the readers, while at the right Philip C. Lewis, who devised DocuDrama, stops rehearsal to point to acoustic dead end of the long gym-auditorium.

C

turns, strides to lec. In full voice; not vulgar, just frank.

13/ LIGHTS. If you have dimmer, begin dim "-- we've come to talk about education" and have all but spots down on "-- Mr. Marcy again,". If you do not have dimmer, turn off backlights sharply on cue "-- For examp., Mr. Marcy again,".

16/R-3 He's out on the farm now, standing near tractor. "You're welcome. Come again" is in ans. to Interviewer's thank-you and Edwards makes a gesture of goodbye, then turns back to his work.

18/R-1 Very sincere. And because of conviction and security of standing in her own doorway, more voice than before.

21/NAR "-- Incidentally," begin to level off, casually to indicate we're getting serious.

22/R-2 Reading the proclamation. Definitely, impressively -- this is an order.

24/R-2 Again reading (in different tone) but looking up as if speaking for Mann.

26/R-3 Ichabod Crane. Dressed in black. Though he doesn't relax, we sense his satisfaction when he explains it's Latin. "-- after slay": sharp attack on Neb. (particular spot in aud.) and a glare. "-- F.": again glaring at Neb.

28/R-2 Brimming with pedantic satisfaction. But very solemn in making final point, last par.

30/R-3 Quick, sharp.

32/R-3 With easy, upper-class conviction.

34/R-3 Sincere, not rancorous, doubt. "He's a-readin'": looking off at Abe. "I don't hold --": looking away from Abe. "I never had --": looking at Abe again. Hold.

36/R-2 He steps far enough back so as not to be part of R-4's scene.

37/R-4 In attack and characterization, work to kill effect of (20) She's not harsh, just stating the reality. "You'll find out someday" has note of re-assurance. As she watches child go, arms folded (script in upstage hand).

39/R-2 Gentle, good-humored, old-age recollection.

41/R-4 No self-deprecation, simple fact. She understands.

43/R-1 Quietly. A frail, gentle woman vibrant with enthusiasm, gratitude.

45/R-4 Ending with controlled excitement, gusto.

47/R-3 Rugged-individualist patriot. Because he's managed to get a little more money than the other frogs in the pond, he's an authority. At end (51), he walks down the street without a doubt.

Lewis, William
Ford

May 28, 1956

Dear Bill:

I have read the script and much as I would like to do anything you request, and much as I would like to be associated with Ford Motor Company, I just can't do it.

I have never done a commercial and the first time I do one, various present sponsors would be on my neck.

Let me warn you that I will probably be beating on your door when the sponsors aren't so numerous, but of course at that time when it comes, you wouldn't be interested. Isn't it a lovely business we are in.

As ever yours,

Mr. William B. Lewis
President
Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc.
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

KENYON & ECKHARDT INC.

Advertising

WILLIAM B. LEWIS
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK 17: 247 Park Avenue

May 25, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing, herewith, the proposed copy for the commercials on the Ed Sullivan Show sometime in November.

As you will note, your part in these commercials is to act as a reporter interviewing Ed Sullivan from a remote studio; I do not believe your remarks will have enough commercial flavor to open the gates to a flood of demands for your services to read commercials.

Your participation in this program will help us a great deal as this announcement is about the most important Mercury will have made in its history to date.

Needless to say, the material in these commercials is top secret.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Bill

WBL:eg
Encl.-2

Mr. Warren Lewis

Write Mr. Warren Lewis
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 E 49 St. N.Y. 17

Mr & Mrs — Vice Pres G.B.S.
will occupy our apartment from time to time during our absence, as our guests

COLUMBIA RECORDS

Lieberson, Goddard

Office Communication

to: MR. FRIENDLY and MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Lieberson

December 9, 1957

If you are not tired of following people around overseas, I should like to call your attention to a tour in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Russia, and Poland by the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The story here would be (I think) that the response in those countries is so great to music that audience reaction, official reactions, and local musician and composer reactions to hearing what is undoubtedly the world's greatest orchestra for the first time might be worth looking into. The Philadelphia tour is a one-month, State Department sponsored tour behind the Iron Curtain—I think the most extensive tour any musical organization has made in those areas.

I also think that the Philadelphia Orchestra management has made a deal with the musicians union that would make it comparatively easy to record them abroad.

To call your attention to another of our artists, Isaac Stern is literally going around the world on a similar mission later in 1958.

I would be interested in your reactions.

G. L.

GLibb

Lieberson, Goddard

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

GODDARD LIEBERSON
Executive Vice-President

March 5, 1956

Dear Ed and Fred:

Thanks so much for the "See It Now" book. After just a cursory glance at it, I am more baffled than ever by what you told me about it at lunch.

It looks like a wonderful book to me, with a very big sales potential. However, this may explain why I am not in the book business.

All best,

As always,

Messrs. Edward R. Murrow and
Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

GL/ho

Light, Jerry

CBS-COLUMBIA

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

3400 47TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY 1, NEW YORK · EXETER 2-3000 · CABLE ADDRESS: COLSETS

Manufacturers of Radio, Television and Electronic Apparatus

GERALD LIGHT
Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion

February 2, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I wonder if you would be kind enough to inscribe a little message on the attached photograph of one of my CTD favorites, for my study.

Thanks.

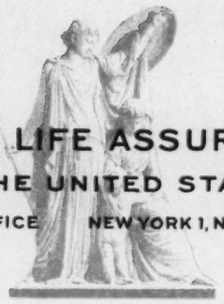
Cordially,

Jerry Light

GL:gp

Returned

Light, Julian C.
? ignore



THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
HOME OFFICE NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

JULIAN C. LIGHT, REPRESENTATIVE
101 WEST 31ST STREET, NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: BRYANT 9-4545

December 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As is no doubt your case, life insurance plays an important part in your estate planning. Also, you are probably aware that your case is not one of creating an estate, but rather one of conserving it. Only through proper guidance and professional underwriting can this be achieved by yourself.

Our Company has played an important role in helping many noted personalities in achieving this goal. This even includes our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

I would like the opportunity to introduce myself to you and perhaps be of service in this very important matter to you and your family.

I will call you for an appointment in the near future.

Yours very truly,

Julian C. Light

JULIAN C. LIGHT

JCL:LG

Linden, H.E. ~~personal letter~~

Air Mail

THE OIL SHALE CORPORATION
9489 DAYTON WAY
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
BRADSHAW 2-4421

December 6, 1957

File

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Relative to your letter of December 3, for which I thank you, I hope that you will find the reading of our little booklet "Oil from Rock" of real interest.

Should you at any time like to have more detail information than contained in this booklet, I shall be glad to supply it, because I feel that a person of your standing wants to be fully posted on the availability of any large natural resource which, if used, could be revolutionary in its effect on our economy.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Linden

HEL:mgo

H. E. LINDEN
President

Linden, H. E.

December 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Linden:

Many thanks for your very nice letter expressing an interest in my SEE IT NOW program.

It was good of you to send me the material entitled, OIL FROM ROCK, which I look forward to reading as soon as I get some free time.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. E. Linden
President
The Oil Shale Corporation
9489 Dayton Way
Beverly Hills, California

mce

THE OIL SHALE CORPORATION
9489 DAYTON WAY
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
BRADSHAW 2-4421

★ Air Mail ★

Inf

November 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your program over the air yesterday was intensely interesting. I am an engineer by profession and for that reason could evaluate what I heard and saw.

Reference was made by you to our dwindling resources of mineral oil. For that reason I believe you will be interested in reading the attached booklet, which we have recently published entitled "Oil from Rock", as it does describe a tremendous energy source in the heart of our country. This resource in our opinion will take care of all energy requirements until such a time as atomic energy is available on a practical basis.

I am one of your constant listeners who has a great admiration for you because of the factual way in which you present your story.

With all good wishes.

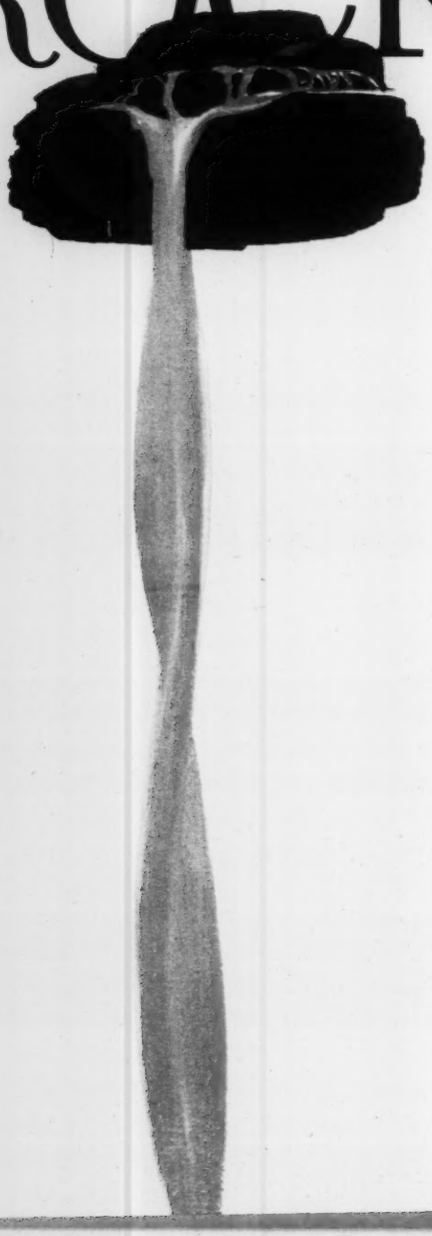
Sincerely yours,

H. E. Linden

HEL:mgo
Encl.

H. E. LINDEN
President

OIL *from* ROCK



THE STORY OF AN
EXISTING TRILLION
BARREL OIL RESERVE;
EQUAL TO TEN TIMES
THE AMOUNT OF
PETROLEUM PRODUCED
IN THE WORLD TO DATE

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Published by
THE OIL SHALE CORPORATION

THE HISTORY OF SHALE OIL

THERE IS NOTHING NEW or unusual about obtaining oil from rock.

At the time of the American Revolution, there were more than two hundred small plants throughout the Colonies processing shale to produce lamp oil and other products. As early as 1838 the French had established the shale oil industry on a commercial scale, and Scotland entered the field twelve years later.

The discovery of the Drake well at Titusville, Pennsylvania in 1859 and the ensuing development of the petroleum industry displaced shale oil production in the United States. However, other lands without natural petroleum resources have continued producing oil from shale and today, in Africa, Australia, Scotland, Spain and Sweden, shale oil industries are flourishing in healthy competition with the more costly natural petroleum products that must be imported.

A century of research and chemical engineering has brought forward numerous methods for treating shale to obtain oil, all aimed at the reduction of cost to compete with that of producing mineral oil from wells. Most recent is the Aspeco process, originated

in Sweden and developed in the United States by The Oil Shale Corporation. Based upon reliable data, it is estimated that the Aspeco method of retorting will produce oil from Colorado shale on a competitive basis with oil from wells.

According to one major oil company executive, studies made in 1951 indicated that oil could be produced from shale in Colorado and shipped to California at a cost of $2.65 per barrel. This figure, arrived at without taking into account the use of the Aspeco process, was entirely competitive with petroleum, being about $1 per barrel below comparative California crude oils. * (See footnote)

The release of this information generated a new interest in shale oil and its economical production. The Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver was commissioned by The Oil Shale Corporation to construct and place in operation a pilot plant employing the Aspeco method; to determine production costs and to obtain engineering data required for the design and construction of a full scale Aspeco retorting plant. As a result, a relatively large demonstrating plant was completed early in 1957. Actual operation was started to provide engineering data on all phases of the Aspeco process as they relate to shale tonnage handled, oil produced, processing cost per barrel; quality of product and other factors bearing on the practicability of producing oil from shale.

** From paper No. 2936 presented at a meeting of the Petroleum Branch, AIME, October 20, 1953.*

WHY OIL FROM SHALE?

An often-asked question finds its answer in the fast expanding world consumption of oil fuel energy and the diminishing crude oil reserves in the United States, illustrated by the following statement of fact. The United States has approximately 15% of the world's crude oil reserves and yet is supplying about 44%, or almost one-half of the world's total production requirements. With the need for oil in the United States so great that we consume over one-half of the petroleum used in the world and the fact that the United States is supplying so much to meet the rest of the world's requirements, our self-sufficiency in oil is dwindling faster than that of any other producing country.

The population of the United States increases over eight thousand per day and the daily requirements for this source of energy go upward in proportion. Any way you view the situation, you can see nothing that indicates other than a steady increase in total demand for petroleum and a decrease in the supply.

TRILLION BARREL "RESERVE" DEPOSIT

An enormous untapped reserve of oil "ore" exists in a deposit that covers about 16,000 square miles of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. The area is known as the Green River Formation. It is a sedimentary mineral deposit which, in some places, contains continuous oil-yielding strata 1,300 feet thick. **This "ore" is known as "oil shale". The total amount of oil the deposit may yield is estimated at almost one trillion barrels. ***One oil shale bed known as Mahogany Ledge, yielding an average of 30 gallons per ton, is known to represent an oil reserve of 100 billion barrels. This is several times the known oil reserves recoverable by present methods from all oil fields in the United States, and a trillion barrels is *ten times more than all of the oil produced in the world up to now.*

Since the first oil well was drilled in 1859, the United States has produced and consumed more than 55 billion barrels of oil. The total world's production, covering the same period, estimated at 95 billion barrels, is in comparison to the known yield in the Green River shale oil deposits, quite small.

*** U. S. Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4825, Nov. 1951.*

**** Address by Mr. J. R. Donnell, U. S. Geological Survey at the 1956 meeting of the Colorado Mining Association.*

NO COSTLY EXPLORATION

It is to be emphasized that no further finding costs are necessary, nor is there any uncertainty about the location and magnitude of the supply.

In considering the change-over to oil production from shale, producers can realize a tremendous saving in exploration costs, currently estimated at $1.25 per barrel of end product. At this rate, the Colorado shale deposits alone represent a saving of over $150 billion. And present exploration costs are bound to increase to further expand this saving.

Another inestimable cost saving factor is that of uniform quality. Today, refineries are receiving crude from many fields, demanding constant and costly engineering and processing practices. These costs are eliminated in extracting oil from shale, since the source material is stable insofar as recovery procedures are concerned.

JUST WHAT IS SHALE?

Colorado oil shale is misnamed. As such, it contains no oil, and the rock is not true shale. Its geological characterization is marlstone, which is bonded with an organic solid called "kerogen". Marl is a loose, earthy mixture composed of carbonate minerals and variable amounts of clay. Other minerals are also present to a minor degree.

The *KEROGEN* is converted to oil vapor and hydrocarbon gas by heating. In other words, the oil is manufactured. The heating process is known technically as retorting. No method of obtaining oil from kerogen other than retorting is known.

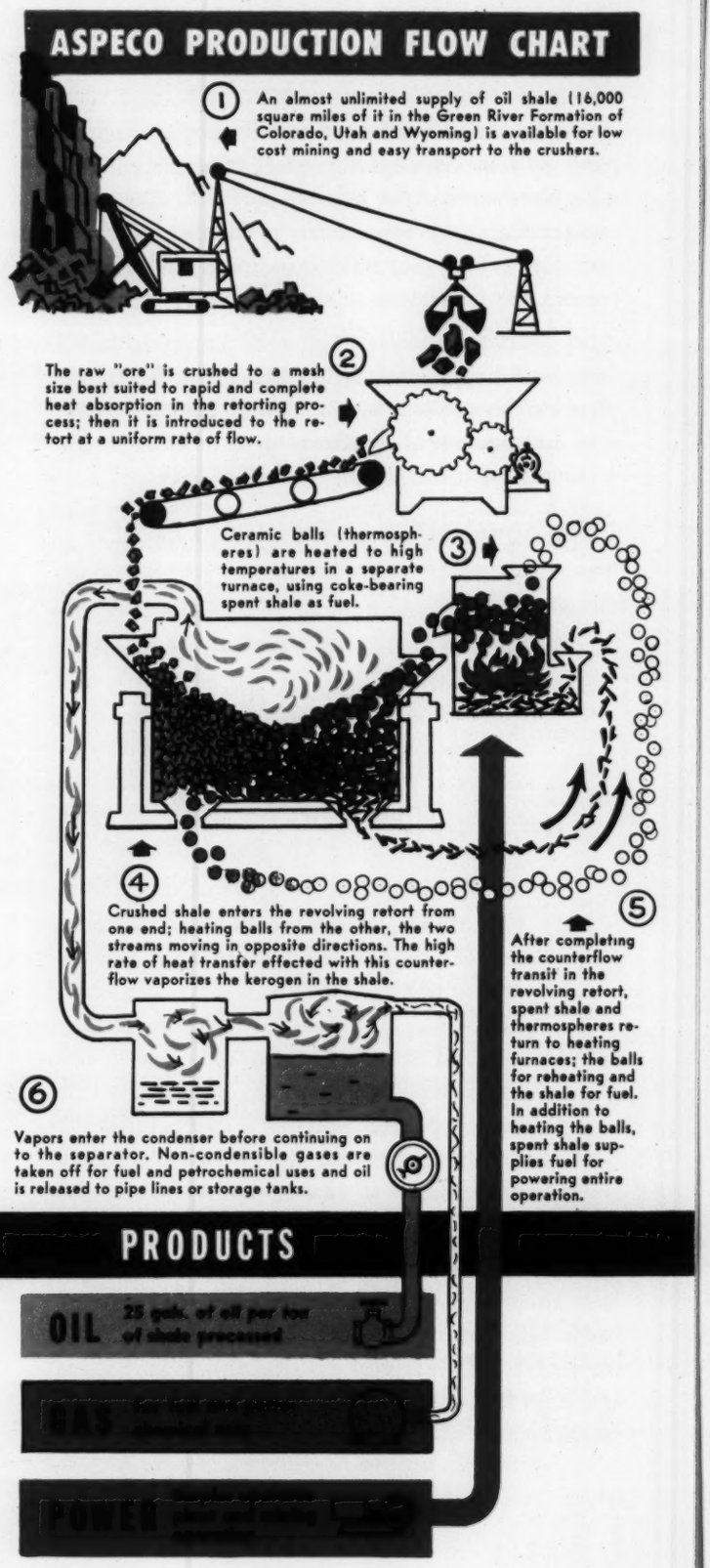
Kerogen bearing Colorado oil shale should not be confused with other materials loosely called oil shale, such as California oil sands or the oil sands of Canada. The latter two materials consist of mineral grains impregnated with mineral oil, the lighter factions of which have evaporated to a greater or lesser extent but which may be treated by the process mentioned below.

THE ASPECO PROCESS

As previously stated, shale oil production in the United States became a non-existent industry with the discovery of the Drake well in 1859. However, in countries without natural petroleum resources, notably Sweden, new methods of treating shale for the extraction of oil in commercial quantities and at decreasing cost, have been constantly in development for a hundred years. Efficient heat transfer is the key that has unlocked the secret of economical production, and this key is held by the Aspeco process, under international patents. The Oil Shale Corporation is the sole licensee of the Aspeco process for the Western Hemisphere.

In the Aspeco process, heat is transfered to the shale by means of direct solid-to-solid contact with hot metal or ceramic balls, a system which accomplishes a uniform and sustained heat transfer at a rate of efficiency not approached by any other method.

The Aspeco method employs a rotating drum, or kiln, as the retorting vessel. Raw shale is fed into one end of the kiln and heated metal or ceramic balls (thermospheres) into the other. These two continuous streams of solid materials move in opposite directions, maintaining a constant solid-to-solid contact for efficient heat transfer during the entire course of countercurrent travel. The vaporized oil released from the shale as it is broken up by heating, is drawn off and liquified. The shale particles, having been previously crushed to the proper processing size, smaller than the thermospheres, allow the heating balls to be automatically removed by a mesh-type lifting device and re-



turned to a ball heating tower for re-heating. The spent shale, which is coated with carbon as it completes its travel through the retort kiln, is burned in a suitable furnace for heating the balls. The cycle explained above is repeated to provide a continuous operation as long as crushed shale and heated thermospheres are introduced to the retort kiln up to the rated capacity of the particular plant.

The Aspeco demonstrating plant currently being operated under contract by the Denver Research Institute, a deparment of the University of Denver, has a nominal daily retorting capcaity of 24 tons.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ASPECO PROCESS

The Aspeco process possesses several very important advantages.

(1) There is no air used in the Aspeco retort; there is no dilution of the oil vapors and hydrocarbon gases produced in the retort with nitrogen from the air or with carbon dioxide and water vapor from combustion. The importance of this feature lies in the fuel value of the non-condensible gases from the retort which is equal to so-called pipeline gas.

(2) The Aspeco process benefits from the presence of fine particles because these particles assist in heat transfer. Because the question of particle size is important to oil shale technology, and because crushing represents a cost item, it is necessary only to reduce the particle size of Aspeco feed to a mesh dimension slightly smaller than that of the heating balls used.

To summarize, the principal process advantages of the Aspeco retorting method are: (1) Very rapid heat transfer rates which are obtained with solid-to-solid heat transfer (about ten times that of other methods). This is a great practical advantage, because the high heat transfer rates obtainable in an Aspeco retorting kiln will permit *low capital investment cost.* (2) The presence of fines is an advantage, and it is not necessary to employ expensive fine crushing and grinding operations to prepare the oil shale for processing. (3) The production of hydrocarbon gases undiluted with inert products of combustion, produces gases high enough in fuel value for use as pipeline gas.

Retorting of oil shale by the Aspeco process produces, besides oil and gas, a residue which is called shale coke. It is the inorganic mineral matter of the oil shale with approximately 4% elemental carbon. This carbon is used as fuel for heating the balls used to supply the heat in retorting the shale. A special combustion process is used for this purpose. The residual carbon in the shale coke will provide enough heat to supply all the energy requirements for the entire operation, including the mining of the shale.

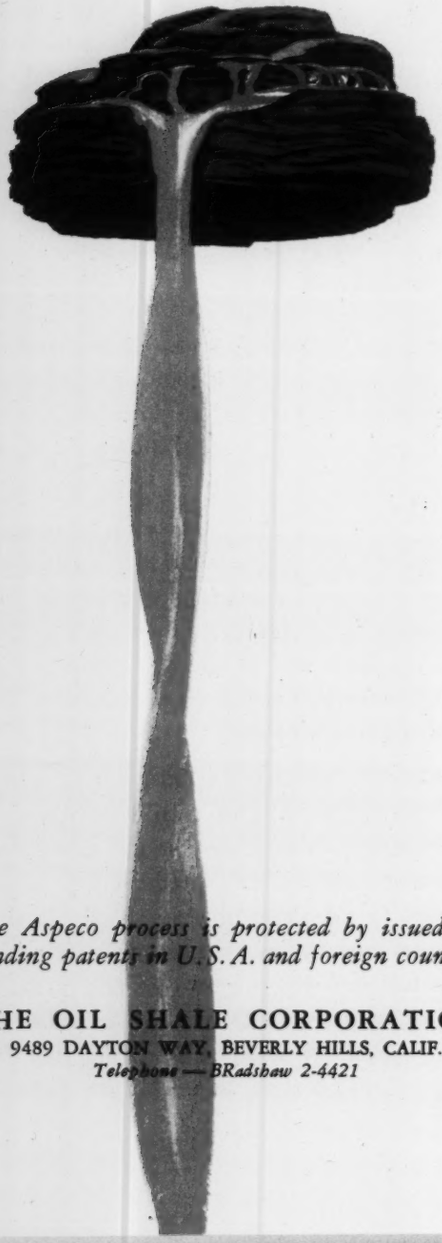
IN CONCLUSION

This booklet is intended only as an introduction to the possibilities opened up by the development of the Aspeco process for the efficient, low-cost production of vast quantities of commercial quality oil from native shale.

Shale oil chemistry is too complex for complete discussion in these few pages, but it may well develop a great new chemical industry — counterpart of the petrochemical industry — based on shale oil. The byproducts are many and varied, all having marketing value to reduce the overall production cost of the principal end product — oil.

It is possible that Congress would grant the commercial shale oil industry at least as substantial tax depletion allowance as now exists for the petroluem industry, and so encourage and speed development. Such recognition of the value of shale oil production to the national economy would not only deal equitably with the pioneers who are converting a presumably valueless natural resource into one of great worth, but would properly assist this needed industry in reaching its full potential of serving the public.

The enclosed ready-addressed envelope is for your convenience in requesting a summary of the engineering report of the production runs conducted at the Aspeco demonstrating plant. This operation is being conducted by the Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver. Upon conclusion of these test runs, the findings will be published. You are invited to use the enclosed ready-addressed envelope to obtain your copy.



The Aspeco process is protected by issued and pending patents in U.S.A. and foreign countries.

THE OIL SHALE CORPORATION
9489 DAYTON WAY, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
Telephone — BRadshaw 2-4421

THE OIL SHALE CORPORATIO

9489 DAYTON WAY

BEVERLY HILLS, CAL

TION

CALIFORNIA

Linn, Leo

F

November 1, 1957

Dear Leon:

Right now I don't see a chance in the world of my getting out for a goose shoot, but believe me I will do my best. If I can make it at all, it will have to be on a week end and I will certainly let you know if I see the slightest opportunity.

We have improved our duck and pheasant shoot in the country since you were last there, and we now have quail too.

You let me know when you are going to be here for a week end and bring along your weapon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leon Linn, General Manager
P.R. Mallory & Co. Inc.
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

fc

P. R. MALLORY & CO. INC.
METALLURGICAL DIVISIONS
INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

MALLORY

LEON LINN
GENERAL MANAGER

October 24, 1957

Dear Ed,

They have recently established the goose hunting dates in southern Illinois starting October 26 through January 3. While it is a little early yet, sometime in November there should be the usual copious quantities of geese at Horseshoe Lake. We have a number of dates reserved -- some of which are on week ends. There are other times that it would be no problem to get.

If your schedule will permit it, either during the week or on week ends, if you could fly to Indianapolis late in the evening we could then take one of our airplanes and be down there in time for daylight hunting, which is delayed in that particular area until 7:00.

Our program, if it works like last year, means that we get in the pits at about 7:00 in the morning - or slightly before - and usually have our limit of two geese by 7:30 or 8:00. In this case, we then retired to some duck blinds over on the Mississippi a few miles away for the balance of the day. (The balance of the day being 3:00 in the afternoon.)

I hope your schedule is such that you will be able to come down; and if at all possible, be sure to bring Casey.

Best regards to Janet as well.

Sincerely,

Joe

Hotel Commodore

rf

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Linn, Leon

October 22, 1956

Dear Leon:

Thanks for yours of October 19th. Sometimes I wonder whether Mallory is in the manufacturing business or just looking for good shooting spots.

Unfortunately, my schedule is such that I won't be able to join you this fall, but next year I propose a reasonable existence with plenty of time for shooting and fishing.

Let me know when you are in this part of the country again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Leon Linn
P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc.
Pana
Illinois

rh

P. R. MALLORY & Co. Inc.

PANA, ILLINOIS

CABLE ADDRESS "PELMALLO"

MALLORY

October 19, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

One of the advantages of living out here in central Illinois is that with fall coming on the shooting season has something to offer. The Company has rented a spot down at Horse Shoe Lake, 150 miles south of here, which is supposed to be the best goose shooting in America. I am wondering if you would like to come out for a week end, or, preferably, a couple days during the week as it is less crowded.

Also, we have a spot over on the Illinois River for ducks that is reasonably good, if you prefer that.

I don't know how your schedule is these days, but I suspect it is fairly busy, however, I have an airplane and could pick you up somewhere around this area, if you would like.

Be sure to give Janet and Casey our best, and I hope that sometime during the month of November you will be able to match shooting with me.

Sincerely,

Leon Linn

LL:rf

Send copy Howard

HOWARD LINDSAY
13 EAST 94TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

May 17, 1957

Dear Ed:

Russel Crouse is receiving congratulations on his appearance with you on Person-to-Person. I thought you should know this. And many thanks for trying to arrange hotel accommodations for us in London. It was very kind of you to take the trouble.

Dorothy and I very much enjoyed the experience of our electronic visit, and she joins me in sending kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Howard

Jim Dsey

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Lipscomb, Willis

December 9, 1957

Dear Willis:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of November 27.

Fred and I have enjoyed our association with Pan American enormously and have derived great satisfaction from it, so much so, that we hope this is only a temporary hiatus.

I shall continue to fly with Pan American, not only because of its efficiency, but because of a real affection for the people who run it.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Willis G. Lipscomb
Pan American World Airways
System
135 East 42 Street
New York, New York

mcc

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
CHRYSLER BUILDING, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT
TRAFFIC & SALES

November 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

With our exciting year of "See It Now" sponsorship now complete I would like you to know what full measure of enjoyment and satisfaction all of us in Pan Am have derived from it.

We have experienced from this association a special kind of lift in terms of national prestige, and pride in television programming of the highest quality and standards.

It is my own belief that "See It Now" has contributed directly to the expanded traffic we are carrying today, and that we shall still be measuring its long-term benefits in the vast increases that we optimistically anticipate in the jet years immediately ahead.

I wish you and Fred continued success with your reduced frequency programming of specials in 1958. Along with a great many others in Pan American, I shall watch these with a personal interest heightened and colored by my own rewarding association.

Sincerely yours,

Willis G. Lipscomb

Little, Jack

December 10, 1956

Dear Jack:

This is a belated answer to yours of November 13. I was off on a quick trip to Israel when it arrived.

I envy you your service in Australia, and if the gods are good I will see you there one day.

Unfortunately, I shall be out of the country again when your Mr. Flowers arrives since I am due to make a quick trip to Burma, but I will see that everything possible is done for him; and maybe he will still be here when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jack Little
The Herald Broadcasting Stations
BOX 2134T, G.P.O.
Melbourne, Australia

rh

The Herald Broadcasting Stations

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (3DB BROADCASTING) Registered Office: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne.

Telegrams and Cables : "THREEDB." Codes : Bentley's.

3LK Central Victoria
Wave Length : 275 Metres.
LUBECK

3DB Melbourne
Wave Length : 291 Metres.
Postal Address:
Box 2134T, G.P.O.,
Melbourne.
Telephone FA8971.

AIR MAIL

VICTORIAN UNIT OF
THE MAJOR NETWORK

November 13, 1956.

Mr. Ed. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
NEW YORK. USA.

Dear Ed. :

Many years have passed since we went to school together at Washington State. I am very proud for you that you have become the best News and Special Events man in the World, and I have followed your work with a great deal of interest.

As you probably know, since leaving school I have been in radio since 1930, and before coming to Australia was Director of News and Special Events for Mutual on the West Coast.

I am permanently located in Australia and really love it. It's a wonderful country. I sincerely hope that some day you will come out here to do a film documentary for your "See it Now" Series, and if and when you do I would be glad to do everything possible to assist you in making any arrangements necessary before you come.

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Fred Flowers, who is one of our top executives with the Herald Radio and Television.

Mr. Flowers will be arriving in New York on the 16th December and will contact you. I would deem it a personal favour if you will show him every courtesy during his stay in New York, not only as a radio executive but as a personal friend of mine.

Mr. Flowers is interested in making some kind of a reciprocal News and Special Events arrangement with an American Network and I am confident that you will advise him who to see regarding this matter.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Little

Jack Little.

Loeb, Leon

April 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Loeb:

I have just returned from a trip to Africa to find your letter and record.

I have not as yet had an opportunity to listen to the record, but look forward to doing so in the near future.

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leon Loeb, President
Sound Studios, Inc.
306 6th Street, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

fc

Sound Studios, Inc.

306 6th Street, N.W. Washington 1, D.C. District 7-4482

PERSONAL

March 22, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

No Thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am somewhat frightened of inaccurate statistics and the effect that a misquote on my part might have upon your ego. Therefore, it is best to say that I am only one of the many well-wishers and fans of both your radio and television shows.

From those shows, and from the memory of the Ed Murrow who stood atop the star-spangled buildings in London "with bombs bursting in air" to give us a picture of a Britain squirming on the Cross and at the crossroads, I am sending you a complimentary record that we have been distributing. I believe that you will get a tremendous kick out of it. We have had orders for this record up and down the land from 23 Wall Street to Anchorage, Alaska.

The record, although it contains good, sound democratic dogma is not in any way sponsored by the Democratic National Committee. The Common People whom Lincoln discovered, and of whom the Lord has created so many, have been gobbling up this record as fast as they find out from whence they may be obtained. From what I see of the mail that comes in daily, the action of John Q. is almost atomic inasmuch as the volume of sales has been reacting very much in a chain-like fashion.

This is just another way of telling you that if you enjoy these songs, you will be in good company.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Loeb, President

LL/bmh

Loewenstein Karl

November 1, 1957

Dear Karl:

The TIME MAGAZINE treatment didn't impress me one damned bit, but the fact that it would seem fit to mention my activities in your forthcoming book gives me great pleasure and satisfaction.

Do by all means let me know when you are going to be in town again. If you can give me a few days advance notice, we must arrange to lunch together.

As ever yours,

Mr. Karl Loewenstein
Amherst College
Amherst, Massachusetts

fe

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

43 Sunset Avenue

October 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You made two of the top honors available in this country, namely, a. to be on the cover of Time magazine and, b. to be quoted by the undersigned as leading the roll of honor in defense of civil liberties in a forthcoming book of mine which will be duly sent to you.

My most cordial congratulations on both counts.

I wish you would permit me to give you a ring the next time I am in New York. I am most anxious for a talk. I am afraid we are skidding down faster and faster.

Cordially yours,

Karl

Karl Loewenstein

KL:dr

Lofgren, C. W.

Sanford
INK COMPANY
2740 WASHINGTON BLVD.
BELLWOOD, ILL.

May 13, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks a lot for calling to our attention the fact that you did not receive one of our 100th Year Anniversary Stamp Pads -- somehow it must have gone astray in the mail.

We have made up another one and are sending it to you today under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

SANFORD INK COMPANY

C. W. Lofgren

C. W. Lofgren
President

CWL:cj

Lofgren, C.W.

May 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Lofgren:

Many thanks for your letter of March 14th.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness, and while I have not as yet received the stamp and the Gold Stamp Pad, look forward to doing so in the near future.

My thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C.W. Lofgren, President
Sanford Ink Company
2740 Washington Blvd.
Bellwood, Illinois

fc

Sanford
INK COMPANY
2740 WASHINGTON BLVD.
BELLWOOD, ILL.

March 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is absolutely our first experience of being a 100-year-old company.

Naturally we haven't the faintest idea of how to conduct ourselves.

The thought of appropriating a sum of money to be spent in self-adulation came to us, but ---

It seemed better to thank those who have purchased the products of the Sanford Ink Company.

I have taken the liberty of putting your name on one of our individual stamps.

Please accept this and the Gold Stamp Pad we are sending you with our compliments.

Very truly yours,

SANFORD INK COMPANY

C. W. Lofgren

C. W. Lofgren
President

CWL:cj

Longendyke, S.

March 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Longendyke:

Thank you for your letter of March 1st.

Since I am making some revisions in the stream, I have decided not to stock it this year.

I will write you at a later date concerning possibilities for next season.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stuart Longendyke
The Berkshire Trout Farm Inc.
Under Mountain Road
Sheffield, Massachusetts

fc

Berkshire Trout Farm INC.

UNDER MOUNTAIN ROAD
SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SHEFFIELD 9-8723

March 1,1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Spring will soon be here and we know that you are interested in stocking trout in you stream for this coming season. Mr. Holt informed me that he delivered the last trout, which you purchased and wouls suggest that you stockithe following trout in the waters.

We believe that to have good fishing thru the season, that you consider two deliveries and take half of the order in April and half in May. A number of our customers find that this program works out well from many angles.

Our suggestion would be as follows:

200	10-11 Brooks	$228.00
100	11-12 Rainbows	152.00
	delivery (1)	25.00
		$405.00

Please let us hear from you right away so we can plan the delivery dates, to eliminate any conflict.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart Longendyke

Stuart Longendyke
THE BERKSHIRE TROUT FARM INC.

Berkshire Trout Farm INC.

UNDER MOUNTAIN ROAD
SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SHEFFIELD 9-8723

ORDER BLANK

CLUB _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ TOWN _____

PHONE _____

ORDER

QUANTITY	SIZE	SPECIES	PRICE	TOTAL

DELIVERY DATE _____ DELIVERY TIME _____

DIRECTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS:

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
Purchaser

ALL ORDERS MUST BE FILLED OUT ON THIS FORM

Longendyke, Stuart

December 14, 1956

Dear Mr. Longendyke:

Thank you for your letter of November 7th.

I have been traveling a lot recently, and have not had an opportunity to ask you to send your man to Pawling.

I think now we shall have to wait until Spring, since I am not sure just when I will be at the farm during the next couple of months or so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stuart Longendyke,
Berkshire Trout Farm Inc.
Under Mountain Road
Sheffield, Massachusetts

fe

Berkshire Trout Farm INC.

UNDER MOUNTAIN ROAD
SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SHEFFIELD 9-8723

November 7,1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your letter of the 26th. I suggest that you let us know when it would be convenient for our man to come to your place in Pawling. We realize that you will be away for several weeks, and that we will be here most of the time.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart Longendyke

Stuart Longendyke
BERKSHIRE TROUT FARM INC.

Lopez, Vin

January 16, 1957

Dear Vince:

I don't know what system you use, but you were too damned accurate for comfort!

How about looking over my new contract before I sign it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Vincent Lopez
Hotel Taft
New York 19, New York

rh

1956 Forecast

Lopez Speaking

Numerology can of great help to us in meeting specific problems or setting a course of action in our lives, for it is a mathematical science that measures and forecasts the major influences that affect us. If you make an important decision or question facting you, I'll be glad to make a careful forecast that will apply to you personally and individually, if you will write to me in care of this column (see details below), stating your question and the day and month you were born. There is no charge or any other obligation for this service.

Your question needn't be limited to a personal matter, either. If you'd like a forecast on some national or world event, I'll be glad to answer it on the principles of numerology.

ED MURROW (April 25)

Here's a man of great personal integrity. He resigned a plush job as a network executive because he felt that it was interferring with his ability as a reporter and interviewer for TV. Even though Uncle Sam was getting most of the salary he thereby gave up, there are extremely few people in television who would duplicate Murrow's step under the same circumstances. There are hundreds who would look for even more work, more "connections," etc.

Entering a "6" year in 1957, Murrow will find himself faced by situations calling for exceptional care and attentiveness, as well as the sincerity of resolve and purpose we all know he has. Legal matters are going to arise—he'll find many contract questions to be settled—there might even be a complication of more direct and personal nature coming into the 1957 view. However, Ed will be in the driver's seat—he'll have command all the way IF he realizes the nature of the time phase he's in and acts accordingly: with confidence, promptness, and firm decision. On the other hand, if he tries to put off solutions because they are difficult to make—if he pussyfoots where he should walk firmly—the year could lead to a lot of trouble.

Knowing Murrow as we do, I'm confident he'll use the year to excellent advantage. It's a year that acn advance his career well beyond the degree of success he's already reached. As a Gemini, he possesses good intuition and a quick mind. With those assets he can certainly handly each time phase he enters appropriately and successfully (which is why some people make constant strides while others move ahead one year only to fall back the next). Good handling of the legal and contractual matters that will arise during '57 can assure Murrow of an excellent three years to follow.

* * *

NO STABILITY

Vincent Lopez

HOTEL TAFT
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Dear Ed. –

I am enclosing a free card, which I did about you.

Just you will find it interesting.

Hasta La Vista

Vincent

from NEWS DEPARTMENT

Louis, Joe

Milton Fenster Associates
34 WEST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-7846-7-8

LOUIS ASKED TO PAY MORE TAXES THAN HE EARNED
FUND SPONSORS FIND

Chicago -- Uncle Sam is asking former heavyweight champion Joe Louis to pay more in taxes than he ever earned in the ring.

This contention is made by the Joe Louis Fund, Inc., after a careful financial analysis of Joe's tax returns during his ring career and after his retirement. The statistical study was made by accountants for the fund, a non-profit organization at Post Office Box 1174 in Chicago which is headed by ex-champion Jack Dempsey. The fund is conducting a campaign to obtain a settlement of Joe's tax troubles.

Using information from Joe Louis himself as well as all available tax figures, the fund found that Joe's tax payments to the government have exceeded $1,150,000. The internal revenue bureau is now asking added payments of $1,200,000 in taxes, penalties and interest. The total bill, paid and unpaid, adds up to $2,300,000, which is $50,000 more than he ever earned in the ring, after his managers took their 50 percent out of his purses.

"My gross purses during my ring career," states Joe, "came to a total of $4,600,000. Half of that went to my managers and more than half of the net that was left has gone to the government for taxes."

Organizer of the Joe Louis Fund, businessmen John Younghein of Norfolk, Nebraska, and George Reeves, of Denver, point out that Joe's tax bill represents more penalties and interest than actual taxes. "Joe has been a victim of bad bookkeeping," declared Younghein. "Many people are under the impression that Joe never paid his taxes. Nothing could be further from the truth. Joe paid a $1000,000 to the government in taxes through 1946. Then 4 years later, in 1950, he was told by the tax department that his returns for the past four years had not been made out properly and as a result he was handed a tax bill with penalties and interest that he was unable to pay because he was no longer earning big purses.

"We feel that the American public will want to help Joe out of his troubles. Joe did his share for Uncle Sam during his career. He donated $154,000 to Army and Navy Relief at a time when he was making only $21 a month as an Army private. Not only did he contribute his entire purses from two fights, but he paid the full tax bill on what he donated.

Now Joe is being asked to pay more to the government than he ever made. We feel that Joe has been caught in a complicated tax tangle. We do not argue with the internal revenue bureau; we simply are seeking to reach an understanding to settle Joe's troubles by coming up with a substantial payment contributed by the sports fans of America.

"Joe Louis has always been and always will be a symbol of the best in American sportsmanship. He provided millions of Americans with thrills they'll never forget and it is not too much nor too late to ask a dollar from every sports fan to pay for the enjoyment they got the night Joe kayoed Max Schmeling and Adolph Hitler with one blow. The small sum of a dollar from each of Joe's fans can get him out of hock once and for all and let him lift his head with pride and dignity once again, as he did in his prime."

# # #

from NEWS DEPARTMENT

Milton Fenster Associates

34 WEST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

PLAZA 5-7846-7-8

THE JOE LOUIS TAX STORY

Joe Louis is being asked to pay more in taxes than he ever earned. Here is the breakdown of the figures, according to Joe's own statements:

*Joe's gross purses during his ring career amounted to $4,600.000.

*Half of that amount of $2,300,000 went to his managers.

*Half of what remained of $1,150,000 was paid in taxes.

*The internal revenue bureau is now asking $1,200,000 More from Joe.

*The total paid by and asked of Joe adds up to $2,350,000.

*That total is $50,000 more than Joe actually got in ring purses.

*Joe's total taxes of $2,350,000 is one million dollars more than he ever got in earnings after taxes.

from **NEWS DEPARTMENT**

Milton Fenster Associates

34 WEST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

PLAZA 5-7846-7-8

Joe Louis is in trouble. His debt to the government in taxes is more than he can ever hope to pay. As a result every cent he earns today is immediately attached by the government for taxes. The Internal Revenue Bureau has even ruled that Joe's trust fund for his children could be confiscated for the taxes. No doubt Joe's troubles are the result of bad bookkeeping and bad advice. Joe was never one to cheat anyone. He thought his taxes were paid but he got into his current financial mess years after filing because his income tax reports were not made out properly.

Whatever the merits of the case, the facts are that Joe needs help. Because Joe was one of the finest sportsman ever to appear in the ring, his friends are trying to come to his aid. A Joe Louis Fund has been organized in Chicago by another great champion, Jack Dempsey, and two Nebraska businessmen, John Youngheim and George Reeves Jr. They have the assurance of the government that some substantial payment to the government will be accepted as settlement of Joe's tax debt. Dempsey, Youngheim and Reeves are not asking great amounts; they simply are asking that everyone who saw or heard or knows of Joe's ring battles contributes a small amount to the Fund. If the people who heard one of Joe's fights would just give one dollar each, Joe's troubles would be over.

You can send your dollar or two to the Joe Louis Fund Inc. at Box 1174, Chicago, Illinois. All sums received will be held in the La Salle National Bank pending possible settlement of the case.

Note: This firm is donating its services for this effort in the New York area.

Lowdermilk, W. C.

25 Panorama Road,
Mount Carmel,
Haifa.

2nd February, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow,
c/o Dan Hotel,
Tel Aviv.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Greetings! As originator of the Jordan Valley Authority proposed in 1954 to benefit all inhabitants within the Jordan drainage and maritime slopes of "Palestine" let me suggest that some attention in your television cast be given to practical possibilities of down to earth collaboration among peoples of the Middle East in their own interests.

Some parts of this plan, that can be done in Israel without collaboration with bordering countries are now being put in. Investigations on other parts are well advanced.

I am sure you are fully aware of the big chance to emphasize statesmanship founded on and in support of production of food and other useful things for people, rather than on playing one politician off against another in this part of the world.

You are in an amazing land where perhaps more is written or engraved in the land than is written in books. I would like to show you something of these records on the ground.

Come to see us where we have the finest view of Haifa Bay - from 25 Panorama Road. (Phone Haifa - 81250, or Technion, Haifa, 68101 - 106).

Sincerely,

W C Lowdermilk

W. C. Lowdermilk
U.N. Consultant in Soil Conversation
and Land Development.

Lawrence Lowman

LAWRENCE W. LOWMAN · 485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

Ed

Foley
"

That that it adds
a lot to my listening
(the new Sunday radio
program) and the
viewing (yesterday's
cam. date interviews)
to have you back again.
It also just plain
good to have you back

L.

Lubell, Samuel

October 23, 1956

Dear Sam:

John Day suggested the idea some time ago, but as I told him at the time, we have been trying to avoid political discussions -- on this show.

Further, we are pre-empted for five minutes that night and extended invitations to our guests many months ago.

I look forward to seeing you election night.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Samuel Lubell
845 West End Avenue
New York 25
New York

jk

SAMUEL LUBELL
845 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

OCT 22 1956

Oct. 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you won't consider this note presumptuous and I'll understand if you don't think the idea has merit.

Still, I thought you might be interested in doing a person to person interview of me the Friday night before election.

By that time I will have completed my travels around the country and will have made my prediction on the outcome of the vote.

Such an interview could be used to sum up the whole election campaign and, going further, what it all means beyond the election to the realignment of party strength that is going on etc. It could be made into the most informative and sensitive political commentary of the year.

Thanks for your consideration and best regards.

Sincerely yours
Sam Lubell
Samuel Lubell

Lucas, Christ

March 27, 1956

Mr. Christ Lucas
3104 Newkirk Ave.
Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Lucas:

Many thanks for your offer to make available to us filmed footage of various scenes in Cyprus and elsewhere in the Near East. As we have a large quantity of material from these areas available already, we would not have use for yours.

Sincerely,

HLK:m

Howard L. Kany
Manager of Newsfilm

bc: Messrs. Murrow, Paskman

Luce, C. B

January 25, 1957

Dear Clare:

My belated thanks for your gracious note on the Clinton piece. The reaction to it was one of the most encouraging things that have happened to me in this business for a long while.

You were gracious, indeed, to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce
450 East 52 Street
New York 22, New York

rh

450 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Jan 5th

Dear Ed,

Your Law in Clinton program was magnificent - I hate the cliche, but it made you proud to be an American! I hope that USIA will

have it translated for
every European T.V. I
think it would do great
good in Italy, though
they will scarcely believe
the "actors" were real
characters thinking their
own thoughts, saying their
own lines.

Congratulations on

a fine, historic and
heartwarming program,
which, incidentally, may
change attitudes profoundly
in many Southern communities.

Happy Happy New Year,
Affectionately and admiringly

Clare

450 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Luce, Clare Boothe

For release on delivery:
expected about 10 PM,
October 17, 1957.

LITTLE ROCK AND THE MUSCOVITE MOON -

Challenges to America's Leadership

address by

Honorable Clare Boothe Luce

Delivered at the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner,
New York City, October 17th, 1957

dummy for the time

Your Eminence, Governor Harriman, Mayor Wagner,
distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:-

The devotion and zeal of your Eminence have established this annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner as a great American tradition. Your gracious invitation to speak here confers an honor and offers an opportunity to be accepted with pride and satisfaction. Even your most illustrious speakers, I suspect, have also accepted it with humility - and some anxiety. For this occasion is also a challenge and a command. The challenge does not come entirely from the importance of its faithful audience. Nor does the command emanate, if your Eminence will forgive me, from the high-moral authority or the deeply affectionate respect in which you are everywhere held.

The challenge comes mainly from the speaker's awareness that the spirit presiding over this occasion is the spirit of Al Smith himself, commanding him to place whatever cause he espouses here in that honest and charitable light which Al Smith himself always cast upon every issue.

Your Eminence, your previous speakers have, for the most part, been men of high authority and an eloquence matured on many an historic rostrum. They were men deserving of compliment and opportunity, and equal in both their positions and persons, to the challenge and the command.

I fear, indeed I know, I am not. Few of your speakers have ever suffered more anxiety. No day has passed since your invitation came, when I have not spent some part of it worrying

about this moment when I would have to stand here (I knew I would not get the Asian flu) and try to say something deserving of your Eminence's confidence, of this important audience's attention, and above all, of Al Smith's memory.

I knew from the beginning the first thing I wanted to say here -- I wanted to acknowledge a personal debt to Al Smith. My first encounter with "The Happy Warrior" was a quarter of a century ago. It was certainly in part, the inspiration of the two abiding interests of my life: writing and public affairs.

Just twenty-four years ago this month I managed to qualify as a professional writer: I broke into print, in a national magazine, with a short biography called, "The Saga of the People's Al." It was written a year after the Governor lost his second bid, in Chicago for the presidential nomination, when the full measure of Al Smith's greatness became clear: he was as great in defeat as he was in victory. He never lost faith in his God, his country, or himself.

Your Eminence, tonight my theme is the challenge to America's leadership represented by two recent symbols. They are two symbols of defeat. They are the symbol of Little Rock and the symbol of the Muscovite Moon.

The recent events in Little Rock, which led to the posting of Federal troops before the doors of 'Central High'; and the launching of the Soviet satellite are events totally disparate in time and space, form and substance. And yet, it seems to me, they are intimately related in their significance for the security, indeed the very survival of America.

I would God had given me the grace to show, as Al Smith could have shown - shown better perhaps than any political figure of our century - their clear and awful connection and what, if we do not solve them, they portend for America.

It is not beside the point to suggest here why Al Smith might have shown so well the relation between them and its meaning for America's leadership of the West.

First, Al Smith was a true liberal. He was not a true liberal because he was a Democrat. He was a true liberal because he was a true American. And second he was a true American because he was a man of the West. That is to say, he was altogether a man of Faith and Reason.

All the days of his life, in private and public, Al Smith was utterly devoted in his thoughts and actions to the basic tradition of the West: that human liberty has for its prime conditions the acceptance through Faith, and the safeguarding through Reason, of the dignity and sanctity of the person.

Many streams of thought and life have flowed together to form what we call the tradition of the West: It is Hebraic, Greek, Latin, Anglo-Saxon. But its ultimate source is the biblical fact and truth that God made man in His image; that God made all men equally in His image; that God gave man that dominion over himself, which we call his freedom; that He gave dominion over the earth and all the forces of nature; that He wanted man to harness these forces and make them serve His human purposes. Man, God's creature, given the commandment not only "to increase and multiply, and fill the earth" - he was ordered to "<u>subdue it</u>." (Gen. 1.28).

Believing all this, the men of the West, the liberal men of the West, understood the threefold destiny of man on earth:

His political destiny is freedom; his economic destiny is prosperity; his social destiny is equality.

Because Al Smith's political liberalism was theologically rooted, he understood that the dynamism of America, its extraordinary capacity to use and develop its vast resources constructively, to make material progress, depended wholly on our faithfulness to the great spiritual, moral, and ethical values of the West, the values that our Founding Fathers had made so explicit, in secular terms, in that greatest of all political documents - the American Constitution.

Therefore he would have seen Little Rock as the fundamental moral challenge, and The Soviet Satellite as the material challenge to America's pretension to leadership of the West.

Before we trace any further the relation between these two challenges, let us consider them separately.

How serious is the material challenge of the Muscovite moon? Is the satellite which the mighty arm of Soviet Russia has just punched into our heavens, an insuperable one to American scientific know-how? It is not. We stand ready to duplicate this Soviet achievement. Stupendous though it is, it is at best a "first". It will not long remain unique.

We ourselves have a program, indeed we have long had a program, for launching space satellites. The fact that our vanguard will be a rear guard is humiliating. But vanguard or rear guard, there can be no question but that, in a matter of months, an American

moon will also be circulating the earth.

Is the challenge, then, an insuperable one to our military know-how? The Soviet launching was done, or so many say, by a mighty three-stage rocket, packing a punch of more than 275 thousand pounds. Such a missile can also launch atom warheads to any point on the globe. But we also have such a program. And our leaders tell us that in point of productive capacity, it is well in advance of the Soviet's.

Even assuming we do not now possess ballistic superiority, can we doubt that we retain the future capacity to "achieve it?" We possess the material resources, the skills, and the necessary money. As of today, we have no material reason to believe that Russia's satellite has <u>in and of itself</u> changed the existing balance of military and consequently political power between the USSR and the USA.

Why, then, does the little derisive beep of the Muscovite moon, as it travels its almost hourly trajectory around the globe, sound so like a signal of doom in the ears of so many people in the world?

It sounds like a signal of doom, not because it has overtaken our defenses, but because it has punctured our pretensions; not because it is a sign of the decline of the West, but because it is a symbol of that pride which since King David's time commonly "goeth before a fall."

Since the close of World War II, it has been the American pretension that what we sometimes call somewhat too vaguely "the American way", was destined -- indeed, predestined - to remain militarily and scientifically stronger than any other "way of life" man

would ever know, or could ever conceive. It was our pretension that if any technological or scientific "catching up" had to be done, it would always have to be done - by Soviet Russia. Indeed, it was our pretension that they couldn't catch up. Why? Because we had what it took to "do the job." They didn't. The American way of life had built-in supremacy.

Some of you are thinking, "Has this really been our pretension?"

At this point, I seem to hear another voice from outer-space. It is a hoarse voice, an honest voice, the voice of a man who was neither a pessimist nor an optimist; it is the voice of a realist. It is saying: "Let's look at the record."

It is only a little more than a decade ago that a deadly and prodigious boom sounded over Hiroshima. This apocalyptic burst announced to all the world that man - Western man - had unlocked one of the greatest and most valuable secrets of Nature. He had split the atom. Even though its annunciation seemed to have been made by Lucifer rather than Gabriel, it proclaimed truly that Western thought, combined with American skills and resources, had reached the apex of science. In that hour we stood alone and unchallenged on the atomic pinnacle. And we raised the stars and stripes above it as proudly and defiantly as we raised them over Iwo Jima. A year after Hiroshima, Dean Acheson could state in his report to the nation on atomic energy:

> "The United States has a monopoly in atomic weapons. We have strategic stockpiles; we have extensive facilities ... for making the bombs themselves; we have a large group of people skilled in the many arts which have gone into this project; we have experience and knowledge obtainable only in the actual practice of making atomic weapons; we have considerable theoretical knowledge. . . which enables us to evaluate what the future is likely to hold . . ."

And how did we evaluate what the atomic future was likely to hold for us? It was all ours. We had fulfilled the commandment. We had subdued the earth.

On what did we rest our case for America's continued supremacy, not to say monopoly, in the material and scientific fields?

We rested our case on what we believed to be the self-evident superiority of our own democratic form of government.

In 1948, Dr. Vannever Bush, Chairman of the U.S. National Defense Research Committee in World War II, in a book called "Modern Arms and Free Men," wrote:

> "The Communist system with which we contend cannot possibly advance science with full effectiveness; it cannot even apply science to war in the forms it will take in the future, without mistakes, and waste, and delay."

Well, let's listen to the record. It will have circled our globe and be passing overhead again without mistakes and without delay, within the hour. Beep. Beep, beep. In twelve days it has clocked more than six million miles, and is good for several billions more.

There can be no doubt: the baleful beep of the Sputnik, which is heard in every land, every hour, on the hour, is an inter-continental, outer-space raspberry to a decade of American pretensions that the American way of life was a gilt-edged guarantee of our material superiority.

It is a grim portent to hundreds of millions of people that American leadership can no longer be counted on to keep even a narrow lead over its enemies. Not even in an hour when America itself knows

the awful consequences of falling behind.

There is no American statesman since 1946 who has not seen and understood America's involvement with the world, and the global threat of Communist imperialism.

Indeed, far from underestimating the threat of World War III, we Americans and our leaders, have daily, for a decade, assaulted the ears of mankind with our dire warnings.

Here, on this very platform, in 1949 Dean Acheson, then Secretary of State said that Russia was seeking "to extend its dominion where its grasp and its reach coincides." (Grasp and reach had by that time coincided in a score of nations and was soon to coincide in Korea...)

Again, on this very platform in 1952, General Eisenhower, then a candidate for President, warned the American people and the world that the Russian goal was no less than world conquest. "The Russians," he said, "are rehearsing the requiem that they expect to intone one day upon the free world." At the same time, he assured us, the Russians would fail, indeed must fail.

On what did he base that assurance? On what did Vannever Bush base it? On what have the American people and their leaders based it for over ten years now? On our spiritual and moral superiority.

Let me quote again from Eisenhower's 1952 speech here:

> "We hope to remove from all mankind the paralyzing fear of war, the crushing burden of armament... We seek to prove to the Communist world that freedom and freedom alone can bring out the best energies of mankind...First, and above all, we have a matchless spiritual strength - beyond our enemy's reach or understanding. It is the strength that fortifies a civilization believing in man, as made in the image of God... United in this faith, no power, however massed can prevail against us... This I soberly believe."

So do I. So, I think, do all of you.

We know that the Communists don't believe it. They don't believe in this Faith. They don't believe we have got it. And they don't believe that it can unite us.

The grave question now, which our allies, are asking us, asking under the light of the new Russian moon is this: Do you Americans yourselves believe it? Do you believe that the basis of your material strength is this faith? And if you believe it, do you believe you are united in it?

Not when they look at Little Rock, they don't believe that we believe it.

The Sputnik has split our pretensions to scientific superiority as neatly as ever we split the atom a decade ago. But the events at Little Rock have revealed what seems to be a far more dangerous split - a split American personality.

Over and over again, the Voice of America has broadcast to the peoples of the world that the United States is a country utterly devoted to the equality of its citizens, "regardless (as the phrase always goes) of color, race, or creed."

Said Vice President Nixon pleading for racial tolerance and civil rights on this very platform last year, "Ours is no master race

...Segregation, discrimination, and prejudice have no place in America...All of us, no matter how diverse our origins, have had the right to equal opportunity under law."

What have the people of the world heard on the radios, seen on their television in these last weeks to justify that contention?

Again, let's look at the record.

They have seen men - white men - burn a negro in effigy. They have seen men - white men - strike children because their skins were dark. They have seen teenagers tormenting other boys and girls for the same reason. And seeing, they have understood that there are hearts in America which seethe with racial hatred.

What effect do you think this revelation will have in Germany? Will Germans not ask if this America is the same America which condemned so fiercely the gas chambers of Auschwitz and the charnel houses of Buchenwald, which destroyed all the great cities of Germany because they sheltered men who believed in the inferiority of certain races? Will the good Germans who suffered in our mass bombardments be altogether persuaded by our answer that such racial bigots in America are in the minority, very much in the minority, and that 'there are historical reasons' for the prejudice? May they not reply that the Nazis were also in the minority, and there were also 'historical reasons' in Germany for bigotry?

What effect do you think this revelation will have on the enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain? For over a decade now we have encouraged the satellite peoples to despise Communism because it deprived men of their "God given rights", and put them into torture

chambers and concentration camps for the "crime" of political nonconformity? May these people not think that it is a far worse thing to deprive children of their God-given rights to an equal education because of the 'crime' of physical nonconformity?

What effect do you think this revelation will have on hundreds of millions of Asiatics and Africans who are today undecided between the leaderships offered by American and Russian Democracy? Will they not think that a Democracy where a man is persecuted for the color of his skin - which he cannot change - is worse for them than a democracy where he is persecuted for the color of his political convictions, which he can change?

What effect does Little Rock have on our own allies?

Today, the gracious young Queen of England is visiting our shores. This indeed is a happy event, perhaps the happiest one in all this troubled year. For it is a symbolic visit. It symbolizes our mutual faithfulness to the West. It is the acknowledgment that the British people and ourselves do understand that ours is a common culture, and a common destiny. No matter what the strains between us, our relations with the British Isles is a family affair. If we are the spiritual heirs of Israel and Rome and Athens, we are the political heirs of the great liberal parliamentarianism which brought England, in her day, to supremacy, and which has in our time led her to liquidate peaceably almost all of her colonial empire. For with great vision, and considerable generosity, since the end of World War II, the British people have relinquished their colonial domination over six nations, with half-a-billion people, and set three more countries firmly on the road to self-government.

I mention the visit of England's gracious Queen in connection with the events at Little Rock, because she is the Queen not only of England, but the great British Commonwealth. And when twelve Commonwealth Prime ministers meet next year less than half of them will be white men. They will represent less than 20 per cent of Queen Elizabeth's subjects.

Much as we need the partnership of the British people, we need the good will of the whole British Commonwealth even more. What can be the attitude of those dark-skinned commonwealth countries to a nation in which the leading citizen of a great State can call his own dark-skinned citizens "half-savages"? Will they so readily see the moral superiority of a democracy characterized by the events, not only of Little Rock, but by what Little Rock portends elsewhere in our land? Will they so readily believe that we do not think of ourself as "a master race"?

If anything in this world is self-evident, the answer to that question is self-evident. It is no.

The shadow of Little Rock is a long shadow indeed. Like the Russian moon it travels a swift circuit of its own around the moon.

There is no blinking the facts: The moon has exposed our material pride. Little Rock has exposed our moral - hubris. And taken together these two events have tended to destroy the image America has sought to project of herself in the eyes of the world. This was the image of a nation - and now we come again to the heart of the matter - which wishes to be thought materially superior because it is morally superior; and morally superior because it is materially superior.

We ourselves have made it an article of world Faith that the nation which builds the biggest bombs must have the best morals, and that the most moral nation will always build the biggest bombs.

We need not be surprised today that Soviet Russia is making the same claim - the claim that her prowess in ballistics proves the moral superiority of Communism and that the moral superiority of Communism gave her the moon. And we should be surprised tomorrow if other nations believe it and decide to hitch their wagon to her Beeping Star.

Now we have looked at the record. I think none of us has liked it. So what do we do about it? We set out to make good on our pretensions.

We take our hats off to the Soviet moon, and our coats off to Russian Rocketry. We collect our wits, and dig into our pockets. We go on believing that our system can provide guns <u>and</u> butter. Yes and bibles, too. But we query whether that means atom bombs, <u>and</u> bombs glacées; SAC by General Le May, <u>and</u> sack dresses by Christian Dior; higher rockets <u>and</u> lower taxes - all this, and Heaven, too!

And above all, we avoid, if we are wise, partisan recriminations. It is twelve years from Hiroshima to the Moon. Six of them were Democratic, six Republican. Let us say no more.

We resolve to get on with overtaking Russia like a united people. This resolve can only be born of an utter devotion to Freedom, a devotion which envisages sacrifice for all American citizens.

And what do we do about Little Rock? Neither money nor skills will solve the problem posed on Little Rock. But neither will bayonets.

Little Rock or rather what it symbolizes - racial prejudice - can only be solved by reason and Faith. By the resolve of our dissenting citizens, who are in the minority, to remain true to the basic belief of the West, and to the fundamental assumption of the American constitution - which in the words of Al Smith is "the common brotherhood of man in the common Fatherhood of God."

And again, we waste as little time as we can in partisan recriminations, even true charges about the rightness or wrongness of our political procedures and constitutional stands. Let us, in patience, and in charity, admit that there is some reason on both sides, and much good will in all quarters.

On October 3rd, President Eisenhower sent a letter to Bishop R. Brown of Arkansas. He wrote:

> "The founders of our nation clearly felt that free government is a political expression of religious faith, with basic human rights deriving directly from the individual's creator. . . Today the very concepts of freedom are under relentless attack by an atheistic ideology. . .The liberties we so much love. . . If we ourselves defy the instruments by which our liberties have been and are being preserved, our vulnerability to the outside threat will be vastly, even terrifyingly, increased."

On October 4th, twenty-four hours later, the Sputnik passed over America.

We implore our Southern neighbors - and those in the North who agree with their stands on segregation and integration - if they will not lift their eyes to the highest heaven, at least to

lift them as high as the Sputnik. For that moon raises the real question: the question all Americans must soon answer. The question is not whether Central High will be peacefully integrated, but whether it - and every other Central High in America - will be violently disintegrated - disintegrated by the warheads of which Sputnik itself is merely the pioneer.

I said in the beginning that the true measure of Al Smith's greatness was that he was as great in defeat as in victory. And I have said he was a true American.

We have had two shocking defeats. We are Americans. Let us face them as he did, with Faith in our God, Faith in our country, Faith in ourselves. Then, united we will turn defeat into our greatest victory.

Luce, Henry R.

October 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Luce:

Thanks very much for inviting me to the dinner for Mr. Giovanni Malagodi.

I am terribly sorry that I cannot accept since my radio and television schedule does not permit.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry R. Luce
TIME, Inc.
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

fc

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Wednesday, October 23rd, I am giving a small stag dinner at the Union Club for Mr. Giovanni Malagodi, Secretary General of the Italian Liberal Party.

Mr. Malagodi is visiting the United States primarily to attend The International Industrial Development Conference in San Francisco, but before he returns to Rome I would like him to meet a few people here in more intimate circumstances than can probably be managed in San Francisco.

In addition to the active role Mr. Malagodi plays in his own party, he is a noted economist and an astute observer of the European political scene. (He also speaks excellent English.)

It would give me great pleasure if you could join me for this dinner, which will be at the Union Club, Park Avenue and 69th Street, seven-thirty, black tie.

Sincerely yours,

Henry R. Luce

HENRY R. LUCE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Lund, Arthur H.

December 6, 1957

Dear Art:

I have seen your gracious letter to Tom Dawson and send you this note to say that all of us in this shop refuse to regard the cancellation as anything other than temporary, and we insist that you continue to stop in to see us whenever you come to New York.

I enclose a copy of a letter I wrote to Bill Figge.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur H. Lund
Campbell-Mithun, Inc.
1300 Northwestern Bank
Building
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Enc.
mcc

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mr. Dawson 11/25/57

The attached F.Y.I.

Campbell-Mithun, Inc. Advertising 1300 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis 2, FE 9-7383

Bill Paley

November 21, 1957

Mr. Thomas H. Dawson
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Tom:

As I indicated to you on the phone yesterday, we find it necessary to cancel Hamm's sponsorship of Edward R. Murrow's PERSON TO PERSON show on your Western line-up effective after the telecast of March 7, 1958.

Speaking for both Hamm Brewing Company and Campbell-Mithun, I want you to know that this decision was reached most reluctantly.

Hamm's has been associated with Edward R. Murrow in radio and on television since 1950. There is no question but what the Murrow shows have contributed substantially to Hamm's success in this part of the country, and of course it is very difficult to part company with a vehicle that has performed so well for us.

However, Tommy, we find ourselves in a position of having to make this decision nevertheless because we are unable to secure adequate assurance we could have this program again starting in the fall of 1958.

You know of our dissatisfaction with the summer replacement shows in the past and now, since we cannot be assured of having Murrow's show next fall, we feel we must take steps immediately to plan the strongest possible summer campaign which is the all important selling season of the year in the beer business.

It is our plan to purchase the NBC GAME OF THE WEEK during the summer months.

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1957
THOMAS H.

Advertising

The most important part of this letter, however, is that we wish to return to a substantial nighttime television vehicle next fall, working possibly with an Eastern brewer or any other Eastern advertiser who has similar interests.

The prestige that Ed Murrow has lent to Hamm's is something we would like to continue. If there is any possibility that Ed Murrow is going to have another show in the fall, we would like very seriously to consider it for Hamm's.

If this is not possible, we would like to work with you toward developing another program property which, working with an Eastern advertiser, could be purchased on a transcontinental basis.

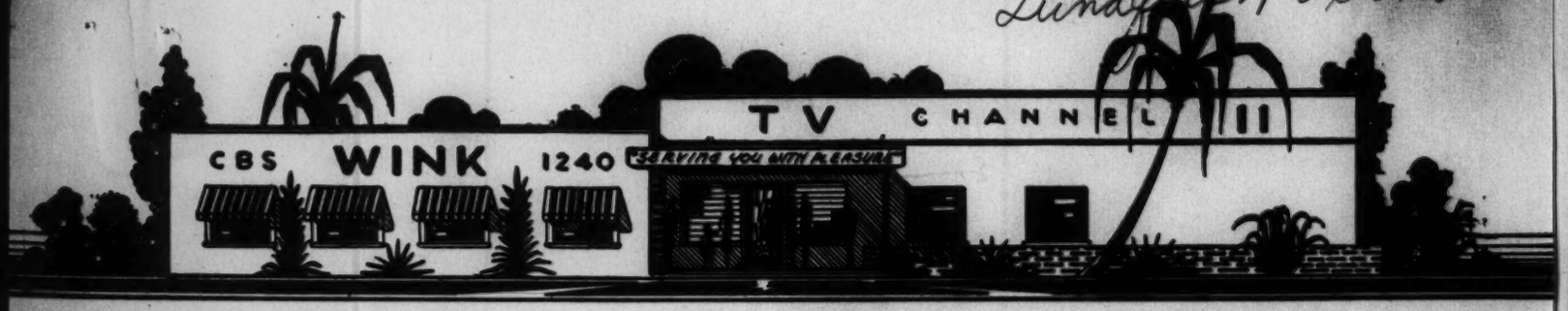
I sincerely hope you will keep this thought in mind and as soon as you people are ready to discuss your fall programming plans, we would like to hear about them and try to work out an arrangement for resumption of Hamm's advertising on the CBS Television Network.

Best regards,

Art

Arthur H. Lund
mys
CC: Mr. Roland Blair

Lundquist, Vernon



Fort Myers Broadcasting Co. 2824 Palm Beach Blvd. Fort Myers, Florida

January 18, 1957

Edward R Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter I mailed to your office recently.

We are concerned now about how soon we may expect a reply from you concerning this letter. There have been several inquiries on recent broadcasts about when we could expect an answer.

It is my feeling that an answer to the remarks by Mr. Bartleson referred to in the letter should have the courtesy of <u>some</u> comment.

May we please have some comment from you that we may read on the air on the program "The People Say".

Many people are interested in your comments about the refugees.

Sincerely,

FT MYERS BROADCASTING CO.

Vernon Lundquist

Vernon Lundquist

VL:mn

Lund, Art.

Campbell-Mithun, Inc. Advertising 1300 Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis 2

March 13, 1956

No Ans.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

There are a lot of reasons why I wish you could have eavesdropped at the Hamm's sales meeting, but the biggest reason would have been to see the terrific response to your film.

The interview with Bill Figge was easily the highlight of the entire day's performance and I want you to know how grateful we all are to you and your associates for making this possible.

Bill Figge and the Board of Directors of Hamm's were all in attendance and their reaction was wonderful.

Thanks again, Ed, for your wonderful cooperation. We appreciate it very much.

Best regards,

Art

Arthur H. Lund
ms

Lundquist, Vernon

January 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Lundquist:

This is a belated answer to yours of December 28th. Mr. Bartleson is presumably familiar with the fact that a reporter must report on conditions in the area where he is permitted to travel. It is not possible to cross from Israel into the Gaza strip, where most of the Arab refugees to which he refers are located. We have from time to time presented, both on radio and television, reports on the refugees in Gaza and have given them an opportunity to tell their own story. Their plight is a miserable one, and I think we have reported it adequately; unfortunately, not always on the same program that dealt with conditions in Israel. This is made impossible by travel and technical difficulties.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Vernon Lundquist
Fort Myers Broadcasting Co.
2824 Palm Beach Boulevard
Fort Myers, Florida

rh

Fort Myers Broadcasting Co. 2824 Palm Beach Blvd. Fort Myers, Florida

December 28, 1956

KC

Edward R Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Each evening Monday through Friday during the quarter hour predeeding your CBS Newscast WINK Radio presents a public discussion program titled "The People Say".

The listeners are allowed to call us on the telephone and both sides of the ensuing conversation are broadcast. Recently, Mr. Charles Bartleson called us and directed a question to you. We, of course, could not take the liberty to answer his question. Therefore, we stated we would copy his question from the tape recording which is made from each broadcast, send it to you so you may read it and answer it.

We promised to read your letter over the air on the program "The People Say" as soon as we hear from you.

Here are Mr. Bartleson's remarks:

"I notice that you send one of your ablest commentators over to the nation of Israel. And he tells us all about those poor refugees that France, England and America rescued from Europe and established the nation of Israel. He does never, never if you please, tell us about those million and a half refugees that were put out of their country in Israel. Those Arabs, some of them or most of them are segregated in the Gaza strip. Those poor individuals! I wonder, while our government is feeling so sorry for refugees over the world why there hasn't been something said about those poor Arabs."

Since there have been several inquiries by our listeners about when we can expect your answer, may we hear from you as soon as possible, please.

Sincerely,

FT. MYERS BROADCASTING CO.

Vernon Lundquist

Vernon Lundquist

VL:mn

Lyman, Ed.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

AUG 2 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

You asked me to list a few simple steps which the average family could do on its own to help strengthen the civil defense of the country.

Here is a handful. With each action we have thumbnailed its wartime justification and peacetime use.

The list can be extended of course -- I wasn't trying to do a snow job on you. Let me know, won't you, whether this is the sort of thing you had in mind.

Ran into Frank Stanton during Operation Alert. He told the Governor he intended coming out here in the fall with some of his associates to bring himself up to date on civil defense and to exchange views with us on some of our mutual problems. We are looking forward to that.

Sincerely,

Edward B. Lyman
Director of Public Affairs

Enclosure

SIMPLE CD ACTIONS EVERY FAMILY SHOULD TAKE --

THEIR USES IN WAR AND PEACE

ACTION	WARTIME VALUES	PEACETIME VAL
Store a "Grandma's Pantry" of 7 days' food & water in sealed containers.	After an attack, food will be scarce, much of it contaminated with radioactive fallout. A self-sufficient family can hold out until help comes, even pinned down in a shelter by fallout.	Good for unexpect anytime. Smart will rotate supplie those used in eme
Be ready to put "Grandma's Pantry" on wheels by storing your emergency food in a hamper that can be quickly put in the trunk of your car.	If hundreds of thousands evacuate a target city, it will take time to organize reception areas, move in emergency feeding teams, supplies and equipment from unbombed communities. The family that can take care of itself lets organized help concentrate on the sick, needy, injured and homeless.	"Grandma's Pantr in a wonderful nuc family picnics and trips.
Keep gas tank in your car at least half full.	Gasoline will be in short supply. If you have to evacuate your city, there won't be time to stop and "fill 'er up." Your life may depend on your ability to keep going.	Good insurance ag stranded in the mi where, or for eme when there is no t Gasoline evaporat rapidly in a full ta

VALUES

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emergency trips
no time to stop.
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all tank.

ACTION	WARTIME VALUES	PEACETIME
Take a Red Cross First Aid Course (it's free).	Doctors and nurses will be among the heaviest casualties. Those that survive will have many more to care for than they can handle. A life may depend on good emergency care until professional help comes.	For a thousan gencies, good avoid needless stall serious a save lives.
Take a Red Cross Home Nursing Course (also free).	Even after the doctors have done their best, hundreds of thousands for whom there is no room in hospitals will need continued care.	There are not even in peacet cannot afford nursing. Kno procedures ca ones more co effort.
Get a battery radio.	Radio will be everybody's life-line to emergency instructions before and after an attack. Household electric power will be one of the first casualties.	A battery radi companion on family outinge at your finger

ME VALUES

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comfortable with less

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radio is a wonderful
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gertips, anywhere.

ACTION	WARTIME VALUES	PEACETIME VA
Fix up an outdoor, basement or bathroom shelter. Local or FCDA can supply suggestions.	Away from the center of the blast, proper shelter can save lives. In fallout areas, every structural layer over your head increases your chances of survival.	Wonderful for cl houses, for stor emergency food, for do-it-yourse
Learn what to do about fallout. Local or FCDA has simple what-to-do's.	With a battery radio and emergency food, a family can survive for days if necessary, till it's safe to come out.	Knowing what to gency does strik of our worst ene the unknown.

E VALUES

or children's play
storing tools or
food, as a workshop
urselfers.

---

at to do if an emer-
strike removes one
t enemies -- fear of
.

Lyman, Ed. B.
7.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 17, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you might like to have a personal copy of the letter handed to Governor Peterson by the President today.

Without doubt, it is the most comprehensive and far-reaching statement on civil defense ever made by an American Chief Executive.

I have a list of simple, home civil defense actions such as you asked for when I was in New York last. Give me a few more days, if you will, to get "Operation Alert" out of our system and polish them up a bit for you.

On the Swedish shelter business we were discussing, our top engineer was over there and is due back next week. Will get a little dope for you.

Cordially,

Edward B. Lyman
Director of Public Affairs

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1956

Dear Governor Peterson:

On July 20 many thousands of our citizens will take part in the fourth nationwide exercise to improve our ability to survive enemy attack. I have often heard you speak in enthusiastic terms of the men and women directly concerned with these undertakings, and I have personally felt their dedication to their tasks. I hope you will convey to all civil defense workers my personal appreciation of their efforts to strengthen our country's security.

Our unchanging national goal is a peaceful world community in which the vast human and material resources now being invested in offensive and defensive preparations can be turned to the good of mankind. But the lessons so harshly learned during the past few decades make it clear that, until a stable peace prevails in the world, we must stay strong and vigilant. Thus peace and preparedness are joined. Our civil defense program and its activities such as Operation Alert 1956 are essential to both. An effective civil defense is an important deterrent against attack on our country and thus helps preserve peace. In the event of an attack upon us, civil defense at once becomes one of our immediate reactions imperatively required for our nation's survival.

The advances made in your three years as Federal Civil Defense Administrator delineate some of the major routes we have been following in civil defense. Planning for urban evacuation is in progress. The growing stockpile of medical supplies is being relocated as required by new weapons. Survival studies of specific target areas will provide an accurate measure of the advance warning time required in each area to permit the saving of lives by evacuation. Systematized attack warning channels and procedures are better adjusting the civilian response to military alert warnings. Continental defense is being daily strengthened as the Distant Early Warning System comes rapidly into operation.

This progress is encouraging. But as we look back upon the rapid advance in aircraft and in nuclear weapons and forward to missiles capable of being catapulted thousands of miles, it is clear that the destructive capabilities of potential enemies have been outpacing our non-military defensive measures since the Federal Civil Defense Act was passed six years ago. It is equally clear that no matter how crushing a blow we can strike in retaliation for an attack upon us, to permit our great centers of population and industry to lay exposed to the weapons of modern war is to invite both an attack and national catastrophe.

Therefore, our whole civil defense effort needs both strengthening and modernizing. This need arises not from any increase in international tensions but, rather, from the recent spectacular developments in weapons and methods of delivery.

The threat we face affords us only three basic alternatives. One extreme would be to hold our people subject to a rigid discipline, on the premise that a regimented citizenry would be better able to survive a nuclear attack. But this approach, continued, would destroy the America we are determined to preserve. The opposite extreme would be to accept the ultimate annihilation of all persons in urban target areas as unavoidable or too costly to prevent, and by this unwarranted decision remove the burdens and cares of a peacetime civil defense program. Of course, we reject both extremes. There is another way we must follow.

We must continue to avoid Federal preemption of all civil defense programs which are so dependent upon widespread citizen participation. But it is now evident that the exigencies of the present threat require vesting in the Federal Government a larger responsibility in our national plan of civil defense.

Instructions already given you to prepare plans for a nation-wide monitoring and predicting system for radioactive fall-out are in keeping with this conviction. You also have my request to give all possible priority to the many survival planning projects now under way, and as the results of these projects accumulate, I shall look to you for realistic recommendations regarding relocation, evacuation and shelter protection programs.

In the same vein, the heads of the various Federal departments and agencies were long ago instructed to give maximum support to the civil defense effort. Among the results of that directive is the incorporation by the Secretary of Defense of civil defense considerations in National Guard and other military reserve instruction. He has also ordered disaster plans to be formulated in direct concert with State and local officials, as well as the Federal Civil Defense Administration. I shall expect periodic reports from you on the progress of such Federal agency support, with such recommendations as you may deem essential to its success.

But these efforts will still not meet our needs. The Federal civil defense law was written before the advent of the hydrogen bomb and the recent striking advances in methods of delivering modern weapons. This law must be realistically revised. Plans to meet post-attack situations are, of course, essential, but the Federal Civil Defense Administration needs authority to carry out necessary pre-attack preparations as well. It must be enabled to assure adequate participation in the civil defense program. It must be empowered to work out logical plans for possible target areas which overlap state and municipal boundaries. It must have an organization capable of discharging these increased responsibilities.

Moreover, the prestige and effectiveness of the Federal Civil Defense Administration must be equal to the heavy responsibility it holds. As a step in this direction, I have, for planning purposes, charged your

organization, the Department of Defense and the Office of Defense Mobilization with various basic functions which it is imperative be maintained in the event of attack.

Already you have been invited to attend and participate fully in those National Security Council meetings in which matters relevant to civil defense are discussed.

From now on I request that you also participate in Cabinet meetings to help ensure that the civil defense program is fully integrated into our national planning.

In addition, for some time the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization has been making a careful analysis of the proper future place of the Federal Civil Defense Administration within the Executive Branch. A subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations also has been thoroughly studying this and other civil defense problems. I will earnestly consider the findings of these Committees and suggest appropriate legislation in my annual message to the Congress next January.

At that time I will also urge amendments to remedy the shortcomings in the existing civil defense statute.

I will appreciate having your recommendations and those of the Civil Defense Coordinating Board in respect to both of these problems as soon as the results of Operation Alert 1956 can be evaluated.

As you know, I shall participate in Operation Alert 1956 with my staff, although I shall have to leave shortly after it begins in order to visit Panama. I expect to return on the morning of July 24 and will participate in the exercise until it ends. I know the whole program will benefit from the experience gained in this exercise by ranking government officials.

One final thought I would like to express. Should an emergency occur, our nation's survival may be dependent upon the way each of us responds to his duty. In an area attacked, survival will initially rest mainly with the individual and the community. Therefore, to ensure civil defense readiness, the Federal Government, despite its increased civil defense role, must remain in partnership with States, cities and towns. Only in this way can we obtain more citizen participation, more vigorous efforts by States, local governments and metropolitan areas, and more readiness by the Congress to support necessary civil defense measures. Civil defense can never become an effective instrument for human survival if it becomes entirely dependent upon Federal action.

I am deeply appreciative of your vigorous attempts to advance this program which has become one of the key elements in our efforts to prevent the outbreak of war. I trust that the additional powers and responsibilities outlined above will enable you to enlarge the important contribution of your organization to the safety of our country.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Val Peterson
Administrator
Federal Civil Defense Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Lyman, Edward

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
Battle Creek, Michigan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

How is it that the busiest people somehow find time for a friendly gesture? Thanks so much for your gracious note.

We have nine and one-half minutes of Peterson on film, which we are trying to break loose, with a fireside chat on radio-active fall-out. A delightful subject for a quiet evening in your living room, if I ever saw one!

While it is a pretty fair job as a stop-gap (the Governor handles the simple charts in an informal schoolteacher manner), it needs a lot more facts which are still classified. But I'll send you the text anyway for your files, since it is the most authoritative release yet on this pregnant subject.

Nothing connected with the H-Bomb is quite so significant, for the phenomenon of fall-out threatens for the first time, not only target cities, but towns and farms many miles downwind.

You may want to think about doing a show on this sometime, when more data is available - and it may not be far off.

Meanwhile, thanks for your good wishes. I'm going to need them.

Sincerely,

Edward B. Lyman
Director of Public Affairs

Lyman, Ed. B.

July 6, 1956

Dear Ed:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of June 20th.

I wish very much that I could do as you ask and go out to Denver in the fall to address the Civil Defense Unit organized by Bob Sprinkle, but I fear it is completely impossible for me to do so.

I have found during the past three years that my very heavy radio and television schedule leaves me absolutely no time to indulge in extra-curricular activities and I find myself constantly in the regrettable position of having to decline invitations that I would much enjoy accepting.

I am sure your young fellow will understand this.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward B. Lyman,
Director of Public Affairs
Federal Civil Defense Administration
National Headquarters
Battle Creek, Michigan

fc

Lyman, Edward

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

JUN 21 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Together with Hayes

Dear Ed:

Sorry to hit you with two letters within a few days, but this just came up.

I'll be in New York Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, and have a tentative date with Art Hayes, a former neighbor in Scarsdale with whom I have been trading insults for years.

Since you are the radio-TV industry's ranking expert on civil defense from away back, I'd very much like to get your advice on a couple of problems that are bothering us. One concerns the nature of the President's remarks launching National Civil Defense Week in September, the other a classified emergency program.

If you and Art happen to have an open time slot together, I can fire questions at you both. If not, we can meet separately -- whatever suits your convenience.

I'll give your office a ring Monday and see how your calendar looks.

Sincerely,

Edward B. Lyman
Director of Public Affairs

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

JUN 20 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

A couple of years ago when Governor Peterson was in Denver he met a high school youngster named Bob Sprinkle. He had organized the youngsters of that area into a civil defense unit and wanted the Governor to address their first meeting. The latter was so taken with the boy's enthusiasm and good sense that he agreed.

Since that time he has kept in touch with the activities of this group, which now takes in youth organizations all over Colorado, in both the high school and college age groups.

At the Governor's insistence (he was scheduled to be in Paris at the time) I went to Denver myself last fall. I don't know when I've had a more inspiring experience. These youngsters have a range of civil defense activities that would do credit to any State organization. It is no "flash in the pan," for they are now in their third year. The reports of their various committees were concise, practical and full of solid results. They are developing a pattern, tested by experience, that we would like very much to see spread to the other States.

You can guess what this is leading up to. They have conceived an intense admiration for a fellow by the name of Ed Murrow and would feel honored if he could come out there to address their annual meeting in the fall. I have suggested to Bob Sprinkle, who is now a student at the University of Colorado, that he write you direct on this, but promised to drop you a line and fill you in on the background.

If you can possibly make it, Ed, I think you would find it an unusual and rewarding experience.

With cordial regards.

Sincerely,

Edward B. Lyman
Director of Public Affairs

Lynn, David

October 31, 1957

Dear Mrs. Lynn:

Many thanks for writing me such a nice letter.

It was good to hear that my "ending" in Detroit was really appreciated, and the fact that I was heard "live" was really enjoyed by the people.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. David H. Lynn
Willow Pond
Birmingham, Michigan

mec

MRS. DAVID H. LYNN
WILLOW POND
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

October 24th.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

Doctor Lynn and I (listening out here in the studio at 7:45) were distressed to learn that you were ill. We trust ~~that~~ you didn't bring the bug back from ~~Detroit~~. What a sorry ending ~~to~~ the most successful evening sponsored by the Committee!

Both of us have had

literally dozens of persons tell us how very deeply they appreciated the opportunity of hearing you — "live". It was a most stimulating evening for an unusually fine audience.

Again, many thanks for your fine contribution and with all good wishes for your rapid recovery.

Sincerely,

Janet D. Lynn

McAlister, A. L.

AUBREY L. McALISTER, Publisher

Established 1892

Bonham Daily Favorite

BONHAM, TEXAS

Oct. 16, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take this occasion to thank you for the message you sent to us for inclusion in our dedication edition for the Sam Rayburn library. The dedication seemingly was highly successful and I feel sure Mr. Rayburn was pleased to no end by the large number of friends who came or sent messages.

About your message, Mr. Rayburn seemed pleased that you had remembered him with your complimentary remarks. He suggested, however, that the closing statement concerning the fact that he is attractive to women might well be deleted for publication because, he said with a big grin, "everybody knows that anyway."

Thanks again for the fine message that added lots to our effort to publish a dedicatory edition that would be pleasing and complimentary to a man we all regard so highly here in his home country.

Under separate cover we have mailed you a copy of the paper. If it should not arrive, we would be happy to duplicate the order.

Not received

Sincerely yours

Aubrey McAlister

McArdle, Ken

December 13, 1956

Dear Mr. McArdle:

Dorothy Laffler mentioned to me that a letter you had written me last year had gone unanswered. This was, of course, an oversight.

I see that you wanted to discuss the possibility of my doing an article for COLLIER'S. Unfortunately, I see no possibility of my radio and television schedule easing up to the point where I can find time to write for a publication.

I would have liked to be able to discuss this with you, but I am leaving for Burma on Saturday and shall not be available until after the end of the year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ken McArdle
COLLIER'S
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

fe

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

TO: Edward R. Murrow

FROM: Dorothy Leffler 10/26/56

When I was talking to Kenneth McArdle, Editor of COLLIER'S, yesterday, he mentioned that he had written a letter last December and had never received a reply. I thought you might like to check on this.

McArdle, Ken

Collier's 640 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
PLAZA 9-1000

OFFICE OF
KENNETH McARDLE
EDITOR

November 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith the advance copies of Collier's Christmas issue with the Grandma Moses cover. Incidentally, as we explain inside, this is only a section of the 1953 picture, Joy Ride, trimmed to fit the cover shape.

I'm sorry we couldn't have got together earlier on this; a tie-in in this issue would have been simple and logical. Publicity in a subsequent issue, which I would be happy to give, doesn't offer much of value to you. However, I shall be glad to cooperate in any way you suggest.

Meanwhile, I would like to have lunch or a drink with you some early day at your convenience, both to get acquainted and to explore possible ways and means of getting a Murrow article into Collier's. As Paul has undoubtedly told you, we're shaking things up considerably over here in the process of putting out a better book. I'd like at least to tell you some of the things we're up to; I think you'll be interested in the whole project.

Sincerely,

Ken McArdle

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

KM:pc
Encls.

Mac Arthur, Arthur

November 1, 1957

Dear Arthur:

Many thanks for shipping the Muskie which arrived in good shape.

Casey is still talking about his trip and is obviously planning more of the same in the not too distant future.

Our best to you, Fran and the children.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Mac Arthur
Mac Arthur Farms
Janesville, Wisconsin

mcc

(c)

Mac Arthur Farms

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

October 14, 1957

Mr. Ed Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

It seems like we keep in constant touch with you Via television, however it is nice to hear from you by letter from now and then also.

We will ship the Muskie on Monday October 14th Via Air Express and it should arrive at your apartment the following day. We will attempt to get dry ice to keep it in the best shape possible.

This morning we picked up an Artist from New York City and flew to Waterloo, Iowa where we picked up sixty head of live Mink and brought them back in the airplane and you can imagine the reaction of the New York Artist to the natural perfume of sixty Mink.

Any time you have the inclination to have a shoot on your farm we will be very happy to make every effort to attend.

Fran and the children send their very kindest to both you and Casey.

Sincerely,

Mac

(Arthur)

MacArthur

October 9, 1957

Dear Art:

I have been hoping to hear that you would be coming East sometime soon so that we can arrange our miniature shoot up in Dutchess County. Don't forget to let me know when.

The thermos bottles arrived in good shape. Thanks very much.

If you would care to send my muskie along so that it would arrive in mid-week at 580 Park Avenue, that would be fine.

Casey tells me he is instructing his contemporaries at school in the art of raising mink.

I hope to see you soon. With best wishes to the entire family,

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur MacArthur Farms
Janesville, Wisconsin

fc

Mac Arthur Farms

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

September 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed,

We were in Minocqua yesterday for a short time and I received your letter while there. It was a pleasure to hear from you and Casey again and I wish to tell you that our entire family and all of the people who met you this summer are still talking about how much they enjoyed making your acquantance. We have a Scotch plaid bag which we have packed for shipment to you and also the Muskie here in our Janesville freezers and if you will advise me where to ship this and when so that it will be sure to receive proper care on reaching New York I will send it in dry ice which should take it through in good shape. Casey's Muskie is beingmounted and should be available some time in early spring.

You speak of a shoot on your New York farm and I would certainly enjoy seeing this area sometime in the future as would Fran. Knudtsen, Oehmcke and I all send our sincere thanks for the wonderful stag jackets which you sent us. Indeed they are of the highest quality such as we cannot buy locally here in the retail stores. We are enjoying your canned smoked salmon, thanks again for that. We are looking forward to your television programs this winter and will enjoy hearing from you personally from time to time.

Sincerely,

Mac

NO. 66 (COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO.)
("GRANDPA MEETS ZSA ZSA")

FILMED: MAY 4, 1956
RELEASED: OCTOBER 4, 1956

REVISED: APRIL 26, 1956

"THE BOB CUMMINGS SHOW"

FADE IN:

16. INT. LIVING ROOM...DAY

BOB, MARGARET, SCHULTZY AND CHUCK WATCHING TV SCREEN. THIS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHING SHOT OF THE FOUR PEOPLE AND THE TV SCREEN. (NO ONE DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF SCREEN). ON THE TV SCREEN WE SEE THE TITLE: "SEE IT IMMEDIATELY".

CUT TO:

17. CLOSE SHOT OF TV SCREEN

THE TITLE, "SEE IT IMMEDIATELY", DISSOLVES TO HOST PERSONALITY SEATED IN FRONT OF THREE TV MONITORS. HE HAS CIGARETTE IN HAND A LA EDWARD R. MURROW. BELOW EACH MONITOR SCREEN IS A SIGN SHAPED LIKE A DESK NAMEPLATE. THE ONE IN THE MIDDLE READS: JOPLIN, MO. THE OTHER TWO READ: HOLLYWOOD, CAL. AND WASHINGTON, D.C. AS HOST TURNS TO CAMERA, CUT TO CLOSE SHOT.

HOST

The name of the program is "See It Immediately". Today we're going to Joplin, Missouri to see the judging of a beauty contest. Then to Hollywood for an interview with a movie star. And finally to Washington D.C. for an election prediction. First to Missouri. Through the facilities of KSWM-TV we take you now to the stage of the Fox Theatre in Joplin.

HOST SWIVELS CHAIR AND LOOKS AT JOPLIN MONITOR.

CUT TO:

18. CLOSE SHOT OF TV MONITOR SCREEN

ON THE TV SCREEN WE SEE FIVE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS (4 EXTRAS-1 SPEAKS) LINED UP IN FRONT OF STAGE CURTAIN.

(CONTINUED)

18. CONTINUED:

HOST'S VOICE

These girls are the finalists in the annual contest to choose Miss Shiffendecker Park.

CUT TO:

19. BOB, MARGARET, SCHULTZY AND CHUCK WATCHING TV SCREEN

SHOOT TOWARD THEM OVER BACK OF TV SET.

CHUCK

Man, dig those crazy dolls! Reet-bleet-a-coogie-oot-n-oo-dow!

MARGARET

(REPRIMANDING) Oh Chuck, that bop talk!

SCHULTZY

Look - there's Grandpa!

CUT TO:

19A. CLOSE SHOT OF TV SCREEN

GRANDPA IS SEATED AT LITTLE TABLE TO ONE SIDE OF LINE OF GIRLS. HE IS ALL DRESSED UP AND WEARING A HUGE BADGE WHICH SAYS "JUDGE". ON THE TABLE IS THE CROWN FOR THE WINNER. GRANDPA IS MAKING NOTES ON NOTE PAD.

HOST'S VOICE

And here is the judge of the beauty contest..Mr. Josh Collins, pioneer Joplin photographer.

GRANDPA LOOKS TOWARD GIRLS..

(CONTINUED)

19A. CONTINUED:

GRANDPA

All righty, you finalists. I'm ready. Show me what you got.

THE GIRL ON THE END OF THE LINE NEAREST GRANDPA STEPS IN FRONT OF HIM AND TURNS AROUND, SMILING AT HIM AS HE LOOKS HER OVER. GRANDPA LEANS FORWARD OVER THE TABLE AND LOOKS AT HER ANKLES..

You're pretty honey, but a mite scrawny in the withers. Next.

THE GIRL STEPS TO OTHER SIDE OF GRANDPA'S TABLE AS SECOND GIRL STEP IN FRONT OF GRANDPA AND DOES HER TURN.

CUT TO:

20. INT. LIVING ROOM...DAY

BOB, MARGARET, SCHULTZY AND CHUCK WATCHING TV SCREEN. SHOOT TOWARD THEM OVER BACK OF TV SET.

MARGARET

Grandpa isn't exactly a diplomat.

BOB

No, but he knows scrawny withers when he sees them.

SCHULTZY

(POINTING TO SCREEN) There's the prettiest one.

CHUCK

(POINTING TO SCREEN) I'd pick this one.

MARGARET

(POINTING) Oh no, this one.

(CONTINUED)

McCadden Corp.

May 3, 1956

Dear Miss Haglund:

A hasty note to tell you that Mr. Murrow has no objections to your using the "personality bit" on the BOB CUMMINGS SHOW per your letter and attachment of May 1st.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Norma J. Haglund
Secretary to Mr. Henning
McCadden Corporation
1040 N. Las Palmas Avenue
Hollywood 38, California

McCADDEN CORPORATION

General Service Studios

1040 N. LAS PALMAS AVE. HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIF.

HOllywood 4-2141

May 1, 1956

Dear Miss Holder:

We have been informed by the CBS Film Editing Department that we will need a clearance from Mr. Murrow on use of attached "personality bit".

This is to be used in "The Bob Cummings Show" to be filmed Friday, May 4. Inasmuch as the time is short, will you please call me collect as soon as you receive approval or disapproval from Mr. Murrow.

Thank you for sending along the written clearance for use of the film clips from "One Plane One Bomb". If Mr. Murrow approves use of the attached stylized portion of our script, will you please send it along in written form.

Thank you for any immediate attention you can give to this.

Sincerely,

Norma J. Haglund

Norma J. Haglund
Secretary to Mr. Henning

Miss Rebecca Holder
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

attachment

McCaffrey, J.L.

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. McCaffrey:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John L. McCaffrey
Chairman of the Board
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois
rh

McCloskey, Gordon

October 9, 1957

Dear Professor McCloskey:

I have your letter of September 27th and regret very much to have to tell you that my present busy schedule leaves me no time to prepare the statement you asked for.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gordon McCloskey
Professor
School of Education
State College of Washington
Pullman, Washington

mmc

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

September 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the "National Education Association Journal," I have been asked to prepare a feature article on what business, scientific, professional and political leaders believe are the values of education.

We would much appreciate such a statement from you. If you can find time to prepare for us a 75 - 100 word statement of your beliefs about the values of education in the present day world, we will be grateful. I hope I can look forward to receiving it.

Respectfully,

Gordon McCloskey

Gordon McCloskey
Professor

GM/gh

McCormack, J.

February 16, 1956

Dear Mac:

How delightful it was to get your letter of January 18. It was distressing to think that we might have met. I have just returned from ten days in Israel and at the same time had a camera crew shooting in Egypt. Unfortunately, my schedule didn't permit me to get there.

I have the fondest memories of our all too brief association, and it's good to be in touch again even at a distance.

I don't know what to suggest about your proposal; somehow it ought to be done. I will talk with some of my colleagues here and see what we can arrange.

Charles Collingwood is doing a television program called ADVENTURE largely in cooperation with the Museum of Natural History, and I think your proposal is one that might commend itself to him. It will be largely a matter of budget I am sure. You will hear from us again before too long.

As ever yours,

Brigadier J. V. McCormack
9 Mamal el Sukkar
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt

rh
cc: Mr. Collingwood, plus correspondence

McCormick, Ke

April 30, 1957

Dear Ken:

It would be fair to say that I have read part of the Alanbrooke Diaries, part that interested me and thought that it was excellent, but I am not sufficiently familiar with the entire volume to make comment.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., Publishers 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

April 15, 1957

Dear Ed:

Billy Collins is here from London and tells me that you've read THE TURN OF THE TIDE by Sir Arthur Bryant from the diaries of Lord Alanbrooke. As you may or may not know, we're publishing it May 20th with a hell of a build-up, Book-of-the-Month Club for June, and I hope some real solid impact on the American reader. I'd love to quote you on this book, if you'd like to be quoted. If not, but you plan to do something about it on the air, I would love to know that so that we can coordinate our advertising and get the greatest benefit from your comment. If you don't intend to do anything, we shall understand that too.

Very best personal wishes.

Yours,

Ken

Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

McC:cjp

McCormick, Ken

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., Publishers 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

January 19, 1957

Dear Ed:

Thanks a lot for your note about CHILDREN OF THE SHADOWS. I realized after I sent it to you that I was being presumptuous as hell. Thanks for your candid reply and thanks even more for the pleasure and intelligence you give us over the air.

Affectionate best.

Sincerely,

Ken

Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

McC:aw

McCormick
Ken

January 9, 1957

Dear Ken:

Candor compells me to say that I simply have no time to read "Children of the Shadows". I wish I did. It would, of course, be possible to read the first and last few chapters and produce a couple of sentences, but this would be as repugnant to me as to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., *Publishers* 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

December 17, 1956

Dear Ed:

We are going to publish a book called CHILDREN OF THE SHADOWS by Morris L. West, which is a poignant true account of the street urchins of Naples by an experienced journalist. We're badly in need of a few statements by men of your caliber to help alert the people to the quality of this book. Is it too much to ask you to look at the attached set of uncorrected galleys, and if the book interests you, to make some statement that we might use in promoting the book? Anything you care to do will be appreciated.

You would have been rewarded for your trouble in putting together that stunning UNESCO show with Danny Kaye if you could have watched the avid way in which my family pursued that ninety minutes.

Best Christmas and New Year wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Ken

Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

McC:cjp
encl.

McCormick

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22

MURRAY HILL 8-5300

June 11, 1956

Dear Ed:

Thanks so much for your fine letter of May 31st with that generous quote on the Father Huddleston book. We appreciate your help. Somehow we don't seem to be able to get that book off the ground, but we're awfully proud that we published it.

Very best.

Yours,

Ken

Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief

Mr Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

McC:cjp

McCormick, Ken

May 31, 1956

Dear Ken:

I am never any good at producing quotes about books or anything else for that matter, but it seems to me that Father Huddleston is a man who fears God and no one else; who doesn't flaunt his bravery; and who, on South Africa, is as non-partisan as only a Christian can be. His book is really a counter-attack against the complacency of Christians on the matter of color.

If there is anything in this turgid prose that you can use, go ahead and do it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC., *Publishers* 575 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22 ~ MURRAY HILL 8-5300

May 18, 1956

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on both parts of the African Report, but particularly last night's stunning performance. I thought the reprise on Part One wrapped it all together and made a memorable job of the whole report.

It was a lot of fun to see you with Bill Shirer yesterday at the Century.

You must be tapped constantly for quotes, and I'm anxious not to embarrass you, but if you want to say something that we could quote in ads about Father Huddleston, we'd be tremendously indebted to you. If you've got a rule about such matters, I shall understand perfectly.

Yours,

Ken

Ken McCormick
Editor in Chief

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

McC:cjp

McCrary, Tex

TEX McCRARY INC · NEW YORK CITY

Thursday, December 6, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

If present plans jell, we hope to broadcast a "hall of fame" series on a number of radio stations throughout America, and much of the rest of the English-speaking world, too. We plan to base the series on our interviews during the past ten years with the great men and women of the world whose stories we think should be heard not in New York alone, but from Main Street to Mandalay - outstanding "voices of America" who best represent America to Americans and to the rest of the world.

After having carefully gone through each of the over 5000 interview recordings in our files, we've selected yours as one of those that belong in and on our "hall of fame."

Our signatures below stand as our pledge that we will carefully select only that material from the interview which best tells your story as you want it told and in a manner that derives for you maximum goodwill among all who hear it. Good judgment will go hand in hand with good taste. Needless to say, our own introductions to the interview will be updated to take note of all your current professional activities.

If these re-broadcast plans meet with your approval, we would both appreciate it if you would sign both of the copies enclosed and return one of them to us in the pre-addressed envelope, keeping the other copy for your own records.

Many thanks again for a memorable interview and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Tex & Jinx McCrary

Tex and Jinx McCrary

Your Signature

Returned 12/10

planning and public relations
26th floor · 122 east 42nd street
new york 17 · OXford 7-4848
cable address: TEXCRARY NEWYORK

Mc Cullough, Don

December 9, 1957

Dear Donald:

Thanks for your letter of November 25th.

It was pleasant to meet Jacqueline Mackenzie, and I hope I was able to steer her in the right direction.

I am sorry to say that I see no prospect at this point of doing the National Trust show you suggest, but I am hoping to find an excuse to come to England sometime before the Spring.

With best regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Donald Mc Cullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk
England

mec

From Donald H. McCullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk

Hunstanton 400

DHMcC/MJU

25th November 1957

Dear Ed,

I have just had a most cheerful letter from Jacqueline Mackenzie saying how very kind and helpful you have been. It is good of you to spare the time and I hope she has the good luck to get into the right groove. She can make people with a certain kind of mind laugh very loudly and I always feel it is a precious gift.

Be sure and let me know how your education plans are coming along. By the way, I am on the National Trust and we have just been given the famous Rothschild Home complete with a fabulous collection of French art and pictures. It will be some time before it is open to the public but it is going to be an international sensation amongst ~~the~~ connoisseurs. The other day I heard the house and the contents described by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is one of the great experts in the world on this sort of thing, and he became quite lyrical (He is chairman of the Trust)

If you are interested I think that it might make a historic interview as the National Trust is entirely a private enterprise started by a Clergyman, a Banker and a lady.with tremendous drive.

Anyway, if we can handle the National Trust and your son's education at the same time it would give you a pleasant excuse for coming to see us.

With kind regards & grateful thanks

Yours ever

Donald

Edward R.Murrow Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22,
N.Y.

McCullough, Don

November 1, 1957

Dear Donald:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 16. As usual, it is impossible for us to make plans very far in advance.

I think the whole thing will have to wait until the next time I am in England, when we can sit down and talk about it all.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald H. McCullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk

mcc

From Donald H. McCullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk
Hunstanton 400

P.S. I see the Jacqueline Mackenzie has been invited to stand as Liberal Candidate for Cheltenham. Quite a girl!

DHMcC/MJU

16th October 1957

Dear Ed,

Delighted to get your letter this morning and to hear that there is a possibility of the British Empire being able to welcome young Murrow. Our family position is as follows :-

1: Colin - who has just been in the Navy (where he got a small gong for his part in the rather embarrassing contest with Nasser) and who is now learning to be an engineer. He is 21 this month.

2: Caroline is 19 and has just started at Girton last week.

3: Andrew (17) is a musical scholar at Uppingham and is going to be a musician. He arrived when the first bombs began to fall.

4: Jamie aged 11, who arrived after the last bomb fell and is going on to Eton next year.

5: Finally, we have Rohan, who is a sophisticated brunette of 9.

As a practical proposition I would suggest that if your young Casey cares to come over here, possibly for a month next Spring, we could show him enough of British family life to make him thankful to be an American. Alternatively, you might like to send him to school in England for a year in which case we could easily handle the holidays.

Anyway, if you would let us have your ideas on the subject we will try and formulate some reprisal at a later date.

Kind regards
Yours ever
Donald.

Edward R.Murrow Esq.,
C.B.S,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

McCullough, D.

January 22, 1957

Dear Donald:

I was delighted to receive your note and learn that you are coming over for a visit.

I fully expect to be in New York during the last week in January, and shall look forward to seeing you here.

Be sure to call my office so that we can make a date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald McCullough
c/o British Embassy
Washington, D.C.

fc

From Donald H. McCullough
Park House
Old Hunstanton
Norfolk

Hunstanton 400

DHMcC/MJU

2nd January 1957

AIR MAIL

My dear Ed,

Our new Ambassador has very kindly asked me out to Washington to see the Presidential Inauguration.

This is just to warn you that I would very much like to see you again so if you leave a message to say that you have gone to Honolulu I shall quite understand, but if you are going to be in New York the last week in January, perhaps you could drop me a line C/o the British Embassy, Washington

With every good wish to you & your wife

Yours ever

Donald.

Edward Murrow Esq.,
C.B.S. Radio News Department,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22.

McCutcheon, Bill

JUNE 18, 1956

MR. BILL McCUTCHEON
73 PERRY STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED TO HAVE MISSED YOUR PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING. HOPE TO CATCH IT SOON AND COLLECT THAT DRINK. MUCH LUCK.

ED MURROW

414-43

MRS. J. WILLIAM MCCUTCHEON
73 PERRY STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

June 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Bill and I would be delighted if you and your wife would be our guests for the first Saturday night performance of New Faces.

And won't you drop back-stage after the performance — we'd love to report you to a drink.

Hope you enjoy the show.

Sincerely,
Anne

Send wire
N.Y.C.

McClory Kevin

Kevin O'D. McClory

Wishes you a very Happy and

Interesting New Year

c/o Meredith,
Camp Hill Road,
Pomona,
New York, U.S.A.

Tel.:
Springvalley
6-0994

up the Republic!

Yours the Woodpeckers

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. McDonough

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From Miss McDonough

Station Miss Holder

December 4, 1956

Edward R. Murrow reported from Israel for his 7:45 pm radio broadcast (network) on November 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th.

He filmed a special SEE IT NOW telecast from Israel which was shown on the network at 11:15 pm November 13th and 14th. This same report was carried on network radio at 10:05 pm November 13th and 14th.

RH

McDowell, Jn

JOHN L. McDOWELL, C. L. U.

LIFE INSURANCE AND ESTATE PLANNING

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-1670

September 28, 1956

Phoned

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Chet Williams hired me 25 years ago as an Agent for New York Life.

Recently he accepted a suggestion of mine for his son, John.

He thinks so much of the idea that he feels you'd like to "take a look" at it too.

May I have, 15 minutes, with you some day this week? I promise you - 15 minutes - that's all.

Chet has done a commendable job. Did you see his Article on in the September 7th issue of The U. S. News and World News? It might be useful to you for future reference in your work.

I hope you'll let me have an interview.

Cordially yours,

John L. McDowell

John L. McDowell, C. L. U.

JLM:RMS

ERC-6
L 20-7
C 9 U 1

MacDonald, Wally

February 15, 1957

Dear Wally:

I would be glad to do you the favor you asked, but unfortunately it doesn't seem feasible since I do not recall Sandberg, let alone his first name, and have no knowledge of his present address.

Again my regrets.

Sincerely,

Mr. Wally MacDonald
304 University Building
Seattle 1, Washington

fc

Wally MacDONALD .... *Theatrical Agency*

AFFILLIATES: HOLLYWOOD · CHICAGO · NEW YORK · SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE MUtual 0390
304 UNIVERSITY BUILDING
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

January 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Would like to ask a favor of you, if it wouldn't be too much trouble.

I am being considered for a job with Kaiser Industries in the public relations field for the west coast, and the man in charge is a former school mate of yours at WSC. I only know that his name is Sandberg, and his headquarters are Oakland, California.

I have plenty of letters of recommendation from the heads at Boeing Airplane Co, but would like one letter of introduction only from you if you would.

Hoping you, the wife, and Casey are in the finest health.

Sincerely,

Wally

Wally MacDonald

Mac Donald, Wally

Wally MacDONALD .... Theatrical Agency

AFFILLIATES: HOLLYWOOD · CHICAGO · NEW YORK · SAN FRANCISCO

TELEPHONE MUtual 0390
304 UNIVERSITY BUILDING
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

February 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Hope this letter finds you well and happy. Things are pretty much the same as ever in the Northwest; it grows and stands still at the same time. This has been the longest winter I can remember in these parts and still it is not over.

After six years college and five years in this business, I'll still take that job in case your janitor quits.

Kindest regards,

Wally

January 5, 1956
Mack, C

Dear Mr. Munn

Charlie and I want to thank you for the wonderful album you sent us. It is something we will enjoy for a long time. I do hope you and your family had a pleasant holiday.

My best to you and Mrs. Munn -

Sincerely
Claire Mack

Mc Elwaine, Bob

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

October 9, 1957

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your cordial wire about the TIME article. I felt they treated me fairly gentle. I greatly appreciated your thoughtfulness in wiring me. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bob McElwaine

No address - (checked file)

WU033 PD

BEVERLY HILLS CALIF SEP 26 949AMP

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

RECEIVED
1957 SEP 26 PM 2:38
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

APPEARS TO ME HENRY LUCE FIGHTING GAME BUT LOSING BATTLE TO RETAIN MEMBERSHIP IN MURROW ISNT GOD CLUB EVERYONE HERE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED ARTICLE WARMEST REGARDS

BOB MCELWAINE

35EST.. 135P..

MacKenzie, Ian

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. MacKenzie:

Many thanks for your note of May 17th.

I wish very much that I might agree to your request to look over the manuscript of THIS WAS THE CHARTER. Unfortunately I cannot do so since this is one of the busiest periods of an excessively busy season and I fear I could not get to the manuscript in time to be of any help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ian MacKenzie, Vice President
St. Martin's Press, Inc.
103 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

CABLE ADDRESS: SAINTMART

ST MARTIN'S PRESS Incorporated
103 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 6-8820

May 17th,1956

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York,22,N.Y.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

At the suggestion of Mr.Alan Maclean of Macmillan & Company London, I am writing to ask if you would be kind enough to look over the manuscript of THIS WAS THE CHARTER, a book on the United Nations written by Bernard Moore BBC's foreign news editor.

If you have the time and would care to do this, we would be very grateful and would send the manuscript to you immediately we hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

Ian MacKenzie

Ian MacKenzie
Vice President

IM.dp

RECEIVED
1956 MAR 13 AM 11:12
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

McKean, Hugh

ACK

WU013 PD

WINTER PARK FLO MAR 13 1037AME

ED MURROW

CBS

A GROUP OF DOROTHY LOCKHARTS FRIENDS ARE GIVING HER A TESTIMONIAL DINNER TOMORROW NIGHT AT THE BARBIZON RESTAURANT IN WINTER PARK CELEBRATING GHXXX THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER TOWN HALL SERIES. WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEND A MESSAGE OF GREETING

HUGH F MCKEAN PRESIDENT ROLLINS COLLEGE

1108A..

McLaughlin, Mrs A.

April 16, 1957

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Thank you for your letter of March 25th.

I regret that you were shocked by what you considered an inaccuracy on my part in reporting on the San Francisco earthquake of March 22nd.

However, it wasn't I who made the statement comparing the March 22nd earthquake with that of the one of 1906. The remarks were made by a Mr. Charles Rosenthal who was interviewed by our Don Moxley.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin
3575 Clay Street
San Francisco 18, California

fc

TO .....

FROM .....

FYI,

You did not compare last week's quake to the one in 1906. Neither did Beck. It was the old codger Beck interviewed who done it.

eb

MRS. ALFRED McLAUGHLIN
3575 CLAY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 18, CALIFORNIA

March 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Radio Station KCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Since I, like a great many other people in the United States, feel you are the Dean of Radio Commentators, I want you to know that I was shocked by your inaccuracy of your reporting on our earthquake last Friday. There was an earthquake, and in some parts of town close to the geological fault some buildings were badly damaged, probably due to poor building. However, to those of us who have gone through the one of 1906 and its consequences, there was no comparison, all of which you might have verified by your staff checking with scientific authorities. It was the difference between 5 and 8 on the seismograph and that's a big difference in an earthquake. It so happened that in the one in 1906, I had to drive across the town early that morning through some of the most heavily damaged areas -- filled ground and buildings put up by dishonest people.

This was another occasion when a great many people made a spiel that our greatest liability in America is our means of communications, radio commentators and newspapers; our own papers just had a heyday of inaccuracy.

I was standing opposite the St. Francis Hotel when the largest jolt came and I just went on talking. It probably was very uncomfortable in the tall buildings. I understand that at the Palace Hotel in which KCBS is situated, they had a few broken plate glass windows.

Since I am writing this note, I have often wondered whether in the 1930's you were the intelligent young man of the Institute of International Education who motored west with his wife and had dinner at my house, and while there you remarked, "well, I think I'll go back and tell Fred Field that there's going to be no revolution."

Sincerely,

Emma McLaughlin

(Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

San Francisco was hit today by a series of earthquakes. For a direct report, we switch to Don Mozley in San Francisco.

MOZLEY: Well, Ed, San Francisco still has the shakes, both mentally and seismologically, this evening, as the after-shocks of today's terrifying earthquake continue every half hour or so. Statistically, we have twenty casualties, most of them only twisted ankles and the like, as office workers ran screaming into the street in San Francisco's Civic Center and in the financial district. Damage has been widespread and fairly heavy, extending well beyond the usual cracked windows, shattered merchandise, falling plaster and damaged walls. A portion of the Coast Highway slipped into the ocean just south of the county line, and helicopters were sent to the scene to rescue fishermen trapped on the rocks there with no way to go either north or south. In San Francisco itself, a four hundred foot length of road, bordering Lake Merced, toppled into the lake. But so far as anybody knows, the road was empty at the time. Persons having lunch in the famed Top of the Mark, in the Mark Hopkins Hotel, on Nob Hill, said it swayed like a tree limb in a good strong brreze. Adn the Golden Gate Bridge also bounced up and down, But engineers said the giant cables handled it easily, just as they do in a stiff wind.

The University of California's seismograph skated clear off the dial, after showing a reading of five and a half on a scale of ten. There have been stronger earthquakes, of course, but usually, they're not right underneath you as this one seemed to be.

My own experience was probably typical of thousands. I was trapped in a room with a door that wouldn't open, because the frame was being pushed and shoved against the door itself. There's nothing to do in that case but wait for

things to quiet down.

And a short time ago, Ed, as I prepared these notes, another after-shock sent my typewriter table sailing clear across the room. Fortunately, a lot of give is built into San Francisco's modern buildings, so they roll more alarmingly than dangerously.

A man who lived through the 1906 earthquake and fire in San Francisco, oddly enough, was in the Sheraton Palace Hotel today, in the hotel which had been wrecked in that disturbance fifty years ago. He was Charles Rosenthal who told us:

ROSENTHAL: Well, I lived through the earthquake in 1906 and I think this is much more severe. I think this is much heavier. Very much heavier. I think it's more heavier. I think it was much more direct.

MOZLEY: Well, in your own words, how would you describe this quake that hit here about 11:35 this morning?

ROSENTHAL: Well, I've gone thouugh a great many of 'em, not only here but in... down in...south, and I think this is the most severe one I've ever gone through in my life.

MOZELY: And from our own experience, Ed, having gone through the 1933 earthquake at Long Beach, in Southern California, I'd say today's was certainly the equal of it. But of shorter duration.

As for these after-shocks, seismologists say that all these minor jolts are a safety valve, keeping the pressure underground from building up to a really disasterous quake.

And that's the story from San Francisco. Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was the first-hand report of my colleague, Don Mozley, in San Francisco.

The search is continuing ..in the Western Pacific,.for the Air Force transport plane that disappeared yesterday off the coast of Japan. It is now daylight in the Pacific, Low clouds that limited visibility yesterday have given way to clear skies. More than 70 aircraft,.as well as U.S. Navy ships and Japanese fishing vessels are taking part in the search.

President Eisenhower told British Prime Minister MacMillan today, In Bermuda, that the United States is willing to join the military phase of the Baghdad Pact. Specifically, the United States offered to join the military committee of that pact, if it is invited to do so. (There is no question the invitation will be issued.) The other members of the pact are Great Britain, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and Iraq. A British foreign office spokesman in Bermuda said, "Her Majesty's government warmly welcomes this development in United States policy." Mr. Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan talked alone today for about an hour, as their military aides discussed defense policy. There were no briefings. It was plain, however, that these discussions concerned Britain's plan to cut back its military forces in Western Europe,.including the possibility of furnishing Britain with modern American weapons.

The State Department said today,..in Washington,.that "preliminary talks" have begun, looking toward resumption of economic aid to Israel. A 20-million-dollar economic program was suspended when Israel invaded Egypt in October. The State Department said talks "on a working level" were started Monday simultaneously in Washington and Tel Aviv.

The Israeli foreign minister,.Mrs. Golda Meir,.returned to Jerusalem today from her series of conferences in Washington and at United Nations headquarters, here in New York. The United States, she said, supports Israel's view that the United Nations should remain in control of the Gaza Strip.

Secretary General Hammarskjold is continuing his talks with Egyptian leaders in Cairo. For a direct report on that, we switch to Frank Kearns in Cairo.

KEARNS: Tomorrow is expected to be a crucial day in the Nasser-Hammarskjold talks. Their initial meeting last night, according to top sources, was cordial and general. They apparently only scratched the surface of the three explosive and inter - locked problems out here, Gaza, Aqaba and the Suez Canal. But even that relaxed arm chair discussion in Nasser's house last night created a storm of paper work and legal talk today. Hammarskjold has spent practically all of this day with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi; and it's all preparation for the big session tomorrow. This meeting is scheduled to start tomorrow morning, at the Delta Barrage, a beautifully landscaped park-like area, at a Nile dam, eight miles north of Cairo. In the villa there Nasser and Hammarskjold are expected to talk all morning, have lunch, continue their session in the afternoon. And all sources here expect both men to take off their gloves at this meeting, to start punching away at the heart of all problems. The talks, like all those in which Hammarskjold is involved, are highly secret. Neither UN aides nor Egyptian officials will even hint at what's really going on. Even tonight they still stress the work "exploratory". They say the whole thing's on a day-to-day basis, with no set schedule. Neither side will even say whether progress is satisfactory.

However, the best informed circles here say Hammarskjold has two main objectives in mind: One, to renew and rejuvenate the shattered and bloody 1949 armistice agreement. This is expected to raise objections from the Israelis, who might have to withdraw from El Auja, let UN troops patrol their side of the border. But Nasser, who might go along happily with this idea, is expected to protest vehemently at what Hammarskjold reportedly has waiting for him, namely, a demand that the Arabs abandon their state of war with Israel. Reports earlier today said Egypt's President is in a moderate mood, willing to compromise, even anxious to show a spirit of cooperation. But things may be different tomorrow. If Nasser has any one pet hate, an intense and personal hate, it is

the Baghdad Pact. Some sources even maintain his anti-West moods all date from the birth of this pact.

Now, tonight, new stories out of Bermuda say President Eisenhower has declared the U.S. is ready to join the Baghdad Pact's key Military Committee. No official comment here as yet. But those who know Nasser best say this will infuriate him, may make him more anti- American, more anti-West, and perhaps, less cooperative with Hammarskjold'a delicate maneuverings.

Also, with Egypt's funds still blocked by the States, it's doubtful if his nerve will brighten any at today's State Department announcement that preliminary talks are started on resuming a twenty-million dollar economic aid program for Israel.

So, in almost every respect, tomorrow's Nasser-Hammarskjold talks are likely to be crucial. At the same time, no dramatic climax is expected as yet.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

ERM: President Eisenhower today formally announced the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as ambassador to the Philippines. Bohlen is the government's top expert on Russia and has served as ambassador to Moscow for the past four years.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas S. Gates, Jr. of Philadelphia, as secretary of the Navy. Gates has been serving as Navy undersecretary. He succeeds Charles S. Thomas, who resigned.

President Eisenhower today asked the Senate to ratify the charter for the international atoms-for-peace agency. The agency..for world wide development of atomic energy for peacefulpurposes..was proposed by Mr. Eisenhower in 1953, in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly.

The Senate Armed Services Committee today approved the promotion of Brigadier General Ralph Zwicker to the rank of major general. Zwicker was a key witness two years ago in the Army-McCarthy hearings.

West Coast teamsters boss Frank Brewster ..and two other union officials pleaded "not guilty" today to charges of contempt of Congress.

The government reports that the cost-of-living went up in February for the sixth consecutive month. The consumer price index advanced four-tenths of one percent to reach a new all-time high. The February increase is attributed mainly to higher prices for household furnishings and food.

In Britain, a "basis of agreement" is said to have been reached in the shipyard strike. Details of the agreement were not announced.

Today, in this country, a study group of seven scientists reported that a direct relationship exists between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. "Lung cancer", the report said, "occurs five to fifteen times more frequently among cigarette smokers than non-smokers." Two sponsors of the study group, the American Cancer Society and the American Heart Association, say they have not had time to evaluate the report. The Cancer Society realeased the findings after they were published today by the Atlanta Constitution. The society called their publication "premature". The tobacco industry says the report "apparently offers no original evidence.."...but is another review of studies made by others." The deductions made from these studies, it says, have been "widely questioned."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The earthquake..with its terrible potential..is a manifestation of nature, quite beyond the control of Man. John Ruskin was speaking of the paradoxical quality of nature when he said, "What nature does generally is sure to be more or less beautiful. What whe does rarely will either be very beautiful, or absolutely ugly."

Goodnight and good luck!

McLaughlin, Phyllis

November 1, 1957

Dear Mrs. McLaughlin:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 16. I enjoyed visiting your group and greatly appreciated the warmth of their response.

I would also like to thank you for the excellent arrangements made on my behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Phyllis E. McLaughlin
1031 Bishop Road
Grosse Point 30, Michigan

mcc

THE DETROIT COMMITTEE FOR SEVEN EASTERN WOMEN'S COLLEGES, INC.

BARNARD • BRYN MAWR • MOUNT HOLYOKE • RADCLIFFE • SMITH • VASSAR • WELLESLEY

Wednesday - October 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Emerson -

From all of us a deep and heartfelt "thank you". It was an excellent address and the response today has been most enthusiastic.

It was a very successful evening for our group and we are very so grateful to you for making it all possible.

Thank you, too, for giving us that wonderful hour in the "Green Room". It shall be long remembered. I am only sorry Mrs. Emerson could not be with us to enjoy the fun.

Sincerely,

Phyllis E. McLaughlin

1031 Bishop Rd.
Grosse Pointe, 30, Mich.

McLean, Edward

MARCH 14, 1956

MR. EDWARD McLEAN
530 Logan Street
DENVER, COLORADO

REGRET GREATLY BUT WILL BE ON TWO WEEK

VACATION STARTING MARCH 24 AND WILL

BE UNABLE TO MEET WITH YOU.

EDWARD R. MURROW

EDWARD McLEAN
530 Logan Street
Denver 3, Colorado
BOOKS · HANDBOUND, RESTORED AND REPAIRED
LIBRARIES REFURBISHED

March 12th

Dear Mr. Murrow,

After ten years absence I am given an opportunity to make a very short excursion into New York. It will be for two or three days only but inasmuch as the trip is a"gift of the gods" I cannot set terms. (I must go to Richmond for the final conference on the cover design for a binding I am doing for the Richmond Memorial Hospital. Since reading of a similar type volume being done for the Seventh Regiment I am a bit anxious that my committee may"dream up" a related idea which would horrify me.)

Could you take time,providing you have nothing more important or interesting to do,to have lunch with me or,if you still make that late broadcast,a late bite when you've finished for the day? Your office may be fine for the uninitiated but it is entirely too awesome for one like myself.

I shall be in New York Wednesday and Thursday the 28th and 29th. There are three things I want very much to do; have a short visit with you,another with Martha Graham and see T. Williams' "Cat On The (or A)Hot Tin Roof." These are listed in order of their importance, and so I would appreciate your letting me know if you can take "time out",and when,in order that the other items can be scheduled. Too,I have a young sister there and must do a little visitin' with her.

If space permits I hope to bring along at least a part of my Murrow collection so that you will "John Henry" it for me.

Sincerely,

Edward McLean

x I leave here next Monday

Maclean, John P

April 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Maclean:

Belated thanks for yours of April 11th. I have the feeling that you are under the impression that I am running the CBS News operation. This is not the case, I am merely an employee responsible only for my own programs. I just couldn't resist giving a cheer for a job well done.

I am passing your letter along to John Day who is running our News shop now.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John P. Maclean
The Press Gallery
House of Commons
Ottawa
Canada

rh
cc: Mr. Day

Mackenzie, Jackie

J

Picadilly Apts.
230 E. 51.
N.Y. 22.

No Ans.

12. XI. 57.

Dear Mr Murrow -

Oh what wonderful ~~Hope~~ your generous help has done. I was on the Ed Sullivan show last Sunday. It was a wonderful experience. Thank you so very much for making it possible.

It was a great experience meeting you. I wrote about it in T.V. Times in London. I hope you don't mind. I am not sure if it has been printed

6

yet.

Now owing to pressures private and public in Britain I must return on December 30th to face a BBC Series of my own - politics and marriage, though the latter topic is still secret so the press will leave us alone.

I wish you all success in the many magnificent things you do - and once again I am so grateful for the time you - and Miss Campbell spared me. Yours very sincerely,

Jacqueline Mackenzie

Mc Lendon, Paul

7

"CRUCIFIXION"
ON
- BLACK VELVET -
BY
PAUL McLENDON
210 EAST STATE
SAVANNAH, GA.

WHAT DO YOU THINK
OF THIS ORIGINAL?

MR MURROW

THIS WAS SENT TO THE POPE PIUS XII A WEEK BEFORE HE DIED - I WONDER IF HE SAID ANYTHING ABOUT IT. THIS IS AN ORIGINAL PAINTED ON BLACK VELVET - I SENT THE PHOTO OF IT TO THE VATICAN. COULD MAKE SOME GOOD NEWS FOR YOU IF YOU FOUND OUT - IF NOT, MAY BE THE NEW POPE WILL -

THANKS

PAUL MCLENDON

"DEEP THOUGHT"

TO LIVE, IS TO DIE FOR CHRIST.

TO DIE, IS TO LIVE WITH CHRIST.

OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE,

BUT SIMPLY FADE AWAY.

UP IN THAT TREE OF LIFE

AND WILL COME AGAIN

ANOTHER DAY.

PAUL McLENDON

Upcoming

Will See
Saw Sept. 26.

30 East 71st St.
New York, N.Y.
2 : 8 : 57.

Dear Mr Munro,

Perhaps I should introduce myself as Elizabeth MacLennan, an Oxford undergraduate visiting the States and good friend of Sheila McNeil whom I understand you know. When she heard about my coming to New York this summer, she suggested that I should try to meet you and gave me this letter of introduction.

I quite realise how busy you must be, but should be so pleased if you could find time to see me.

At the moment I am staying with friends in Southport on the way to Boston, but will be in New York again between Saturday 17th ~~[illegible]~~ and Monday 19th August. If it were possible for you, I shall be free to see you any time within those days.

After that I am going West to San Francisco and Los Angeles, but by Friday September 20th will be back again in New York until the end of the month. If it would be easier for you to see me then, I should be happy to fall in with whatever arrangement you can offer.

You can contact me in New York at:

30 East 71st Street,

[c/o Mrs Howard Taylor.]

I hope that some arrangement will be possible as I would very much like to meet one who is the best qualified to talk about American television, and also a friend of the McNeils.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely

BU 8-8466

Elizabeth M.L. MacLennan.

St. Hilda's College Oxford

64, St. John's Wood Court,
London, N.W.8.
England.
July 26th, 1957.

My dear Ed,

This will introduce a delightful young friend of mine, Elizabeth Mac Lennan, whose father is Dr. Hector Mac Lennan, a Glasgow gynaecological surgeon and one of my oldest and closest friends. Janet may remember seeing him with me in church at Hector's funeral service.

Elizabeth is on her first ever

visit to the States. She is 19 and studying for a history degree at Oxford. She is also very interested in the technique of television and radio and thinks she might like to take this up after she graduates. Perhaps you could put her in touch with someone who could talk to her about this. She is intelligent, lively and good fun.

How are you, and Janet and Casey? I had been meaning to come to the States

this summer but the Restons, whom I wanted to see, will probably be in Europe in the autumn so I have decided to go to Spain with Jed and Stevie Widdleton instead.

I am well but still rather lost in a world without Hector. In the autumn I am going to try and find some kind of free-lance work in journalism again. I am at present writing an article on just how one goes about learning to live again and

I hope to be able to sell it to a Woman's magazine here.

Give my love to Janet, tell her I am still wearing the beautiful nightdress she gave me in Coronation year and when I do come over to the States I will certainly look up the Munroe family.

Yours aye,

Sheila McNeil.

Mac Master, D.M.

July 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Mac Master:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of May 28 and your invitation to have lunch with you. I regret to say that our plans have now been changed, and Casey and I after all will not be able to stop off in Chicago on our way to Wisconsin.

I hope that there will be an opportunity to visit you at some future date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. D. M. Mac Master
Director
Museum of Science And Industry
57 Street and South Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 37, Illinois

mcc

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
FOUNDED BY JULIUS ROSENWALD

57TH STREET AND SOUTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE JACKSON PARK · CHICAGO 37 TELEPHONE MUSEUM 4-1414

May 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We noticed in a news item recently that you and your son Casey, aged 11, plan to stop off in Chicago in early June before going to Wisconsin on a fishing trip.

I hope it will be possible for you to accept this most cordial invitation to have lunch with me here at the Museum of Science and Industry, so that I might have the opportunity of showing you and your son some of the unique and extraordinary exhibits we have here.

For instance, you will enjoy taking a trip through a coal mine, going aboard a captured German submarine, watching baby chicks hatch, and seeing the basic principles of science dramatically displayed. A glance at the enclosed reprint will tell you more about this most heavily visited museum in the world.

You set the date. Looking forward toward hearing from you, I remain,

Sincerely,

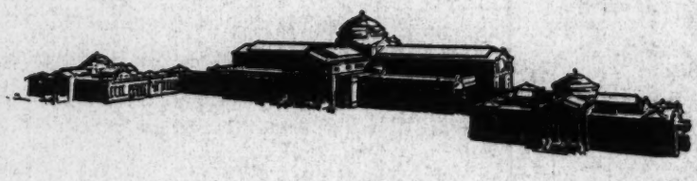
D. M. MacMaster
Director

A Series of Four Articles

on the

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

by Chesly Manly



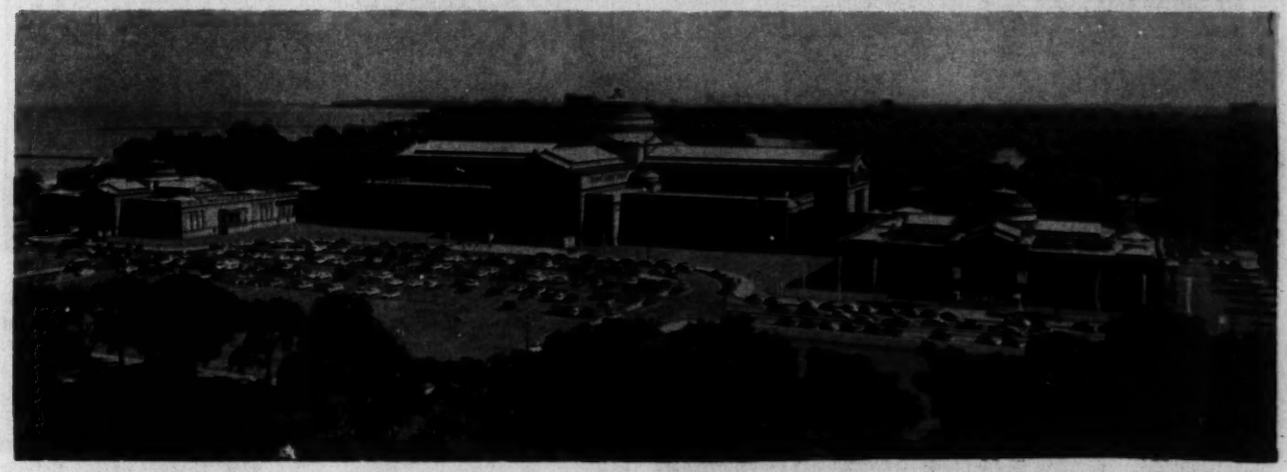
Reprinted from

Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Chicago Sunday Tribune
May 20, 1956

Science Museum a Massive Monument of Beauty



Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, described by Augustus Saint-Gaudens as "the finest thing since the Parthenon," as it appears today in limestone and marble reconstruction of the decaying Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian exposition.

MILLIONS SHARE FASCINATION OF 2 ROSENWALDS

How Famous Science Museum Was Born

[First article in a series]

BY CHESLY MANLY

Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, greatest of its kind in the world and attended annually by more visitors than any other museum, owes its founding to the curiosity of a young man.

In 1920, on a visit to Munich, the late Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., missed his son, William, then 17, and later found him in the Deutsches museum, fascinated by its wonders and utterly oblivious to the world outside.

Thereafter William and his father spent many happy hours together in the Deutsches museum, which was the world's largest and greatest science and industry museum prior to its partial destruction by allied bombers in World War II and the subsequent spectacular development of Chicago's famed institution at South Shore dr. and 57th st.

His son's rapturous enjoyment of the Deutsches museum

Julius Rosenwald [left] and his son, William.

inspired Rosenwald to found one like it in Chicago. The Greek classic structure in Jackson park is a splendid memorial to his munificence, but one which probably would give the founder much more pleasure is the laughter and chatter of thousands of school boys and girls reverberating thru the museum halls.

Wonderland of Miracles

For boys and girls it is a wonderland of science and miracles, including the miracle of conception and birth, and of fabulous toys, such as Colleen Moore's half million dollar doll house and an operating miniature of the whole Santa Fe system. For adults it is no less fascinating. It is a combination toyland and permanent world's fair of science, appealing to all intellectual levels and all ages. Hundreds of spectacular exhibits, employing apparatus not available in classrooms, illustrate the museum's central theme:

"Science discerns the laws of nature;
"Industry applies them to the needs of men."

The force of its attraction is indicated by the attendance figures. In 1955 there were 2,795,120 visitors, a new record, and the average stay was 3 hours 12 minutes. In 1940, when the main part of the building was first opened, attendance totaled 516,848 and the average stay was only 55 minutes. No other museum in the world attracted as many as 2,000,000 visitors last year. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was second with an attendance of 1,815,164.

Chicago's great Natural History museum, which holds the world's record for museum attendance in a single year [3,269,390 in 1933, during A Century of Progress Exposition], had 1,076,676 visitors last year.

Guests from 36 States

Altho as many as 5,000 or 6,000 school children romp thru the museum on some days, boys and girls were outnumbered more than 2 to 1 by adult visitors last year. The total consisted of boys and girls, 32 per cent, adult men, 34 per cent, and adult women, 34 per cent.

A total of 6,466 organized groups, including 4,195 from grade and high schools, visited the museum last year. Of this total, 2,439 came from Chicago and 4,027 from outside Chicago. They came from 36 states, from Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, Central and South America, Europe [10 groups] and Asia [six groups].

The museum is the youngest but by far the most renowned of the world's great science and industry museums. It has received thousands of inquiries from other countries seeking advice or information about establishing or improving such museums. The United States information service has shown a 13 minute film of the museum all over the world. It has devoted to the museum most of an issue of "Amerika," a slick paper Russian language magazine, illustrated in natural colors, which is printed for distribution in communist Russia.

Distinguished Visitors

Names on the museum's register of distinguished visitors include Prince and Princess Chula of Siam, former President Herbert Hoover, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India, the late Premier Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada, Prince Fahad al-Salim al-Sabah of Kuwait, Arturo Toscanini, and numerous ambassadors.

Altho it portrays the advancement of science and technology from the beginnings of civilization, the museum is no mere storehouse for relics of the past. Its function, as conceived by Maj. Lenox Lohr, its president, and Daniel M. Macmaster, its director, is education, and its principal aims are:

1. To show how science and industry, fostered by the American free enterprise system, have given the United States the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

Some of the famous stone maidens, or caryatids, which adorn a portico of the Science museum.

2. To stimulate the interest of school children in science, so that more of them will choose it for careers as teachers, engineers, research chemists and physicists, and America's continued progress will be assured.

Education in science is essential not only for our national economy and prosperity, but also for national defense, our survival as a free people. The contribution of science and technology to our standard of living is indicated by the fact that from 1914 to 1955 the consumer price index increased only about 167 per cent, from 42.9 to 114.5, while in the same period average weekly earnings in manufacturing rose 595 per cent, from $11.01 to $76.52.

The importance of scientific training to the national defense is indicated by the current emphasis upon science in the soviet educational program and by Russia's progress in jet aircraft, ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons. Maj. Lohr, who is chairman of the Higher Education Commission for Illinois, remarked in a public speech recently that only 4.3 per cent of all American high school students take a single course in physics, while in Russia 40 per cent of the total school time of high school students is devoted to mathematics and the sciences.

280,000 U. S. Scientists

In 1955, according to Allen W. Dulles, director of the central intelligence agency, 60 per cent of soviet graduating students were in scientific and technical fields, while the percentage in this country was 25. Russia graduated from all advanced schools about 80,000 in the physical sciences and engineering and about 50,000 in biological sciences, while in the United States the corresponding totals were 37,000 and 39,000.

Russia has only about 190,000 scientists in research and teaching, two-thirds of the United States total of 280,000, but is rapidly closing the gap.

The museum does everything it can to attract school children and stimulate their interest in science. The railroads operate special trains bringing school groups from hundreds of places in the middle west. They start as early as 1:45 a. m., stop at a dozen cities and towns en route to pick up more children, arrive in Chicago with 2,000 to 3,000 and return to the point of origin as late as 11:30 p. m. Some kids are up more than 20 hours on these excursions. The Burlington road alone brought 61,000 to Chicago last year and expects the total to reach 75,000 this year.

Meals Available

Good food is available at moderate prices in the museum's large cafeteria or in the luncheonette, but most of the school children bring their own lunches, which are labeled and placed in laundry baskets by museum attendants at the main entrance and later distributed to their owners in the picnic room. This room has bench tables accommodating 450 children at a feeding and is used in three shifts, sometimes more. Milk and ice cream are on sale for those with pocket money and big appetites.

General admission is free, but there are small charges for the museum's famous coal mine, the World War II German submarine, U-505, the nickelodeon in the reconstructed village of 1910, and the show in the Microworld theater. All other shows and exhibits are free, but most of the kids buy novelties and souvenirs at the museum's variety store.

Student Fair Popular

Another museum project designed to promote interest in science is the annual Student Science fair, sponsored by science and mathematics teachers of the Chicago public schools in coöperation with the Association of Commerce and the Chicago area universities. The city is divided into 16 school districts, and each district, after an elimination competition, is permitted to send its best 12 exhibits to the city fair in the museum. There are prizes for the winners and all participants are eligible to compete for scholarships at the universities.

Many books have been written about the ravages of modern educationism upon the minds of public school students, but exhibits in biology, chemistry, electronics, general science, mathematics, and physics at the 1956 fair, April 13 to 15, demonstrated that some young minds at least have not been diminished. Titles in physics included "Turbo-jet Engine," "Photoelectric Properties of Sodium," "Electromagnetic Inonometer," "Linear Coefficient of Expansion Showing Decalescence and Recalescence," "Solar Furnace," "Solar Energy Radio," "Generation and Transmission of Electricity by Atomic Energy."

When Rosenwald returned to Chicago from Munich in 1920 he submitted his proposal for a science and industry museum to the Commercial club, which sponsored it. The old Fine Arts building, pride of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, was abandoned that year by the Field museum [now the Chicago Natural History museum] for its new home in Grant park. Its plaster exterior was crumbling. Rosenwald put up $3,000,000 and the south park district sold a $5,000,000 bond issue to reconstruct the building. Later gifts from Rosenwald and his family increased their total to $7,000,000. Industrial exhibits in the museum represent an investment of more than $10,000,000.

Indiana limestone replaced the plaster exterior of the old building and marble was used for the interior walls and floors. Flimsey pillars were remade of stone, and domes of tile and copper replaced glass skylights.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens acclaimed the building as "the finest thing since the Parthenon." Like the building of the Natural History museum, it was influenced by the Erechtheum of Athens, which is the best preserved and most perfect example of Ionic architecture and is especially famed for its caryatids [draped female figures supporting an architectural entablature in the place of columns or pilasters]. The museum has 24 caryatids, 13 feet tall, reproductions of those on the portico of the Erechtheum.

The corners of the east and west pavilions are ornamented with sculptured panels, reproduced from the exterior of the Parthenon. There are reproductions of a Parthenon frieze on the walls of the connecting galleries.

The building has 600,000 square feet of floor space, about 14 acres. It is 1,145 feet long and the central dome is 120 feet above the first floor.

Chicago Daily Tribune
Monday, May 21, 1956

MUSEUM GAINS FAME THRU USE OF NOVEL IDEAS

Maj. Lohr Points Way with New Features

[Second article in a series.]

BY CHESLY MANLY

When Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry first opened the main part of its sprawling Greek temple in 1940 its unimpressive exhibits were lost in its 14 acres of floor space and it faced a financial crisis, with annual operating costs of $300,000 and income of only $200,000.

Now it is famed thruout the world as the greatest of all science and industry museums and it lives within its income of about $800,000 a year.

The man who performed this miracle of promotion and development was Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, president of the museum, who acquired his education in

Maj. Lenox Lohr [left], president of museum, and Daniel MacMaster, director.

engineering at Cornell university but was born with his genius for showmanship. His military title comes from 12 years in the United States army corps of engineers.

President Since 1940

He had been general manager of A Century of Progress, the 1933-1934 Chicago world's fair, and was president of the National Broadcasting company when the museum trustees induced him to become its president in 1940.

Maj. Lohr's other qualifications for the job included a profound respect for science, and for the American free enterprise system, which encourages industry to apply scientific principles to the needs of man.

He was a collector of early automobiles, old film melodramas, slot machines, playing cards, guns, coins, stamps, and moths. His big house in Evanston is a museum in itself. His old automobile collection includes a two-cylinder, 1910 Sears, Roebuck with a fringed surrey top, in which he takes guests for a ride, and a stately 1906 glass-enclosed electric carriage, which Mrs. Lohr used for shopping in World War II, when gasoline was rationed.

Away from Mothballs

Despite all these preeminent qualifications, Maj. Lohr's first thought when asked to take charge of the museum was of mothballs. As an engineer he agreed with Henry Ford's maxim:

"What is past is useful only as it suggests ways and means for progress." But it occurred to him that a museum which employs lessons of the past to point the way to continuing progress need not be associated with mothballs.

With the instinct of a showman, he made a survey of other museums. What gave them their mothball atmosphere, he concluded, was their lifeless exhibition of relics in orderly rows of glass cases, neatly labeled. Guides gave dreary spiels learned by rote. Children fretted because they were hungry. Mothers complained of aching feet. Fathers congregated outside to smoke, for smoking was not permitted inside. Not only was attendance small, but the average stay was short.

Incorporates New Ideas

Full of new ideas, Maj. Lohr returned to Chicago and revolutionized the museum in Jackson park. He removed all the "no smoking" signs and replaced them with ash trays for the use of visitors who want to smoke. He established the museum's cafeteria, which serves more than half a million meals a year.

To relieve the aching feet of visitors he put carpets or other coverings on the marble floors of some exhibits, and placed lounges, benches and chairs at convenient points for resting spells. For those who wish to sit longer, there are eight theaters of varying size with a combined capacity of more than 1,800.

These are in use all or part of the time, presenting films or demonstrations on such subjects as forestry, steel-making, radar, the electro-magnetic spectrum, microbes, and the actual capture of the German submarine U-505 by an American naval task force in World War II.

Many Industrial Exhibits

Next Maj. Lohr enlisted the coöperation of American industry to obtain exhibits which the museum could not possibly finance from its own resources. Thus far industrial companies have invested more than $10,000,000 in exhibits costing up to $500,000 each.

The advertising value of exhibits in a museum with more than 2½ million visitors a year is not inconsiderable. While the museum allows no obvious advertising, such as a claim of

Museum's Pendulum Draws Interest of Visitors

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Young visitors to Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry watching giant Foucault pendulum, consisting of free swinging ball above fixed dial, which gives visible proof of earth's rotation.

comparative superiority for the exhibitor's products, the use of the company's name is not only permitted but required.

This insures solicitude on the part of exhibiting companies to keep their mechanical devices in good working order and to revise and improve their exhibits when new developments require it.

Receive Free Space

Exhibitors receive free space from the museum, but they pay all costs of constructing and installing the exhibit, including the services of museum carpenters, electricians, painters, and other workmen. In addition the exhibitor pays an annual sum to cover the cost of maintenance, the salaries of any museum demonstrators who may be required, and utilities.

The museum itself installs and maintains exhibits illustrating basic scientific principles. Its own exhibits are about equal in number to those of the industrial exhibitors.

Maj. Lohr was assisted in reorganizing and developing the museum by Daniel C. MacMaster, who started working there as a part-time demonstrator in 1933, when the museum first opened and he was a student at the University of Chicago.

After graduation in 1934, MacMaster became a full time museum employe and worked successively as demonstrator, assistant curator and curator of graphic arts and director of exhibits before becoming director of the museum in 1951.

The dominant characteristics of exhibits approved by Lohr and MacMaster are life, motion and "visitor participation." In the Commonwealth Edison company's exhibit a man or boy is invited to pedal a mounted bicycle and learn how much muscle power he would have to deliver for one hour to produce one penny's worth of electricity.

In the General Motors exhibit visitors are asked to crank an ancient Buick engine so they will have a better appreciation of the self-starter. In the B. F. Goodrich company's exhibit there is a spectacular "guillotine" with a 34 pound blade, which rises 30 feet high, drops on a tubeless tire with the force of an automobile striking the curb at 60 miles an hour, and bounces back almost to the top, without injury to the tire.

See Selves on TV Screens

Visitors stand under bright lights and see themselves on TV screens. They talk into a telephone and then listen to their own recorded voices. There is a device to test their hearing in low, medium and high ranges of the audio spectrum.

The museum's full-size coal mine, with earth faults, limestone ceilings and walls of coal, all reconstructed from sections just as they were found in a southern Illinois mine, is one of the most popular shows. Visitors are packed into the cage of an actual mine elevator and when the whistle blows they are dispatched on a simulated journey of 600 feet below the ground. Actually the elevator descends very slowly and only a short distance, but scenic belts shooting upward outside the cage create the illusion of speed and depth.

Exhibit Simulates Farm

The International Harvester company's exhibit is a simulated 160 acre farm, with flowers growing around the attractive farm house, all the latest appliances in the kitchen, a milk house, barn, silo, and tool shed, and a harvesting scene in the field showing the most modern farm machinery. The farm has sound effects.

Roosters crow, hens cluck, ducks quack, a robin chirps cows moo and even the tattoo of a woodpecker can be heard in the rustic symphony. There are five stuffed cows in the barn and one, with animated head, ears and tail, evokes a thousand times a day this remark: "This one's alive."

Swift & Co.'s "Food for Life" exhibit is so teeming with life that it requires the full time services of a trained animal husbandryman. Each day 100 chickens are hatched in a glass enclosed incubator. Young ducks are kept on display in a brooding pen until they are two or three weeks old; and then replaced by a freshly hatched brood.

Lambs, Pigs Replaced

A ewe and her lamb are replaced every three or four weeks. Pigs are kept a little longer. Visitors from the city, with no previous experience of animal life on the farm, are fascinated by this exhibit.

The museum's scientific exhibits include an enormous Foucault pendulum. This device, invented by Jean Bernard Leon Foucault, a 19th century French physicist, consists of a free swinging ball of great weight above a fixed dial. The daily rotation of the pendulum's plane of oscillation is visible proof of the daily motion of the earth.

A large circular periodic table of the elements, under the museum's central dome, contains far more information about metals, liquids and gases than is found in the bare table of the textbooks. The rectangular space devoted to each element not only gives its atomic weight and number but displays specimens and tells where it is found in nature and what its principal uses are.

These and other scientific phenomena are expounded to visitors by science students from Chicago universities, working part time at the museum. The museum has a total of 350 employes.

Sources of Income

Income for its operations, costing about $800,000 a year, is derived in approximately equal parts from four sources:

1. Contributions from industry.
2. Income from securities.
3. Taxes levied by the Park district.
4. Profits from admissions to the submarine, coal mine, nickelodeon and Microworld theater, from the cafeteria, and from the sale of souvenirs.

The museum has no endowment. Julius Rosenwald, its founder, contributed a total of $7,000,000 to get it started but he did not believe in permanent endowments. He thought each generation should pay its own way.

Chicago Daily Tribune
Tuesday, May 22, 1956

Museum Shows Birth of Idea That Revolutionized Industry in America

Assembly Line Method Is the Key

By CHESLY MANLY

[*Third article in a series*]

One of the greatest mechanical inventions since the wheel, about 6,000 years ago, was the work of an American who is not even remembered for it.

The invention was the interchangeable parts system of manufacture, which is the basis of this country's mass production and its unexampled standard of living. The father of this revolutionary process was Eli Whitney, who is remembered instead for his cotton gin, a much less important invention.

Demonstrated by Motorama

The importance of interchangeable parts in manufacture is emphasized in the General Motors "Motorama" at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, which is a good example of the exhibit technique originated by Maj. Lenox R. Lohr, president of the museum. To win Maj. Lohr's approval exhibits must tell a logical, sequential story, beginning with a basic scientific principle and leading step by step to the finished product.

Whitney's name is not mentioned in the G. M. or other museum exhibits, but he received due credit at the 1952 centennial celebration of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which centered in the museum. In 1798, when Whitney received an order from the government to make 10,000 muskets, he conceived the idea that each of his craftsmen should produce single parts, exactly alike. One man was assigned to make triggers, another barrels, another stocks, and so on. This was the beginning of the assembly line technique, of mass production.

British Are Amazed

In 1908 Cadillac won the Dewar trophy, awarded by the Royal Automobile Club of London, for the use of interchangeable parts. Three Cadillacs were dismantled, their parts were thoroly mixed up, and some replaced by new parts from stock. Then mechanics, picking up parts at random, assembled three Cadillacs and drove them away, to the great astonishment of Europeans accustomed only to hand-made automobiles with non-interchangeable parts.

In the same year Ford introduced the model T car, of which more than 15,000,000 were sold before the model A came out in 1927. By using the assembly line, mass production technique, Ford was able to reduce the price of his model T touring car from $850 in 1908 to $320 in 1926, despite a 100 per cent increase in the cost of his materials and a 300 per cent increase in the wages he paid. From $1.50 a day in 1908 Ford raised wages to $5 in 1914 and $6 in 1926.

Innovation by America

The automobile was not an American invention, but the automobile for the millions was an American innovation.

The General Motors exhibit begins logically with 11 examples of wheels, from the most ancient to the most modern, which can be set in motion by pushing buttons. The Sumerians, observing how logs roll, conceived the idea of cutting them into sections and running poles thru holes in the center for axles. Thus was born the wheel, with which man could transport heavy loads over long distances. Carts, wagons, and chariots followed. Water and wind were harnessed to turn wheels.

In 1765 James Watt perfected Newcomen's steam engine, which produced the tremendous economic and social upheaval known as the Industrial Revolution. More recent sources of power include the internal combustion engine, electricity, the gas turbine, and jet engines. Atomic energy is a new fuel of revolutionary possibilities, but it can propel ships or run electric power generators only thru the production of steam.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Portion of the miniature Santa Fe system exhibit at Chicago Museum of Science and Industry which enthralls thousands of visitors each year. All rolling stock of the railroad is built to scale.

Driven by Steam Engine

The first "road wagon," propelled by its own engine, was made by Nicholas Cugnot, a Frenchman, in 1770. It had a steam engine, which operated a single front wheel, and could go 2½ miles an hour but had to stop every few hundred feet to get up more steam. In the United States Oliver Evans experimented with steam driven vehicles as early as 1787.

Steam coaches were operated on English roads early in the 19th century, but in France, Germany, and Italy interest turned to the internal combustion engine. Barsanti and Matteucci in Italy produced a "free piston" engine as early as 1859 and it was improved by Otto and Langen in Germany. In France, Lenoir, beginning in 1860, built smooth-working internal combustion engines but they were too wasteful to compete with the German "free piston" engine.

In 1876 Otto produced the first four-stroke engine and the next advance was Daimler's high-speed engine of 1885. Benz in the same year brought out a tricycle, its single rear wheel driven by an internal combustion engine.

Panhard Produced in 1894

In 1894 Krebs in Germany produced the Panhard, which generally is considered the first true automobile. It had a vertical engine under a hood at the front of a modern-type chassis. It had a sliding gear transmission, clutch and brake pedals, and a foot accelerator. The earliest American automobile, a tiller-steered "horseless carriage," was built by the Duryea brothers in 1893.

The General Motors exhibit tells the story of the development of the automobile from these primitive vehicles to one of the latest and most luxurious air-conditioned General Motors cars, which is changed every two weeks. Other early automobiles are on display in the museum's "Cars of Yesteryear" exhibit.

Bernardi Museum's Oldest

The museum's oldest car is a model 1893-94 three wheel Bernardi, which won the blue ribbon for the oldest car at the 1946 Golden Jubilee of the automobile industry in Detroit.

Others in the display include an 1896 Benz, a 1900 Locomobile steamer, a 1901 "curved dash" Oldsmobile, a 1902 Rambler, a 1904-05 Stevens-Duryea, a 1905 Orient buckboard, a 1906 Cadillac, and a 1908 Ford model T.

Two elderly museum employes, Rube De Launty, 77, and Jack Brause, 81, take loving care of the antique cars. Brause, a partisan of the steamers, is not yet convinced that the new-fangled gasoline car is here to stay, and there is spirited rivalry between him and De Launty, a gasoline man. In 1951, Brause, in a 1913 Stanley steamer, beat De Launty, driving a 1911 Stoddard-Dayton, by 45 minutes in a race to New York.

Kettering Rode with Them

De Launty and Brause are friends of Charles F. Kettering, the great inventor, who was a frequent and enthusiastic visitor to the museum until two or three years ago. Kettering, now 79, used to go for rides in Jackson park with De Launty and Brause in their ancient automobiles.

The General Motors exhibit includes a reproduction of the hayloft workshop in Dayton, O., in which Kettering perfected the first electric self-starter in 1911. Working models demonstrate the development of automobile transmission systems from the old sliding gears, thru the synchromesh, with lever on the steering wheel, to the modern automatic transmissions. Other exhibits trace the development of the oil, steel and rubber industries, which make today's automobiles possible.

Exhibits Tell Flying Story

The Motorama includes a billiard-table size scale-model of the 1,268 acre General Motors proving ground at Milford, Mich., with scores of miniature cars and trucks moving about its shops and laboratories and over its test roads,

The museum's aviation exhibits tell the story of flying from the Wright brother's first flight on Dec. 17, 1903, to modern jet military aircrafts and luxury air liners. Specimens include an early Wright biplane, a one-seat Morane Saulnier monoplane of 1913, a 1917 Curtiss biplane, a series of Chanute gliders, and a series of airplane engines illustrating a half century of their evolution. Hanging in the north court are two famed World War II combat planes, a British Spitfire fighter and a Junker 87-B [Stuka] dive bomber.

Jet aircraft and cutaway jet engines have been displayed at the annual Armed Forces shows at the museum. Another feature of these shows has been the army's "Nike," guided anti-aircraft rocket.

The museum has a fine collection of ship models, ranging from the earliest known Egyptian type, a vessel propelled by a square sail and 16 oars, to the atomic powered submarine Nautilus. There are scale models of the caravels, Santa Maria, Nina, and Pinta, in which Columbus made his first voyage to America, as well as representative modern ships of the American navy.

The U-505, captured off the coast of Africa in 1944, was brought to Chicago as a memorial to the 50,000 Americans who lost their lives fighting German submarines in two World wars. It was the first enemy man-of-war captured in battle by the American navy since 1815.

Visitors are taken thru the submarine and then shown a thrilling film of its capture. The ship has been restored almost identically as it was in its fighting days. With the cooperation of the builders in Germany, General Motors diesel engineers have restored the diesel engines and soon they will be turned on, for greater realism, when visitors pass thru the vessel.

Carried 22 Torpedoes

The ship is 252 feet long and 22 feet wide amidships. It carried 22 torpedoes and its equipment included apparatus for distilling 63.5 gallons of water a day from salt water. This was used for the batteries, for cooking, and for drinking. Space was so limited that food for the 53 officers and men had to be stowed in odd nooks and corners and even suspended in passageways.

Most fascinating of all the transportation exhibits is the operating scale model of the whole Santa Fe railroad system. It includes a topographic representation of the United States from Chicago to California, showing the grain fields of the prairie states, cotton, oil fields, and cattle grazing in the southwest, the Grand canyon, and the Rocky mountains, and California's fruit producing Imperial valley.

Santa Fe freight and passenger trains, drawn by modern diesel-electric locomotives, are shown crossing plains and bridges, passing thru mountains and tunnels, and making normal operating stops for cities.

Chicago Daily Tribune
Wednesday, May 23, 1956

Science Museum Tells Full Story of Miracle of Life

Exhibit Is Viewed by Thousands

[*Final article in a series.*]

BY CHESLY MANLY

At the famous "Miracle of Growth" exhibit of Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry hundreds of thousands of boys and girls each year learn the answers to all those questions about life which cause their parents so much anxiety.

Many mothers and fathers dread discussing the mysteries of sex with their children, lest it turn out that the children already know more than their parents. Yet they have a sense of guilt if they shirk this parental responsibility. They can avoid embarrassment by taking their children to the museum's medical exhibit, which was prepared with the assistance of the professional colleges of the University of Illinois.

Story Told in Detail

Pictures, diagrams, and text illustrate the process of human reproduction in stark detail, with dignity, simplicity, and scientific authority. School boys and girls together seriously study the panels without apparent embarrassment and without snickering. School teachers, including nuns from convents and parochial schools, take groups of young girls thru the exhibit.

For children the only startling object in the whole exhibit is "Beulah," a transparent plastic figure of a pregnant woman showing a full term fetus ready for birth. Many children exclaim: "They've got the baby upside down." Altho extremely sophisticated, these youngsters have not learned that, while man departs from this world feet first, he enters it head first.

Children from the lower elementary grades have no interest in the exhibit. They glance hurriedly at what appears to be a series of babies in various stages of development and then rush on to the museum's mechanical marvels. But for adolescent boys and girls its fascination is irresistible.

Kay Howell, Lanny Niday, and Sonya Huff, vacationing students from Nebraska City, Neb., enter 14 foot model of the human heart on display at Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.

Text Explains Miracle

The text explains why the reproduction of life is called a miracle.

"A new human life begins in that miraculous instant when the sperm cell from the father merges with an egg cell within the mother. In a true sense this is the moment of birth. Indeed, the Chinese reckon a birthday from that moment.

"Nine months later — 265 days normally—the newly fertilized egg cell [or ovum, as doctors call it] has been multiplied two hundred billion times and a new individual is crying to assume his place on this earth.

"If each intricate cell composing the body of an infant could be fashioned by a skilled worker — and he needed only one minute to create one cell—500,000 years of ceaseless work would be necessary for him to complete the task. If every person living in the world today could contribute one cell to the making of an infant, there would not be enough people on the face of the earth to complete one tiny foot.

'Yet every mother accomplishes this within her womb [or uterus, as it is known] in the mere matter of 265 days."

Explanation of Heredity

Text and diagrams explain how heredity is determined. Every living cell of the human body, excepting the male sperm and the female ovum, contains 48 chromosomes. The sperm and the ovum contain 24 chromosomes each until fertilization of the ovum by the sperm results in a living cell with a full complement of 48.

A chromosome is like a string of beads, and each bead is a gene. Each gene carries some particular characteristic, such as the color of the hair or the eyes, the shape of the head, the texture of the skin. Actually there are two genes for each physical characteristic, but, by a miraculous process of selection, only one is passed by the father and one by the mother to the baby. Thus the baby also has two genes for each characteristic, one from the father and one from the mother.

Dominant Genes Decisive

One of the genes of a characteristic may be stronger than the other. If so, it is called dominant, and the weaker one is called recessive. If both the mother and the father transmit recessive genes for blue eyes, the child will have blue eyes.

Two of the 48 chromosomes, in every cell, function primarily to determine sex. In the male they are different; one is called X, the other Y. In the female they are identical and both are called X. A sperm with a Y chromosome united with an egg with an X chromosome results in a boy. A sperm with an X chromosome united with an egg with an X chromosome results in a girl.

Questions and Answers

By pushing buttons visitors to the exhibit may obtain expert answers to selected questions about the processes of living and growing. Here are some samples:

Q.—Is it possible for two homely parents to have an attractive child? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is the child likely to resemble the parent with the most pronounced physical characteristics? A.—No, not necessarily.

Q.—Will the moderate use of tobacco, drugs, or alcoholic drinks by a pregnant woman have an effect upon the child?

A.—In general, no. However, excessive use of any of them may prove harmful to the child.

Q.—Is a child's potential mental ability related to the education of his parents? A.—No. Potential mental ability is inherited; education is not.

Q.—Is there any way to prove that a given individual is the father or mother of a given child? A.—No. However, it is possible to prove thru blood tests that a given individual is not the parent of a given child.

Internal Organs Shown

Another museum exhibit, called "The Transparent Woman," shows all the internal organs of the body, which are lighted up individually as the demonstrator presses the corresponding buttons. When this reporter saw the exhibit, Miss Berthe Le Beau, the demonstrator, was giving her lecture in French to a French woman doctor and her husband.

When the visitor enters a 16 foot model of the human heart, the recorded "lub, dub" of an actual heart beat, greatly amplified, is heard. The visitor sees the four chambers of the heart, the valves and the openings of the large arteries and the veins.

Movie Film on Cancer

Large models illustrate the growth and division of cells, including wild cell growth, known as cancer. There is a motion picture on cancer, produced by Walt Disney. Push button maps show where cancer clinics are located in the Chicago area and in other parts of Illinois. Other models show the bone structure and nerve system of the human body.

An exhibit in anesthesiology, called "The Conquest of Pain," includes a modern hospital operating room with the bed linens and uniforms of doctors, anesthetists, and nurses in a drab color. Hospitals are abandoning white linen in operating rooms because of the glare.

After the unadorned realism of the medical exhibits, the women and girls especially may wish to enter the world of make-believe, represented by the fabulous doll house of Colleen Moore, star of the old silent movies.

It's an Enchanted Castle

Actually it is not a doll house but a fairy palace, an enchanted castle, representing many years of imaginative effort by Miss Moore and her father and the work of more than 700 artists and craftsmen in all parts of the world. Almost a half million dollars was invested in this Lilliputian palace.

The castle was conceived as a place where a fairy princess and her Prince Charming could live happily ever after. Built to a scale of one inch to the foot, it measures 9 feet square and its highest tower stands 12 feet above the floor. It has its own electrical and plumbing systems, with running water in the bathrooms and kitchen.

Tales from Grimm and Andersen are depicted in frescoes on the ceiling of the great hall. On a pedestal at the foot of the golden floating staircase rests a Kohl vase from an Egyptian tomb, which once held mascara for Egyptian queens.

Set with Precious Stones

The chandelier in the drawing room is of gold, with diamonds, pearls, and emeralds reflecting the light of electric bulbs the size of wheat grains. On a kneeling-bench before the altar in the chapel is a thumbnail size Bible, containing the entire text of the New Testament.

Above the altar is an oil painting of the Nativity, a copy of Corregio's "Holy Night."

King Arthur's Round Table dominates the dining room. It is set with a service of solid gold. On a table in the kitchen stands a complete dinner set of Royal Doulton china, each piece bearing the crest of the late Dowager Queen Mary of Great Britain.

All on a Tiny Scale

In the bedroom of the princess, her golden slippers are seen on the tiniest hooked rug ever made. On a small ivory dresser is the smallest toilet set in the world, with a brush of gold three-quarters of an inch long set with diamonds and silver fox bristles. The diamond and emerald chairs in this room once were Miss Moore's dress clips. The prince's bedroom contains a collection of gold cannon and swords and a bearskin rug with gleaming teeth that once belonged to a mouse.

The fairy tales represented in this enchanted castle seem no more improbable than some of the scientific marvels that are commonplace in the museum. For example, a record player, equipped with an ordinary electric bulb, transmits music on a visible light beam to a loud speaker on the other side of a large room. And Hans Christian Andersen never imagined anything like the color TV demonstration in the Radio Corporation of America exhibit.

McHutt, V.H.

March 6, 1957

Dear Momma Mac:

Thanks for your note. It is true that I am tired. I suppose it is better to wear out than to rust out.

Janet and I frequently talk about our pleasant days at the Ranch, and hope one day to come and visit you again. I hope to get a little time off this summer to go to the West Coast to see my mother. If there is the slightest chance of our stopping off in Texas, we shall certainly send you a signal in advance.

Sincerely yours,

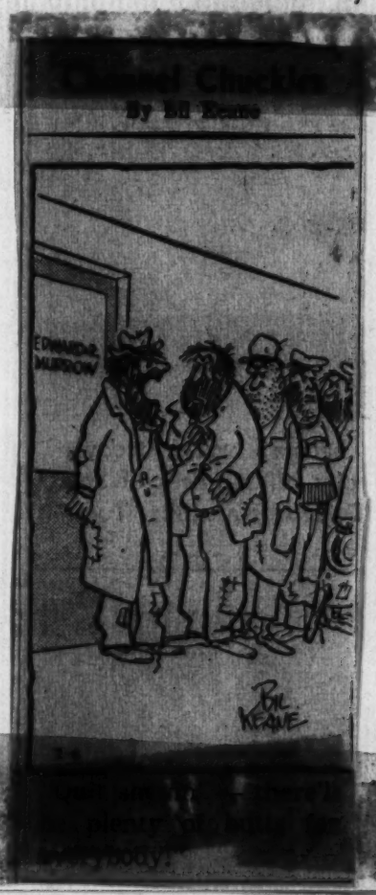
Mrs. V. H. McHutt
Gallagher Ranch
P.O. Box 1138
San Antonio, Texas

rh

Gallagher Ranch

Dear Ed,

I clipped this for you from a paper in California.



You look too tired, Ed. can't you take it a little easier. Love to all of the Murrows.

Momma Mac

McNutt, V.H.

February 20, 1956

Dear "Mrs. Mac":

Many thanks for your warm and welcome letter which I found awaiting me on my return from Israel.

Please accept my heart-felt sympathy for you in the loss of Bob. The last two years must have been most distressing for both of you.

There is nothing that Janet and I would like more than to be able to bring Casey to visit you. You might even find him a pretty good cow hand since we now have a farm up in Pawling and he takes to the land very well. However, such a visit will have to be postponed for some time since my schedule keeps me pretty well tied to the city except for brief week ends.

It is good to hear from you again, and Janet and Casey join me in sending warm greetings and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. V.H. McNutt
Gallagher Ranch
P.O. Box 1138
San Antonio, Texas

fc

GALLAGHER RANCH.
FEBRUARY 1, 1956.

DEAR ED,

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY JANUARY 21 ISSUE OF THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE, "SATURDAY NIGHT."

UNDER "TELEVISION" THERE WAS A FULL PAGE WRITE UP OF YOU - I AM SURE THAT YOU HAVE SEEN IT - I LIKED THE HEADING, 'ED MURROW - GENTLEMAN'. IN FACT I LIKED EVERYTHING ABOUT IT EXCEPT THE PICTURE OF YOU. YOU LOOK TIRED, I THINK THAT YOU NEED A REST AT GALLAGHER RANCH.

IT HAS BEEN MUCH TOO LONG SINCE I HAVE SEEN YOU AND JAN, AND I HAVE NEVER SEEN CASEY. HE IS OLD ENOUGH NOW TO MAKE A COW HAND OF HIM. BUT WHAT I HEAR OF HIM, HE MAY BE ABLE TO MAKE A CITY SLICKER OF THE COW HANDS.

MY BOB IS GONE, JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS, SO I AM A RANCHMAN AGAIN. I HADN'T DONE ANYTHING FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS BUT TAKE CARE OF HIM, CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS, AND NO HOPE FROM THE FIRST.

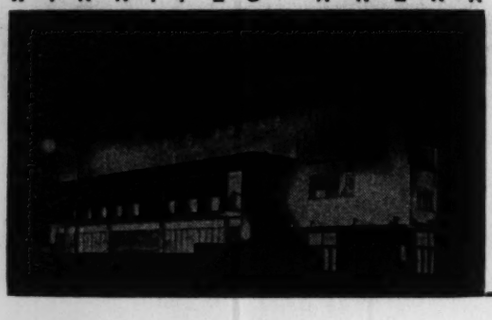
AMY LIL IS ON A CARIBBEAN CRUISE AT THE MOMENT.

MAY 1956 BE A VERY FINE YEAR FOR "YOU ALL."

MUCH LOVETO THE MURROW FAMILY.

"Mrs. Mac."

WINNIPEG ARENA



MacPherson
Stewart

WINNIPEG ENTERPRISES CORPORATION

P.O. Box 85, St. James, Winnipeg, 12, Man.

Office of the Pres. 92-8543 | General Manager SUnset 3-6648 | Building Superintendent SUnset 3-7422
Office of the Secy. 93-0451 | Business Manager SUnset 3-6530 | Box Office SUnset 3-7421

February 12, 1957.

PERSONAL

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK, N.Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear Ed:

A friend of mine from Minneapolis, O. J. Pfeifer, and his wife are going to be in New York February 18th to 23rd inclusive and are anxious to see a couple of TV shows.

They are particularly anxious to see Garry Moore's show "I've Got a Secret" and I was wondering if you would be kind enough to make the necessary arrangements.

They will be staying at the Waldorf-Astoria so perhaps, if you are successful, you could have your girl drop the tickets over to them at the hotel.

I hope to be in New York in the very near future and will be in touch with you - perhaps we could have a "quick one" to catch up on things.

Kindest personal regards.

Cordially yours,

Stewart MacPherson

Stewart MacPherson,
General Manager.

SM/JG

YP
Sent

McPherran, Col

July 8, 1956

Dear Colonel McPherran:

Many thanks for your note of June 5th.

I am sorry we did not manage to meet when last you were in New York.

In addition to the pleasure of talking with you, I would like to have thanked you personally for the photos.

Congratulations on your assignment to Paris, and my very best wishes for success in your new post.

I shall look forward to seeing you the next time I am over there.

Sincerely,

Lt. Colonel P.L. McPherran
Chief, Information Office
Department of the Army
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve and ROTC Affairs
Washington 25, D.C.

fc

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE AND ROTC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

5 June 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Sorry to have missed seeing you when I was in New York last week. I am being transferred and I hoped to say goodbye in person and thank you again for the superb help you have been giving the Army Reserve. We are very proud of the Freedoms Foundation Award and wanted to share our pleasure with you. Hence, the photos I left which I hope will be a token, not only of our appreciation, but also, of the worth of the film.

I am heading for Paris as Press Liaison Officer for U. S. Army, Europe. Maybe I can be of service to you when you are on a European junket. If so, please call upon me. It will be a pleasure to reciprocate in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

P. L. McPHERRAN
Lt Colonel, Arty.,
Chief, Information Office

Madden, Cecil

October 9, 1957

Dear Cecil:

Many thanks for your nice little note about the TIME article. Now that Charlie Collingwood is stationed in London, why don't you give him a ring? I am sure he would love to see you and talk over "the good old days."

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Cecil Madden
BBC Television Centre
Wood Lane
London, W.12
England

mcc

BBC TELEVISION CENTRE, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W. 12

TELEPHONE: SHEPHERDS BUSH 8030

30th September, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

Dear Ed,

I was jolly interested to read your Profile in "Time". It took me back to those London war days and "London After Dark" etc. Some day I must meet Eric Sevareid, Larry Le Sueur and Charles Collingwood again.

All wishes to you and Janet.

Yours sincerely,

Cecil

(Cecil Madden.)

BPB

Magazine Publishers Assoc., Inc.

March 9, 1956

Dear Mr. O'Hanlon:

Many thanks for your letter of February 24th.

I am glad to hear that the misrepresentation by a magazine subscription solicitor has been taken care of and would like you to know how very much I appreciate your prompt and efficient action.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold F. O'Hanlon
Magazine Publishers Association, Inc.
232 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

fe

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

232 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-7550

February 24th, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I indeed regret the misrepresentation by a magazine subscription solicitor who falsely claimed that you had sponsored a scholarship which could be procured through the sale of magazine subscriptions.

My secretary telephoned Mr. Calvert, who had reported the matter to your office, and we were able to learn the name of the subscription agency involved and the name of the offending solicitor. With this information, I immediately contacted the agency management, the agency being a member of our Central Registry, demanding that the crew manager under whom the solicitor was working be informed of the misrepresentation and that a report be made to me of the corrective action taken.

The Central Registry, sponsored by this Association, has as its purpose the protection of the public from misrepresentation, fraud and sympathy appeal in the solicitation of magazine subscriptions.

I am confident that there will be no reoccurrence of this misrepresentation and again express my regrets to you.

Sincerely yours,

Harold F. O'Hanlon

Harold F. O'Hanlon
Vice President, MPA
Secretary, Central Registry.

HFO:rw

Makarios

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Irving Gitlin

December 16th, 1957

Many thanks for the note on Archbishop Makarios.

We were in touch with him earlier this year, when Ted Ayers was in Europe, but we had to drop him when we moved on the Khrushchev interview.

We'll reopen the case.

pe

Makarios

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gitlin

from: Mr. Murrow

December 6, 1957

If you are interested, Archbishop Makarios is available for FACE THE NATION maybe when the Cyprus issue comes before the United Nations. His English is only passable, but I think he can do a fairly good job.

E.R.M.

ERM:mcc

Makarios

November 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Rossides:

Here are a few questions for His Grace Archbishop Makarios to be recorded Wednesday, 4:00 at 485 Madison Avenue on the 17th floor. The discussion will last approximately six minutes.

(1) If Cyprus should gain its independence, what guarantees would you offer to the Turkish minority?

(2) Are you prepared to settle for anything less than outright union with Greece -- perhaps a temporary trusteeship under the United Nations?

(3) Would you and do you support the use of force on Cyprus in opposition to British rule?

(4) Would an independent Cyprus have any effect on the Middle East?

(5) What role do you aspire to play in the State of Cyprus?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Zenon Rossides
St. Moritz Hotel
50 Central Park South
New York, New York

fc

Ignore

Mammen, Ruth

234 Rowan Drive
Berea, Ohio
November 4, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Parent-Teacher Association of Riveredge School is compiling a cook book as one of our ways and means projects for the year.

We would be honored if you would be kind enough to send us one of your favorite receipes to be included in the book.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth P. Mammen
Ways & Means Ch.

Mander, B.L.

December 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Mander:

Thank you for your letter.

I wish I could answer you in greater detail, but the pressure of my schedule makes it impossible for me to make the extensive comment you request.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. B. L. Mander
398 Parnassus Avenue
San Francisco, California

mcc

no info

398 Parnassus Avenue
San Francisco, California
November 4, 1957

Dear Sir:

I am a registered pharmacist and a graduate student at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco.

As part of the work towards my doctorate in pharmacy, I am preparing a paper with the title: "What can Pharmacy do to help alleviate the Problem of Narcotic Addiction?".

I am taking the liberty of writing this to ask you to give me your opinion of this problem, and what you think could be done to help with it.

I realize that you are very busy, but I hope you will be able to give this your consideration.

Any relevant information you could give me would be very much appreciated.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,

BMander

B. L. Mander
B.S. Ph.C. M.P.S.

Manning Howard

November 1, 1957

Dear Howard:

Many thanks for your note, and congratulations on the new post. I am sure you will find it a rewarding job.

At the moment I see no chance to be able to stop off and shake you by the hand, but if the opportunity arises, I will certainly do so.

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending Casey the ore samples. He is interested in such matters, and I am sure the samples will stimulate his interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard E. Manning
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology
Campus Station Socorro, New Mexico

fc

NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE
OF MINING & TECHNOLOGY
CAMPUS STATION SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO

October 22, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
585 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Greetings from the "Land of Enchantment". This is a far cry from the days in London.

In 1952 I left the public schools of Yakima to join the staff of the Los Angeles Statler when the chain was under the old Statler regime with Art Douglas as President. Remained there some time after the change in ownership to Hilton, but decided many months ago to return to school business if opportunity came along. When Dr. E. J. Workman, President of this institution, offered me the job as business manager I took it, even though we would prefer lving in the Northwest.

This school is small, with only about 300 students; but in addition to the academic work and the Bureau of Mines there are several sizeable "hush-hush" research projects conducted for the Army and the Navy. Just last month Dr. Workman received the highest award which the Navy gives to a civilian for his research in the field of aircraft vulnerability and missile lethality.

I was pleased to read the very good piece in Time a couple of weeks ago. Our family still enjoys watching Person to Person and See it Now. You have come a long way.

From the Bureau of Mines I am sending a small box of ore samples which Casey might just possibly find interesting. Of course, the locale is almost entirely within this section of the country.

If in your cross-country travels you ever chance to stop in Albuquerque we are only about 75 miles south. The town is not much--elevation is about 4700 and the population only slightly above that, but the school has an attractive campus and I believe does an outstanding job in a specialized field.

All the best to you, Janet & Casey!

Sincerely,

Howard

Howard E. Manning

Marble, SD

WILMINGTON COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WILMINGTON, OHIO

September 24, 1957

yes. tomorrow

EM

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I should like to respectfully request an opportunity to see you briefly any time Monday through Wednesday, September 30 to October 2. The author of this letter is associated with Wilmington College, one of the institutions under the sponsorship of the Society of Friends. If you find that your schedule will permit it, I should be glad to see you whenever you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel D. Marble

Samuel D. Marble
President

bbn

Morning Memo

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTE

Office Communicat

to: Mr. Paley

from: Mr. Murrow

June 6, 1957

Thought you might be interested in Luis Munoz Marin's comment on our Puerto Rican effort.

fc

E.R.M.

June 6, 1957

Dear Luis Munoz:

I write belatedly to express my thanks for your gracious letter of May 22nd.

As you well know, a reporter receives no higher praise than to have those who are thoroughly familiar with the situation express the belief that the effort was honest and the picture undistorted.

We spent many hours of what might really be called "agonizing effort" in the editing of the film, and in general the response was most gratifying.

I hope you will be good enough to let me know when next you are in New York, and believe me, I have taken note of your invitation to visit you again in San Juan.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Luis Munoz Marin
Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
La Fortaleza, San Juan

fc

cc: Mr. Paley

Markle, Mercedes

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

OA941 LB802

SEP 15 AM 12 48

L WLA359 NL PD=WEST LOS ANGELES CALIF 14=

EDWARD R MURROW=

CBS TELEVISION 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

DEAR ED WHAT A FINE BEGINNING TO A NEW SEASON WE WERE SO WARMED BY THE SIGHT AND SOUND OF YOU AGAIN FONDEST BEST WISHES=

MERCEDES AND FLETCHER MARKLE=.

File

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Marquard, Leo

December 9, 1957

Dear Leo:

How very nice to hear from you again!

I am delighted to hear that you and Nell will be coming to the States next March. I never know very far in advance where I am going to be on a given date, but I hope that I shall be in New York when you arrive.

I shall look forward very much to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo Marquard
c/o Oxford University Press
Post Office Box 1141
Cape Town, South Africa

mcc

c/o Oxford University Press,
P.O. Box 1141,
CAPE TOWN.

PERSONAL : 27/11/57

Mr Ed. Murrow,
c/o The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
Manhattan,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

The last time we saw each other was when watching some of Hitler's little V 1's coming over London. Now I am hoping that Nell and I will be able to see you next year. The Carnegie Corporation has very kindly invited us to visit the States for about three months, and we hope to arrive in New York by about 13 or 14 March 1958. Our plans are not definitely settled and we shall be travelling around a good bit; but we shall almost certainly be in New York for a preliminary week before setting off. We go from here to London at the end of January, by boat, and fly to the States on 12 or 13 March.

It would be very nice if we could meet after all these years, stretching back to Bucharest in 1931, when you took some money off me at poker and we failed to knock sense into the French and Italian students. A few years back I had word of you when Howard K. Smith asked me to do something for your programme.

Will you let me know if you are going to be in the States from mid-March to mid-June?

Yours as ever,

L. Marquard

L. MARQUARD.

Marsh, Wm

August 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Marsh:

I have just returned from my vacation to find your letter of July 29th to Mr. Murrow, who is also on vacation.

In all probability you are already in New York but in the event that you are still in Oklahoma City, I am sending you some tickets which were the only available ones right now.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Grissom,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William E. Marsh
817 N.W. 42nd Street
Oklahoma City 18, Oklahoma

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYS

Office Comm

to: Mary Lou Stayo

from: Florence Crissan, Edward R. Murrow office

In Mr. Murrow's absence, a friend of his wrote asking for tickets for any television shows on the evening of August 23 and 24th. Would you please send me two of each that you have available for those evenings? Thank you.

WILLIAM E. MARSH
817 N. W. 42ND STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY 18 OKLA.

July 29, 1957

Edward R. Murrow,
C.B.S.,
New York, N Y

Dear Brother Murrow:

As usual, when I write you at long intervals, I want something, but this time it will not cost you a penny.

On the way to the Concalve, I am coming by New York and will have Friday and Saturday evenings free, Aug. 23 and 24. Arethere any interesting TV programs that originate in New York on any of the networks that I could get a ticket to?

Out here in the stix, we very seldom know where a program comes from, unless like Linkletter he uses city scenes.

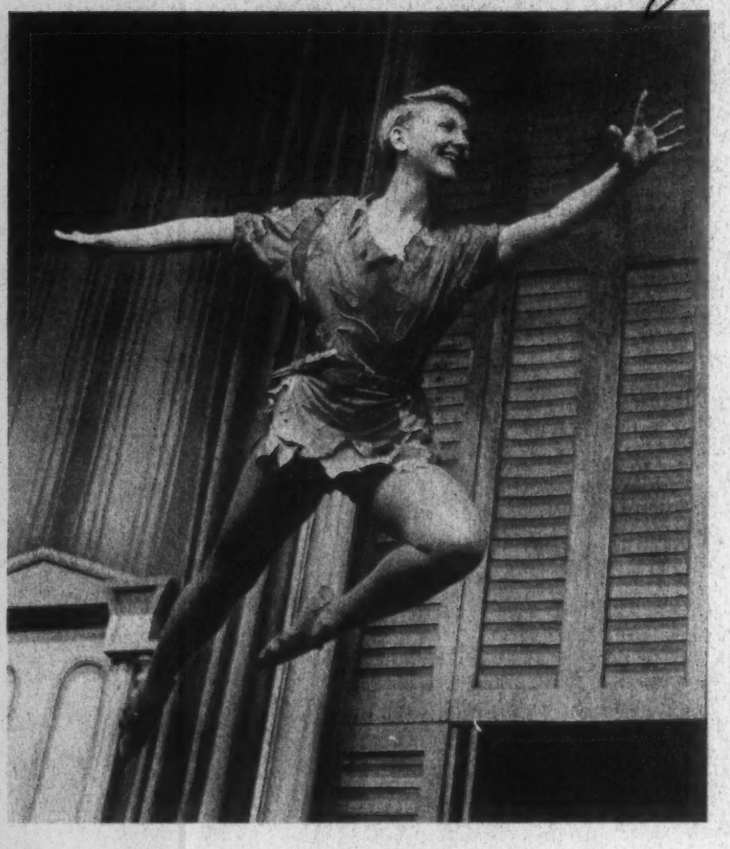
Don't suppose you can get away for the Conclave. But I can promise you a good time, if you can--it will be my fifteenth.

Yours, in A. E. K. D. B.,

Bill

William E Marsh

Martin, Mary



Thank you - Bless you
for your generous words -

Mary Martin

Marx, Milton D.
F

D. Marx & Sons

ESTABLISHED 1874

Clothiers and Men's Furnishings

HUNTINGTON, INDIANA

Dec. 4

Hon. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Ed,

Trust this finds you in good health and looking forward to a happy holiday season. Ed, you know I have been out of the industry for several years but as you know when it is in your blood like mine its hard to get out. Just thought I would drop you a line and ask you to be on the look out if and when any News spots might open in CBS. News, Special Events and Sports as you know are my field. And I might add am very good, modesty not withstanding.

Would appreciate any little thing you could do forme Ed. Give my kindest regards to Walter Cronkhite, Doug Edwards and Eric, also may I wish your and Janet a very Happy and Healthey Holiday season.

In answer to this please write me at my post office address and keep this confidential as much as is practical. P O BOX 772, Huntington, Indiana

Cordially yours

Milt

Milton D. Marx
BOX 772

Marx, Milton D.

October 3, 1956

Dear Milton Marx:

Thank you for your cordial note of September 21st.

The idea you suggest for a program is certainly an interesting one, and I shall be glad to give it my consideration.

I will let you know if anything comes of it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Milton D. Marx
P.O. Box 772
Huntington, Indiana

fc

D. Marx & Sons

ESTABLISHED 1874

Clothiers and Men's Furnishings

HUNTINGTON INDIANA

9/21/56

KC

Dear Ed,

Certainly apologize for not writing sooner. Did want to say how much I enjoyed our visit at Chicago on the Saturday preceeding the National Convention. I am truly sorry we missed having breakfast together but being out at the Edgewater and sleeping a bit late Sunday all went together in not allowing me to have the honor of buying your early morning vitimins.

Ed- Gloria and I certainly enjoy your shows, they give everyone a lift. And you might tell Eric, Walter and Doug they are all terrific.

I had a brainstorm Ed just wanted you to toy with the idea. You know in this election year all the big politicos are on all these programs and very interesting. I was thinking how it would be to have just a plain citizen on to give his views on the coming election.. Visiting his home and asking pertinent questions concerning his reasons for being either a Democrat or Republican— Why this year 1956 is so important to him and his family or his business or his country— at thepolls. Whether it be on your Person-to- Person— See It Now- or even some of the other shows like Face the Nation, Bandwagon 56 etc.

I truly believe playing up the ordinary citizen as human interest angle in sharp contrast to the Candidates, the other important dignitaries and others would tend to create even more voter interest.. We should all work together to have the biggest vote in American History to show the world that all America is interested in its Heritage- That everyone is vitally interested in helping keep Democracy alive in its highest traditions. For one Ed, I personally feel that every American should take an active interest in politics so that we may have office holders of the highest type in the various elective ppsitions. This of course will eventually give us peace in the world, peace in our land

D. Marx & Sons

ESTABLISHED 1874

Clothiers and Men's Furnishings

HUNTINGTON INDIANA

peace in our homes and a sense of peace in our own hearts.

If we can all work together in peace and fellowship, regardless of race, creed or national origin, America will benefit, the world will benefit and everyone will be better off in the long run.

Just a thought Ed which I truly believe will stimulate a lot of apathetic people the world nation over. The human interest aggle with just one John Q Public, not a national celebrity, not a newspaper correspondent— just one of the Americas millions of interested citizens.

Well Ed you have a first hand invite to come to the typical American town in "Indiana" and spend a few days with us. We would love having you and you could get away from the hustle and bustle of New York City.

Give my regards to everyone at CBS and take care of yourself. Let me know what you think of this idea?

Cordially yours

Milt

Milton D Marx
P O Box 772
Huntington, Indiana

Mason, Joseph

July 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Mason:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of June 18th. I am glad that you liked the program on "Automation" and am perfectly willing for you to use the four extracts you mentioned for classroom lectures and talk background material.

A complete script is enclosed for your use.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph G. Mason
Batten, Barton, Durstine
& Osborn, Inc.
Northwestern Bank Building
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

mcc

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
FEderal 8-8401
Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Advertising

June 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Congratulations on your excellent program on Automation which was rebroadcast here last night. It was as thorough and complete a report on a difficult subject as I, for one, have met up with in a long time. And once again you demonstrated your very rare talent for using the capabilities of TV to do the kind of job it can do most effectively.

As an avocational persuit, I am a teacher and speaker on the subject of "Creative Thinking" (among other customers, the scientific personnel of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.). I was, therefore, especially interested in the various expressions of the needs for more creative activities on the part of people who can expect increasing leisure time as a result of Automation's growth. May I suggest, Mr. Murrow, that you would be doing a very great service to educators, business planners, and social and cultural groups if you were to edit and, possibly, supplement, your script into book form. I, for one, would certainly like to have the complete record. If C.B.S. does not agree that it would make a good public relations or promotion piece for them, I'm sure you could get an "educators' manual" price for it.

Pending this, would it be possible for me to get four extracts from the script? I would like the remarks made by the young industrial engineer (Diebold?), Walter Reuther, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., and your own closing commentary.

These would be used for classroom lecture and/or talk background material only — not for publication — and I would be very willing to credit the source.

Once again, congratulations on your thorough explanation of a much-misunderstood subject.

Sincerely,

Joseph G. Mason

Joseph G. Mason

Mates, Leo

LEO MATES
Ambassador of Yugoslavia

Washington, D. C.

June 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In connection with our telephone conversation of the other day, I take the liberty hereby to remind you of our luncheon engagement for Monday, the 2nd of July, at 1 o'clock and I am hoping to see you at that time at the Pavillon restaurant.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Mates

Leo Mates
Ambassador of Yugoslavia

P.S. Since writing the above I have learned that Le Pavillon is closed on Monday. I have arranged that we lunch at the Hotel Pierre Restaurant and will meet you in the lobby.

Matthews, Martha

Mrs. T.S. Matthews

Gladstone

114-122 East 52nd Street at Park Avenue

New York City-22

PLAZA 3-4300

CABLE ADDRESS "GLADSTO"

Dear Ed;

I dined with Ned Calmer last night and told him about Mr. Aronowicz, the 57th Street furrier, who has just returned from the sable sales in Leningrad. I think Mr. Aronowicz is a man for you. Art Buchwald ran into him in Paris and wrote about him, but he is largely virgin territory. Mr. Aronowicz considers himself an ordinary man; as he kept telling the Russians. He is a Pole who lived in Paris, fought in the French army until it did not exist, came to America and fought in the U.S. Army at Okinawa. Before that his Daddy fought in the Russian army in 1914-18, and of five brothers, two died who knows on which sides in the last war. Mr. Aronowicz is as sweet and simple and gentle as a pigeon and a cow; he is adorable. He just wanted to buy furs so he went and he said to the Russians, but if you want to do business then tell me something real I can say when I get back. So they gave him lists of 200 articles to buy, underwears and cocktail dresses and such like; and he means to do a fashion show in Moscow. He thinks everybody would much rather be a completely happy ordinary man like him, doing business. It is bliss; and so human and simple and right. I recommend him to you.

Note: He provides life in Mr. Aronowicz in Mr. Aronowicz, but for the cow & plume & Aronowicz for his fur shop. I ask you. Isn't that like Alice in Wonderland? Mr. Aronowicz in Russian fur coats, is heaven; also on Fred, and the hardships? Wm.

I do wish I could see you before we go back to London as I want to shake your hand and congratulate you for being such a fine chap and such a source of pride to your old colleagues and chums. But Aidan told me one had to make appointments to speak to you on the telephone and that daunts me. Perhaps Tom and I could stop in some night later on and see you between elevators. I do not know.

Am going down to the McCarthy censuring next week and do a piece for the London Times. I wish I had some way in England of being a part of the hearing-aid which Stevenson rightly feels that America needs. A tiny part. I would so like to report back how we sound and seem to others, for we sound and seem like bloody hell. Like the big sunburned loud Germans in lederhosen, covered with cameras, on the Dalmatian steamers in 1935. You know.

Dear Ed, make a sign if you have a minute. Will be here again as of September 10.

Fondly always,

Martha

Memo From

Maulsby, Gen

GERALD F. MAULSBY

Yes! 12/10

UNCLE EDWARD:

Lucile Singleton is retiring from among us this week.

You are invited to a small tea/cocktail do in her honor on Wednesday, December 10, at 5:00pm, on the 7th floor.

If you wish to participate in the goodby present we are getting her, I shall be more than happy to receive your contribution before the end of the day Tuesday.

JM

Maxwell, Wm. O.

WILLIAM O. MAXWELL

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO ONE, ILLINOIS

11/9/57

Dear Ed.

Find myself for the second time in my life holding the sack at a snipe-hunt -- and couldn't be more disgusted. Those ducks over your way are damned lucky!

After a second week of this cursed Asian thing there isn't enough steam left in me to squeeze the trigger on a water-pistol.

Bill Willson recounted his conversation with you and you're mighty kind to keep the invitation warm. We'll make you another set of propositions in the next week. Don't know when we've had more fun anticipating a week-end,

so, in a way this amplifies that part -- but it sure is doing it the hard way!

Bill said you'd stored up some choice jokes and after looking in on Mrs. Sugar Ray's mirrored canopy last night I can easily see how they could be quite colorful -- in a juicy sort of way. Integrated, so to speak. When that thing showed up on the screen it must have been more, or almost more than the iron-willed ERM control could contain in the casual comment department -- or was it?

This morning as the sun poked it's nose over the Fox River east of my bedroom the following

WILLIAM O. MAXWELL
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO ONE, ILLINOIS

idea hit me, full blown, and completely detailed:

The last game of the recent World Series was such an all-time baseball classic it could be memorialized and become as big in US folklore as Mudville's "Casey". Starting with the Kinescope, newsreels and reporters' raves a 30 minute piano-patter script could be written for Schnozzle Durante that would probably sell a million LP platters for dear old CBS between now and Spring while the hot-stove leagues are in session. Half a million in Milwaukee alone, I'd bet. And it would go

on and on as long as baseball lives in sportsmen's hearts.!
All complete with sound effects from the game itself, Schnoz' hot piano and his kinetic, off-beat description of the greatest game of them all. Introduced, of course, by one Murrow, commiserating with one Stengel and winding up with Schnoz' description of what happened that night!

——— You can see I'm still heavily drugged (-?). The hallucination was so clear I could actually hear the thing. But my tape recorder was busted!

I'll be better when I see you.

All the best!

Bill.

Maxwell, Bill

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

October 16, 1957

Taken care of on phone.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your phone message--Bill Wilson and I will be delighted to have a visit with you November 9 and 10.

We plan to come over to New York on Thursday, November 7, on other matters and, if you could take lunch with us either Thursday, the 7th, or Friday, the 8th, we'd enjoy that, too, for there are a few matters we could cover at that time. We'll check with your secretary on arrival in New York.

Weather permitting, we'll be flying in one of the Company's four-passenger Twin Beeches and can use it from New York to your closest airstrip at Pawling whenever you're ready to go and return to New York the same way when you're ready to come back.

Nothing new to report on the "Endowment News" on account of all the turmoil around this place these last few days.

Thanks for your good invitation.

Cordially,

Bill Maxwell

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

October 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

If this doesn't get lost in your greatly increased fan mail that must have resulted from that great cover story in Time, I want you to know that I got a great kick out of reading it. I could sort of feel the hackles on the back of your neck coming up a few times but, anyway, you read that piece -- it's a great tribute to a great guy.

Your "ex-subjects" over here certainly appreciated those autographed pictures and the Murrow wit that went with them.

We are now circulating the new batch of photographs just received featuring the Farmall 350 with blade. Only a few early comments are in, the outstanding one of which is "Who the Hell's the guy on the tractor?" Later comments will be reported under the heading "Endowment News."

And now on our earlier subjects:

Naturally, we're keen to take you up on that invitation for a visit later this month, and we want to check at first hand how your equipment is working, including the new Travelall.

There's a lot of enthusiasm here for the commercials we discussed, and the new motion picture on how big cities handle the heavy-duty sanitation problems is under way.

The week-ends of October 26, November 2, or November 9 are clear right now on my calendar, and I'll try for one of our aircraft so I can bring plenty of shells if any of those dates suit you. Also, please let me know if you want to invite Bill Wilson and the two girls or if this is going to be stag.

Thanks for that fine lunch at the Century Club.

Cordially,

Bill

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Maxwell, W. O.

October 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

I am not, I believe, generally regarded as an avaricious individual, however I stoutly maintain that mechanical aptitude and adaptation bordering on sheer genius should be rewarded.

I send you herewith photographs of a totally new feature on my Farmall 350. You are, I am sure, aware that when it was delivered to me it required a contortionist to ~~maintain~~ mount the vehicle. I sustained several minor abrasions and contusions during the process. I have solved this problem by the simple process of bolting a plate to the mud and moving the left fender out about fourteen inches. The wheel setting remains the same. The plate, as you will see, gives me an added step and mounting the tractor is now a graceful, smooth-flowing, painless operation.

It occurs to me that International Harvester will undoubtedly desire to endow me for this much-needed improvement in industrial design. Thoughts of patenting this development did cross my mind, but I determined to give you and your colleagues the fruits of my research and deeds.

It is really a damn fine idea and if I had more time, other improvements would be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William O. Maxwell
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fs

cc: Mr. Bill Wilson

Maxwell, Bill

April 30, 1957

Dear Bill:

I haven't yet had a chance to look at the film you sent, and God knows when I will have an opportunity, but I will do so as soon as possible.

About the Travelall, I will leave it to you to choose the color, just make it conservative. In due course it can be delivered to Glen Arden Farm, Pawling, N.Y.

I confess I don't quite follow your technical language about the invoice for my services, etc; you will have to straighten it out with the agency.

As ever yours,

Mr. William O. Maxwell
Manager, Consumer Relations
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

rh

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

April 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Your farm is in our Albany district office territory, and we have written our district manager, Mr. G. V. Mea, asking him to double-check with Mr. Jayne to see that the specifications on the farm equipment order are exactly as they should be, after which the equipment will be expedited and delivered through our nearest dealer. We are asking that the invoice for this equipment be sent to this office so that we can work out the details with you to your satisfaction.

After discussing the matter of your billing to us with Y&R, we suggest you issue your invoice for the services rendered plus any incidental expenses that you, Mr. Bliss, or Mr. Aaron may have had in addition to those we already have covered to International Harvester Company for my attention. Then, when all matters pertaining to equipment are settled, we will resolve the matter.

Attached is the specification and price list for the Travelall with front-wheel drive. You will notice that we have worked this up on the same basis as your farm equipment, allowing you a 20-percent discount on everything except the locking hubs, radio, tax, delivery, and freight. Incidentally, the locking hubs are simply special hubs which are adjustable on the front wheels so that you can quickly convert it to two-wheel drive for over-the-highway use.

These units are scheduled for production starting late this month, and we will be in a position to deliver one to you in New York early in May.

We are also enclosing another Travelall catalog, in case the one we sent earlier isn't handy, so that you can specify the color combination if the rest of the specifications are in accordance with your wishes. As soon as you advise us, we will place the order and can arrange delivery at our 42nd Street district office in New York or at Glen Arden farm if you prefer.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow April 11, 1957

This outfit ought to make a great fishing companion for you and your son.

Under separate cover, we are shipping you a print of the motion picture "Man With a Thousand Hands" for your review on the basis of the believability we build into our pictures. After you've looked at this one, we'll send you a few more and, if your interest grows in discussing commercial film production for TV with us, I will be over at your convenience for a meeting.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

A-120, 4-BY-4 WITH TRAVELALL BODY

1,114" Wheelbase BD-240
4.11 Rear Axle Ratio

CODE	ITEM	LIST
1812173	Chassis and Travelall Body	$ 2,979.00
887113) 927113)	8-17.5 6-Ply Tires	64.00
01557	Underslung Tire Carrier	NC
01600	Chrome Front Bumper	9.50
01613	Chrome Rear Bumper	9.50
04011	Power Brakes	39.75
08518	Cigar Lighter	3.00
08552	Directional Signals (Type B)	17.50
09525	Eng. Dust Shields	2.30
09578	Chrome Grill Insert	21.25
11110	11" Clutch	9.00
12700	Deluxe Oil Filter	9.50
13015	T-15 Transmission	55.50
16634	Custom Trim	170.00
16638	Chrome Trim Moulding	14.00
16639	Heater and Defroster	52.00
16650	Dual Electric Windshield Wiper	12.50
16674	Tinted Glass	28.25
16690	Inside Rear-View Mirror	3.00
16697	Left Door Lock	1.65
16730	Glove Compartment Lock	1.70
	Total List	$ 3,502.90
	Less 20%	700.58
		$ 2,802.32
	Locking Hubs (Installed at District)	75.00
	Radio and Antenna	80.96
	F.E. Tax	271.90
	Prep. and Del.	45.00
	Freight	72.30
		$ 3,347.48
		F.O.B. New York City

SERIES: A-100 • A-110 • A-120 • A-130

INTERNATIONAL® A-LINE LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL A-Line Trucks Finest

Pioneers of Progress in truck manufacturing in 1907, and producers of the world's most complete line today, the Motor Truck Division of International Harvester Company signalizes its golden anniversary and the start of its second half-century of quality leadership by presenting a new, dramatically Action-Styled, mechanically perfected line of light, medium and heavy-duty trucks.

The International A-line, replacing the favorably received S-line, includes a complete range of conventional, cab-forward, forward-control and four-wheel-drive models. Entirely new are six-wheelers and six-wheel-drive models of cab-forward design.

Light-Duty Conventional Models

Completely restyled, these are offered in four series that comprise eight models. The A-100 Series pickups and TRAVELALLS, designed to do double duty in family use, are exceptionally easy riding and easy to drive. The A-110 Series models are excellent all-purpose half-ton chassis available with a variety of bodies. Completing the full range of light-duty service are the progressively higher rated models in the A-120 and A-130 Series with maximum GVW up to 8,800 pounds for Model A-132.

Pickup Bodies. Available for all models is a standard 7-foot pickup body as pictured on the cover. A Custom 7-foot pickup, illustrated above, is offered in combination with the Custom cab. These have bonus-load-space maximum inside width of 54½ inches. There is also an 8½-foot bonus-load-space pickup.

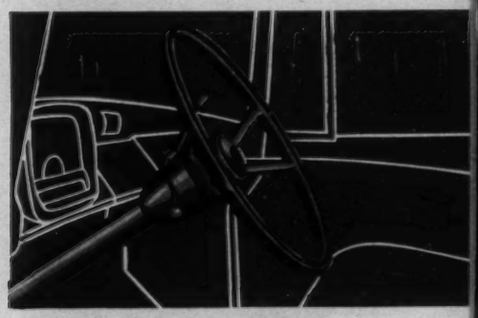
in 50 Years of Quality Manufacturing

Gross vehicle weight ratings range from 4,200 up to 33,000 pounds.

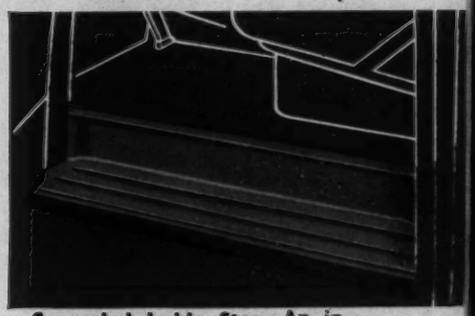
Separate catalogs, available upon request from any of the more than 5,500 International truck dealers and 200 company-owned branches in the United States and Canada, describe the distinctive types of A-line trucks. A specification sheet is issued for each of the more than thirty new chassis series.

This catalog deals only with light-duty conventional models. New in styling, power and comfort, they are worthy additions to the family of INTERNATIONAL Trucks that, over the years, cost least to own.

Ventilation. Outside air, screened and baffled to keep out moisture, is channeled from the cowl openings into the cab through independently controlled side ducts. Silent-Vent wing windows.



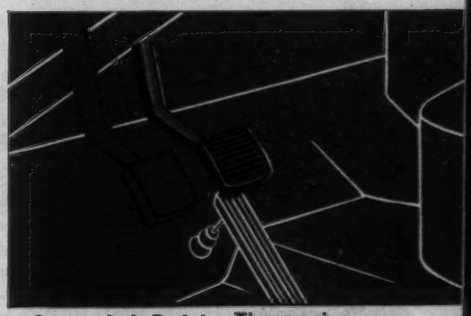
Safety. Maximum safety is assured by the cab's strong steel construction with heavy bracing at points of stress, the protective steering wheel, and safety door locks.



Concealed Inside Step. An inside step protected from snow, ice and mud makes entrance and exit easy through either door. Closed doors fill stepwells, leave no gaping holes.

New Cab Is as Modern as Tomorrow

Whether standard or with the quality refinements of the Custom model as illustrated above, this wide, roomy and safe cab lets you enjoy quiet comfort, ease and convenience of operation. Visibility through Sweep-Around windshield and large side and rear windows is excellent. A new ventilation system lets you direct the flow of air when and where you want it. New seat fabrics and new colors combine with new instruments and handy controls to make every trip pleasant and relaxing. The standard interior has tan vinyl seat and back cushions with matching vinyl trim material, and light tan vinyl-coated headliner. Custom cabs have green, grey or tan seats, padded headliners and vinyl-covered door panels to match the solid or two-tone exterior colors. The cab is extra safe structurally.



Suspended Pedals. These give the benefits of reduced foot pressure, elimination of linkage, easier adjustment and servicing, no mud clogging underneath, no drafty openings.

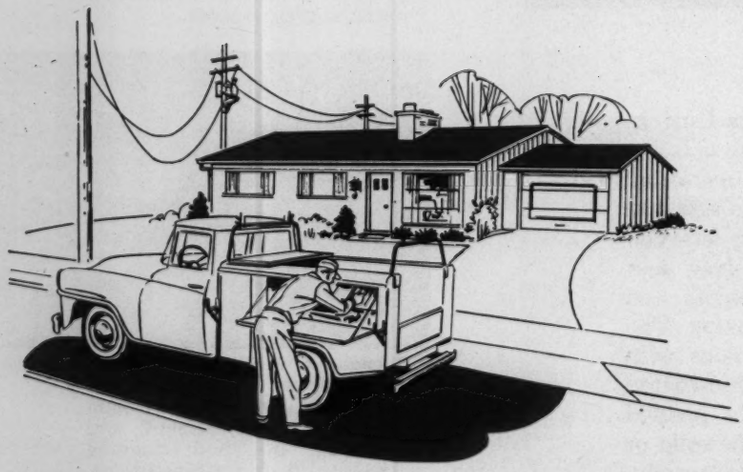
Over the Years
INTERNATIONAL Trucks Cost Least to Own!

Owners who pile up millions of miles a year and know to a penny how much each mile costs prove from their own records that INTERNATIONAL Trucks cost them least to own.

They're built that way — to do truck jobs better and longer than any other trucks.

Cabs, bodies and chassis are coordinated to give you outstanding service on your particular assignment. Bodies for light-duty models are specially-designed, quality-built and factory-mounted for perfect matching with specific chassis. Pickup, Custom pickup, stake, panel, Travelall, dump or service-utility — the body style that will serve you best is combined with a chassis that has no equal for cost-saving performance.

Model A-120 with 77-inch service-utility body, smallest of four body sizes available on light-duty models.

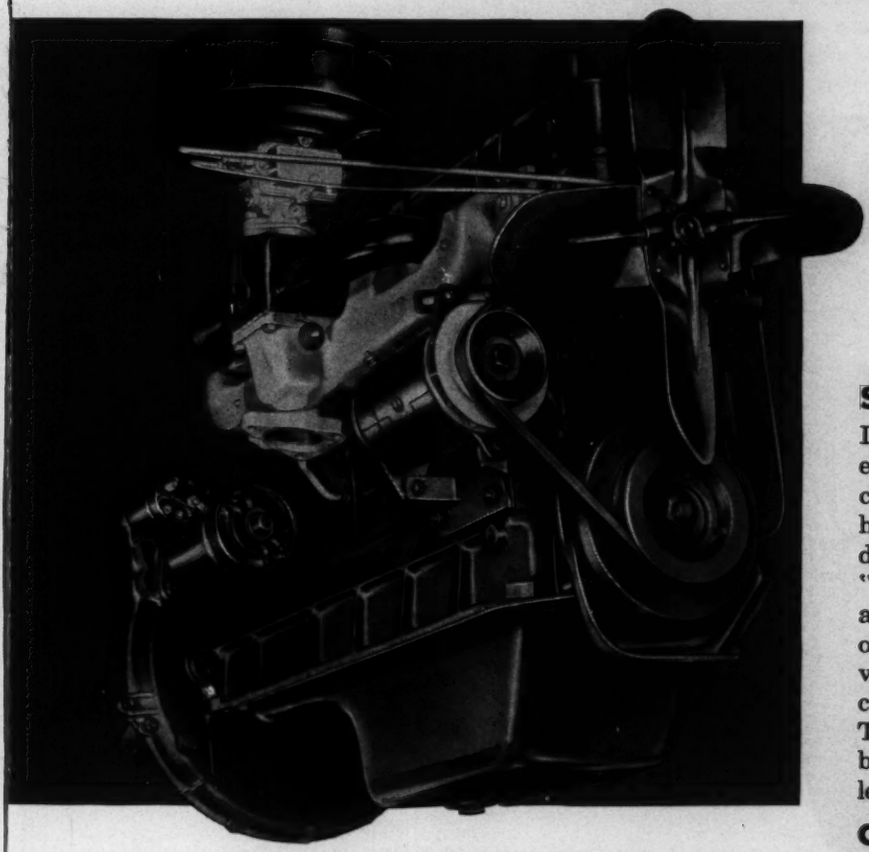


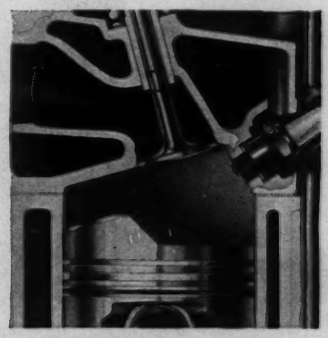
A-Line Service-Utility Trucks: Shop-to-Job Cost-Savers

When men, materials, fittings, tools and equipment are needed for on-the-job services away from the shop, the best way to take them is by International service-utility truck. Four body sizes, from 77 to 100 inches in floor length, are yours to choose. Each electrically-welded all-steel body has triple-sealed vertical and horizontal side compartments. Bins in street-side long compartment have removable dividers. Doors are equipped with recessed handles, slam-action catches and keyed-alike cylinder locks. Racks, brackets, safety tread rear step and telescoping steel roof and end-gate are optional. The 82, 94 and 100-inch bodies are also offered with high all-steel canopy top and full-length fold-out rear doors, affording complete load protection.

INTERNATIONAL Black Diamond Engines

Three I-block, short-stroke, six-cylinder valve-in-head engines are used in the light-duty series. They provide maximum torque per pound of weight. The Black Diamond 240, originally designed for powering medium-duty trucks, makes a rugged standard engine for all models except the A-100 Series. For the latter, the similarly engineered Black Diamond 220 is an outstandingly efficient standard power plant. To meet special power demands, the heavier-duty Black Diamond 264 is optional for the A-100 Series Custom Travelall and for all applications in the other series. These engines have increased compression ratios plus other engineering refinements that make them the most powerful, quiet, dependable and economical six-cylinder engines ever offered for trucks in this classification.

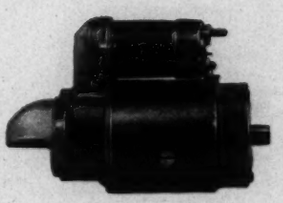




Scientific Combustion

Illustrated is a section of the Black Diamond 240 engine. Tilted, rotating type valves, and new design combustion chambers, ports and pistons assure a highly concentrated fuel-air mixture for most effective development of power. The effect is that of high "inbuilt mechanical octane." Piston top contours form a "quench area" which inhibits ping and detonation on regular gasoline. Manifold system maintains even vaporization with uniform distribution to each cylinder. The air intake is the quietest on any vehicle. The dry type air cleaner provides freer breathing and better protection against abrasive dust, yet requires less servicing.

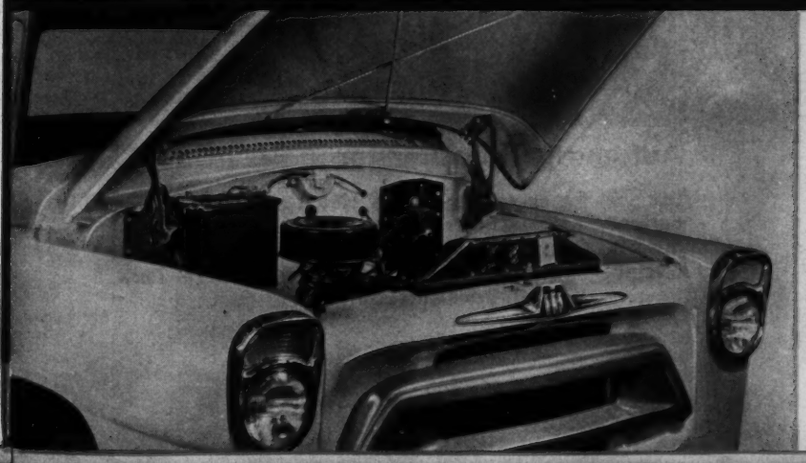
12-Volt Electrical System



Ample current for cold weather starting and all other electrical needs is assured by a 12-volt system. The fully enclosed starter is a solenoid operated, over-running clutch, spiral mesh type that makes certain of positive engagement every time. For cold starting, the ignition coil automatically supplies higher spark plug voltage than for normal operation.

Other Noteworthy Features

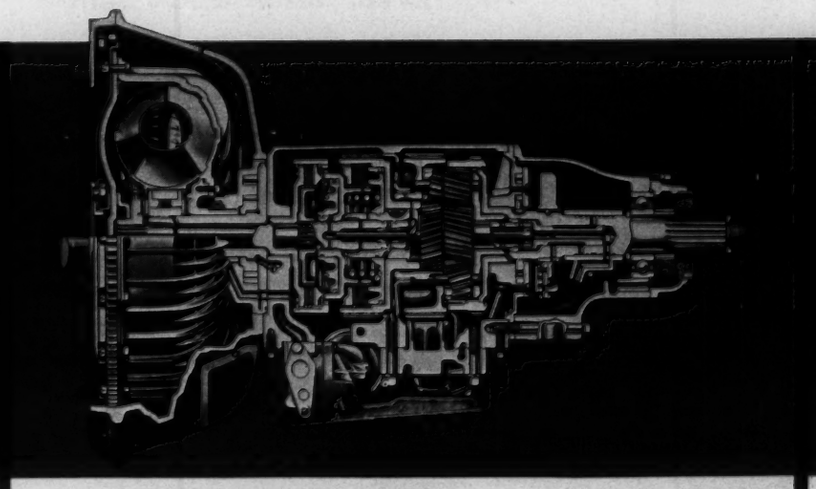
1. Very heavy, rigid crankshaft dynamically and statically balanced, with replaceable heavy-duty bearings.
2. Induction hardened camshaft with wide lobes scientifically designed to minimize noise and wear of valve operation.
3. Precision machined, quiet, long-lasting timing gears.
4. Ventilated crankcase with extended skirt for extra rigidity.
5. Deep sump oil pan to prevent deficient or excessive oiling of rotating parts when on grades.
6. Balanced cooling system with permanent by-pass circulation to assure fast, even warm-up — no hot spots.



Simplified Servicing

Units in the engine compartment under the hood are located for quick and easy servicing. Note especially along the firewall the instant accessibility of the battery, windshield wiper mechanism, and brake master cylinder. Generous width of the compartment leaves ample room for uncramped servicing of engine and engine accessories.

Abundant Power Flows Smoothly



New Clutch

Large area of very tough lining material and roller-mounted release fingers make this fully ventilated clutch longer-lasting, easy-operating. It is a single plate, dry disc type with coil spring vibration damper.

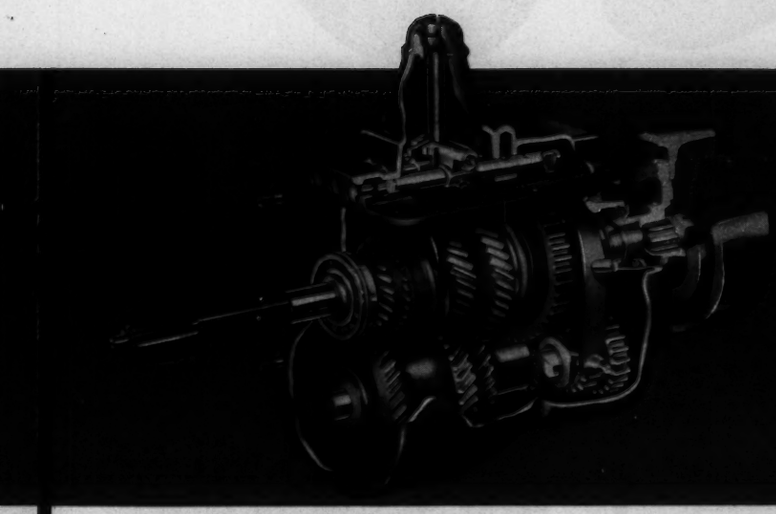
Automatic Transmission

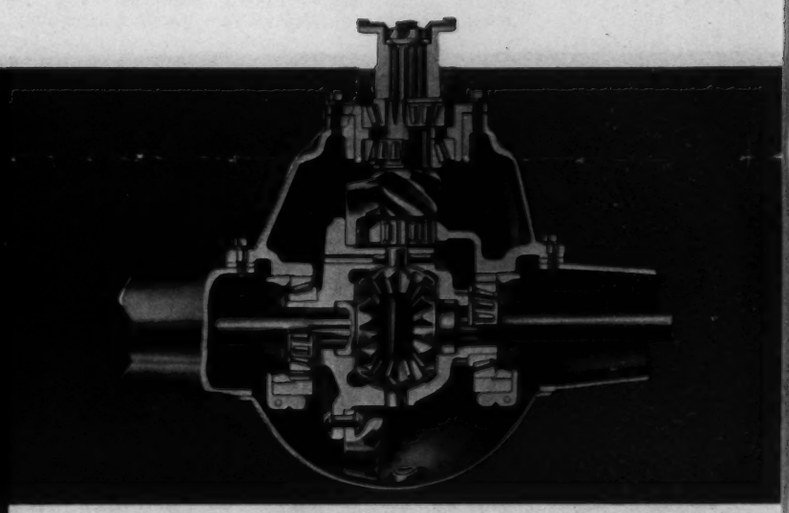
Optional for all models is this clutch-pedal-eliminating, perfected torque converter type three-speed transmission. Converter multiplies power for starting loads. Five-position range selector on steering column — Park, Reverse, Neutral, Drive and Low.

y through All-Truck Drive Line to Rear Wheels

The engine develops ample power for every reasonable need with fuel-saving economy. This power is delivered through rugged, power-matched clutch, transmission, propeller shaft and hypoid-geared rear axle to the driving rear wheels. Each of these units is designed to transmit the power with minimum loss, and to continue doing so over a long useful life. The extra wear-resistance built into all moving parts is a primary reason why, over the years, INTERNATIONAL Trucks cost least to own.

Laboratory Tested
Road Proved
Owner Accepted





Transmissions to Suit

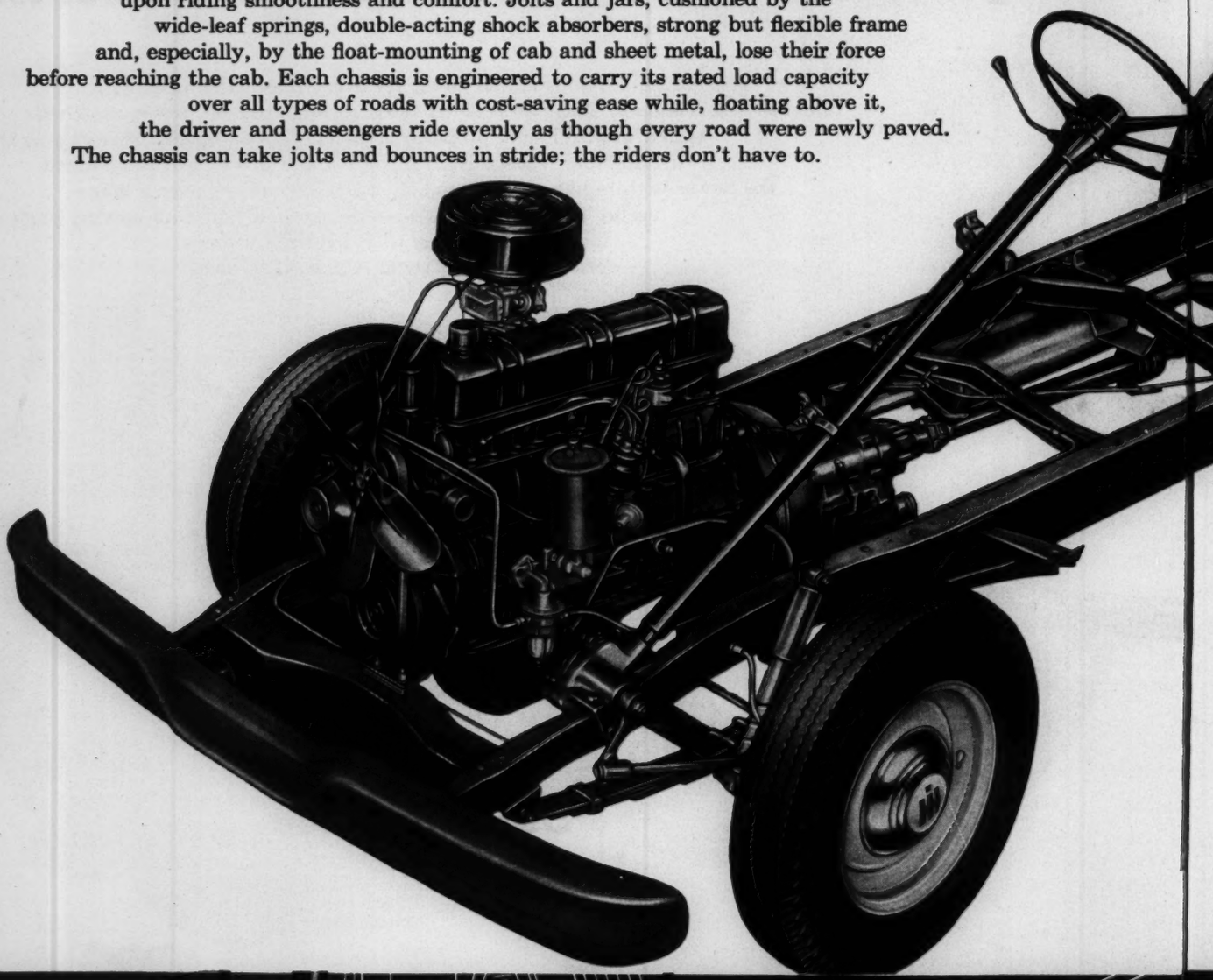
Three-speed standard transmissions have remote control on steering column; four-speed have shift lever in center of cab. Choice of four transmissions, overdrive for 3-speed, to suit all types of operating conditions. The 4-speed unit above is standard for A-130 Series.

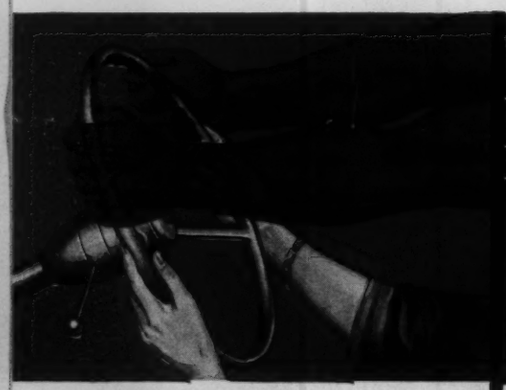
Capacity-Rated Axles

Hypoid cut and mated ring gear and pinion, big bearings, and induction-hardened axle shafts with integral flanges are all-truck features of drive axles geared to specific demands in each light-duty series.

INTERNATIONAL Chassis of Enduring Stamina

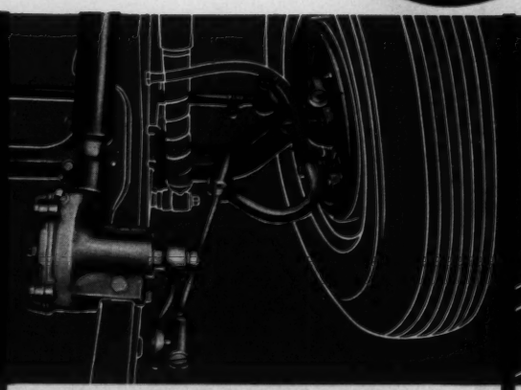
One of the triumphs of International chassis engineering is the ingenious method by which even severe road shocks are absorbed so that they have little or no effect upon riding smoothness and comfort. Jolts and jars, cushioned by the wide-leaf springs, double-acting shock absorbers, strong but flexible frame and, especially, by the float-mounting of cab and sheet metal, lose their force before reaching the cab. Each chassis is engineered to carry its rated load capacity over all types of roads with cost-saving ease while, floating above it, the driver and passengers ride evenly as though every road were newly paved. The chassis can take jolts and bounces in stride; the riders don't have to.





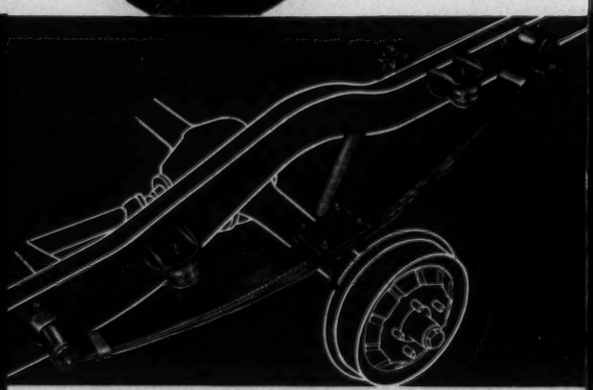
Power Steering

As though a giant's unseen hands were doing the muscle work, the optional power steering system makes steering nearly effortless. It also prevents loss of control due to front wheel blows or blowouts.



Coordinated Steering

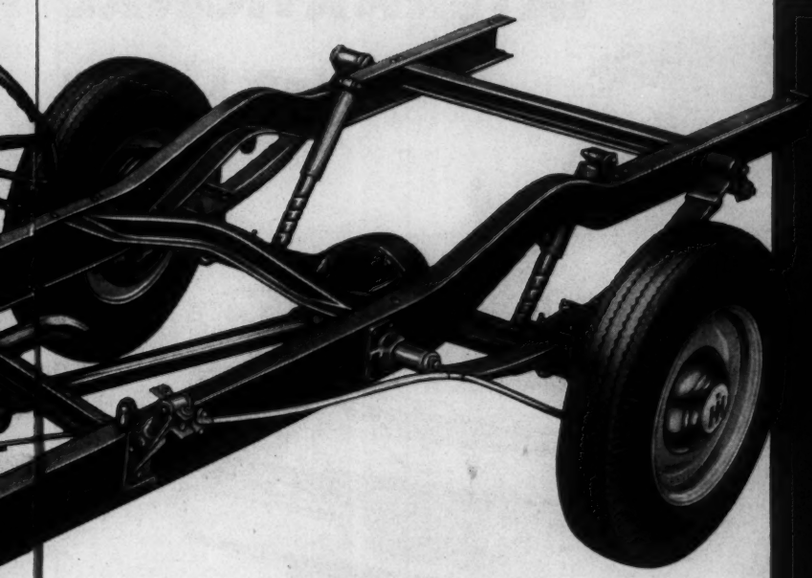
Cam and roller-mounted twin lever gear, located ahead of front axle, reduces steering effort, lasts longer. Coordination of steering geometry with rear-shackled, rubber-bushed front springs increases stability.

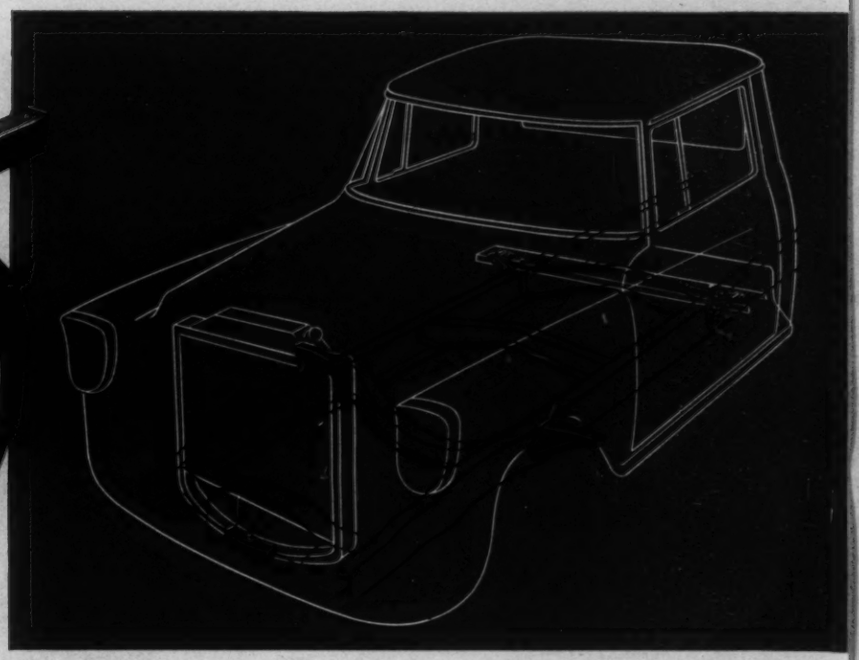


Ride-Softening Springs

Wide-leaf, low friction rear springs and standard double-acting shock absorbers (optional on A-130 Series) may be supplemented for full load hauling by new quiet, efficient rubber load cushion auxiliaries.

a Mount a Free-Floating Ride





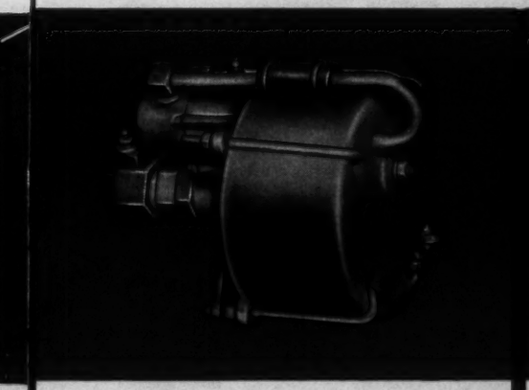
Steel-Flex Frame

Full-width, full-length high tensile steel channel side rails and closely-spaced crossmembers, plus channel type bumper, form a frame of exceptional strength and correct flexibility.

Cab, Sheet Metal and Radiator Float on Special Mountings

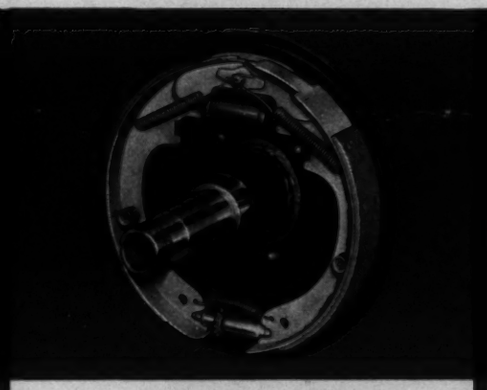
Anchored to rubber-insulated side mountings, but pivot-mounted at the front and shackle-mounted at the rear, the joined cab and sheet metal are uniquely unaffected by road-caused jolts, vibrations and bounces. This exclusive combination of mountings is instantly coordinated to maintain a smooth, level ride always. The radiator is also firmly suspended in this floating superstructure, protected from damaging vibration, strains and stresses.

In order that product improvements may be introduced at any time, the right is reserved to change specifications without notice. Illustrations shown may include non-standard items.



Power Brakes

A power assist that reduces the required brake pedal pressure to a minimum is afforded by this optional hydraulic power cylinder, available for all models.



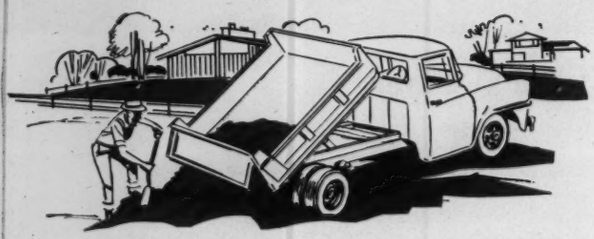
Positive-Acting Brakes

Internal-expanding, 4-wheel hydraulic brakes are self-energizing, safe, fast and easy acting, and simple to adjust. Large area linings are very tough and resistant to wear.

Counterbalanced Tire Carrier

Special counterbalancing and swivel design with single bolt release of this optional item saves time and much of the effort of tire replacement.

Owners' Records Prove INTERNATIONAL Cost Least



This low loading, all-steel, 1½-yard capacity dump body with quick action power hoist delivers all-purpose, low-cost performance on A-130 chassis. Sides and tailgate are removable.

Exceptionally well built stake bodies, convertible to platform operation, designed for and factory-mounted on A-110 through A-130 chassis (latter illustrated), give lasting satisfaction in use.

—Over the Years, Trucks to Own!

All-steel, heavily insulated, weather-tight A-110 and A-120 panel trucks have adopted the attractive TRAVELALL styling. Extra right side door and extra side windows are optional.

Dramatically restyled, the exclusive, low-cost International A-100 or A-110 TRAVELALL accommodates up to 8 comfortable passengers, doubles as half-ton load carrier, has varied uses anywhere.

Unsurpassed Truck Parts and Service Facilities

INTERNATIONAL Trucks have an exceptionally long and useful life. Important factors contributing to their economical and durable operation are the high quality and fast availability everywhere of genuine IH replacement parts, and equally universal expert truck maintenance services.

IH replacement parts are identical in quality with those originally assembled in INTERNATIONAL Trucks. They are specifically designed and engineered to work best with each other and with related truck components. Unnoticeable deviations in materials, design, dimensions and processing of other than genuine IH parts may lead to malfunction and early failure of costly units. Only from International dealers or branches are you always sure to receive the right genuine IH parts.

All INTERNATIONAL A-line Trucks carry code sheets which positively identify major components. By reference to the code designations, any International dealer or branch can immediately determine the required service unit or component parts for each specific truck. Items commonly in demand usually can be supplied on the spot. Even infrequently needed units generally can be secured in a matter of hours from the nearest of 11 IH Parts Depots.

The ready availability in the right place and at the right time of the right genuine IH parts, including money-saving IH ReNEWed parts and International-approved Necessories, as well as International supervised truck service facilities, is the final reason why INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS, over the years, cost least to own.

Service Parts

Genuine IH service parts are the same quality as those built into INTERNATIONAL Trucks. For best results, always buy IH parts from an International dealer or branch.

Necessories

Necessories are "necessary accessories," tested and approved by International engineers, to provide the best in comfort, appearance, utility and safety on your special jobs.

ReNEWed Parts

Save by purchasing IH ReNEWed Parts, available only from IH dealers and branches. ReNEWed to factory standards, they carry the same guarantee as brand new parts.

Expert Service

Factory trained mechanics, schooled in modern tools and equipment, make IH dealer and branch maintenance and repair services far best to keep your trucks rolling.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE. • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CR-200-G. 1-25. PRINTED IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

April 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Following up our recent correspondence, we are shipping you two more of our motion pictures to give you further information of how we try to build believability into commercial film.

The first of these pictures is titled "Day in Court" and it tells a story of the great work done by a Los Angeles judge by the name of Roger Alton Pfaff in promoting the cause of traffic safety. On the surface it doesn't purport to sell any trucks but, over the recent years, it has sold a whale of a lot of them.

The second picture, "The Story of Twine" is quite a travelogue, but it is selling a lot of twine.

The above pictures are getting general distribution through Modern Talking Picture Service and are frequently telecast.

The third picture coming to you is a straight sales piece telling the story of our efficient new corn planter and serves as an example of the way we take off the gloves and put hard sell on the film for dealer use in talking with farmers.

After you have had a chance to look at these, I would appreciate a word from you on your reactions so that we can determine if an early meeting is in order on the projects we discussed. Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Bill

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Maxwell, W.O.

MR. W.O. MAXWELL, MANAGER
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

SEPTEMBER 12, 1957

MR. MURROW GREATLY REGRETS HE CANNOT JOIN YOU IN PEBBLES, OHIO.

FLORENCE CRISSAN,
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

414-43

fc

Maxwell, W.O.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1957

MR. W.O. MAXWELL, MANAGER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

MR. MURROW WOULD LIKE TO LUNCH WITH YOU ON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 10 AT THE CENTURY CLUB AT ONE O'CLOCK STOP ADDRESS IS 7 WEST 43RD STREET.

FLORENCE GRISSAM,
SECRETARY TO MR. MURROW

414-43

fc

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

August 30, 1957

Wire — yes — at the Century 1:00

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your wire.

We're glad to know you'll soon be back on the job.

I expect to be in New York on Tuesday, September 10, and would greatly appreciate it if you could have lunch with me that day to discuss a number of matters.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

CC:
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

Maxwell, W. O.

AUGUST 24, 1957

MR. W.O. MAXWELL
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ~~IEXXE~~ ILLINOIS

WILL BE HERE REGULARLY AFTER LABOR DAY STOP LET ME KNOW WHEN TO EXPECT YOU STOP THE TRAVELALL CAN BE DELIVERED TO GLEN ARDEN FARM, FARMING ~~IN~~ NEW YORK ANYTIME. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CA419 NL PD AR=WUX CHICAGO ILL 3 1957 JUL 3 PM 5 12

=EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC=

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

:SORRY TO MISS YOU. YOUR TRAVELALL IS READY AT OUR NEW YORK BRANCH. WILL APPRECIATE ADVICE ON YOUR RETURN WHEN WE CAN GET TOGETHER. BEST REGARDS=

=W O MAXWELL INTL HARV CO.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Maxwell, W. O.

MR. W.O. MAXWELL, MANAGER
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

SORRY I WILL BE OUT OF TOWN AND ON MY WAY FISHING NEXT WEEK. BEST REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

June 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We understand from Bill Wilson that you're due back about now after a visit with Marshal Tito. I can well imagine that was some interview.

Once again last evening we sat down and listened to a half century of history from the speeches of Mr. Churchill as edited and introduced by yourself. That is certainly a monumental job, and the results are completely fascinating to us. We sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the record to us.

Glad to hear your farm equipment has been delivered and meets the specifications. Your Travelall was built last week and is getting a thorough inspection now. It will be delivered in New York by the end of next week -- in plenty of time for your vacation date of July 15.

I expect to be in New York the week of July 1 and would appreciate a short visit with you some time that week at your office, apartment, or farm. I have a few things to discuss that won't take long, and we can also settle up our mutual bills.

The enclosed copy of Harvester World gives you a pretty good picture story coverage of the telecast rehearsal, and I'm going to bring an interesting souvenir of that event and give it to you in person when I see you. Should you have use for any more copies of the World, just have your secretary request them from me.

I'm off for a little fishing trip June 20 to July 1 in Northern Wisconsin. And I hope to have a date with you on my return. Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Bill Maxwell

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Maxwell, William

April 15, 1957

Dear Bill:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Maxwell, Manager
Consumer Relations Department
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

May, Edwin

EDWIN H. MAY, JR.
1ST DIST., CONNECTICUT
(HARTFORD COUNTY)

135 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3120

HOME OFFICE:
FEDERAL BUILDING
135 HIGH STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
JA 7-5201

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE:
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

JAMES M. TIMMIS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JOSEPH J. FANELLI
PUBLIC RELATIONS

February 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It was nice to hear from you in your letter of January 22 and to renew our acquaintance at the inauguration.

If you ever want a good story on your program, the life of a freshman Congressman between campaigning and inauguration is quite interesting.

I am looking forward to seeing you again in the not too distant future.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

EDWIN H. MAY, JR.
Member of Congress

EHM/tz

May, Ed-H.

January 22, 1957

Dear Ed:

Congratulations to you and also my thanks for your kind words.

I do indeed remember our very enjoyable plane ride. I don't get down to Washington as much as I would like, and never get to stay very long, but I hope that there will soon be an opportunity for us to get together there.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Edwin H. May, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

MAY CONGRESS

Edwin H. May, Jr.
Republican Candidate
for Congress
First District

HOTEL HEUBLEIN • HARTFORD • JAckson 2-9241

DOUGLAS J. THOMPSON
Treasurer

JOHN M. HURLEY
Campaign Manager

JOHN L. BONEE, JR
Political Agent

MAY FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

JOHN L. BONEE, JR.
Hartford

DR. PHILIP T. SEHL
Wethersfield

THOMAS F. BRENNAN
Wethersfield

JAMES C. BROWN
Hartford

JAMES M. TIMMIS
Enfield

HOWARD J. KAUFMAN
Hartford

WALTER CRABTREE III
West Hartford

RICHARD F. DENHAM
West Hartford

ROBERT B. AUGUST
Farmington

MRS. PATRICIA WINALSKI
Glastonbury

JOSEPH J. FANELLI
Hartford

ARTHUR L. JENKS
Hartford

CHESTER J. LATER
Wethersfield

WILLIAM H. TRIBOU, JR.
Simsbury

JEROME H. LOWENGARD
West Hartford

WALTER B. SPENCER
Wethersfield

MRS. WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR
West Hartford

ELMER J. MORTENSEN
Newington

MRS. BASIL F. AUSTIN
Bloomfield

WARREN G. WILLSEY, JR.
Wethersfield

ROBERT K. MOONEY
West Hartford

LAURENCE E. ZAHNKE
Bristol

MISS WILMA OLDER
East Hartford

LOUIS F. CHROSTOWSKI
Hartford

MRS. C. E. BUDD
Wethersfield

ANTHONY J. LOTANE
West Hartford

MISS LORRAINE CALANO
Hartford

MRS. ANN STEDMAN
Southington

WILLIAM A. PURTELL, JR.
West Hartford

December 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
CBS Television
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have a hunch that you might remember me from the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce TOYM trip from Louisville. At that time I was the National Vice President of the Jaycees who thoroughly enjoyed the plane ride with you, Hud Stoddard of Life Magazine and one of the former TOYM winners back to Newark.

Little did I realize at that time I would be writing you as a Congressman-elect. I do so, however, to congratulate you and the CBS on the most outstanding election night coverage of any network. I feel certain of that fact because with our startling victory in Hartford County and your coverage came hundreds of wires and letters from literally all over the world proclaiming they had watched CBS and were impressed with the coverage of my fight. Sometime, maybe, I will have a chance to tell you about the trend in the corner of Montana or another in the deep South, and yet another from Northern Maine that wrote me and commented most favorably because of the CBS coverage.

In my new capacity, if you have an occasion to see a fledgling congressman in Washington, I would be most honored to entertain you.

This new challenge becames increasingly important with the world events that you were so familiar with. Recalling your Winston Churchill quote on his speaking tour offer that America is the only country that has come from decadence to the 20th Century without passing through civilization may be true, but we are the people who must provide the leadership for the free world.

Best personal regards!

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin H. May, Jr.

EHM:MF

SENIOR ADVISOR COMMITTEE

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Suffield

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Hartford

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HENRY R. SHIEMBOB
Hartford

WILBUR C. STAUBLE
Bloomfield

MELVIN W. TITLE
West Hartford

ARTHUR A. WATSON
Wethersfield

PULL THE SECOND LEVER ★ VOTE MAY IN NOVEMBER ★ PULL THE SECOND LEVE

County Chairman — Thomas F. Brennan

County Vice-Chairmen — Mrs. Robert H. Winalski and Louis Raden

Town	Chairmen	Vice-Chairmen
Avon	Barnard Tilson	Mrs. French B. Rowe, Jr.
Berlin	Edward Olson, Jr.	Betty Lou Dorin
Bloomfield	Leonard G. Tracy	Mrs. Ruth Newton
Bristol	Willis E. Hart	Mrs. John Kielman
Burlington	John Daniels	
Canton	James B. Lowell, Jr.	Miss Lavinia Johnson
East Granby	Thomas W. Viets	Miss Eugenia Bartkus
East Hartford	Janice Erdin	Charles H. Cass
East Windsor	Robert W. Sutcliffe	Miss Helen D. Daly
Enfield	James M. Timmis	Mrs. Edward Montendon
Farmington	Robert K. Vibert, Jr.	Mrs. Joseph H. Rhodes
Glastonbury	Richard Walsh	Mrs. Delmar O. Thornton
Granby	John Holton	Mrs. Wayne Tinker
Hartford	Joseph Fanelli	Mrs. Emily Nielsen
Hartland	William A. Jones	Mrs. William A. Jones
Manchester	John F. Shea	Mrs. Howard Waddell
Marlborough	Philip Wadhams	Mrs. Margaret J. Bottomly
New Britain	Harold A. Lewis	Miss Ruth Statchen
Newington	John L. McKendree	Miss Anne Manghisi
Plainville	Herbert D. Sable	Mrs. Vincent Riera
Rocky Hill	Raymond F. Gates, Jr.	Mrs. Evelyn Markette
Simsbury	Garth H. Jensen	Mrs. William Hendrickson
Southington	Charles Rowley	Mrs. Mary Thomas
South Windsor	Richard G. Rothwell	Mrs. Pauline Misuraca
Suffield	David Coffin	Mrs. James S. Coburn
West Hartford	Robert K. Mooney	Mrs. Roger Stephenson
Wethersfield	Richard Lasher	Mrs. John P. Ambrose
Windsor	Frederick Newton	Mrs. Peal Johnson
Windsor Locks	Norman Dahlstrom	Mrs. Raymond Rosa

Mayo, Burch

November 18, 1957

Dear Burch:

It was very good to hear from you.

As much as I would like to be of help to you in doing a tape recording, I'm afraid I won't be able to. I receive numerous similar requests and have, therefore, been forced not to do any tape recordings unless they have something to do with my programs.

I'm sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Burch Mayo
President
Tulsa Philharmonic Society, Inc.
515 South Main
Tulsa, Oklahoma

mec

Tulsa
PHILHARMONIC
Society, Inc.

10th Anniversary Season

515 South Main LU 4-1451
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

November 13, 1957

OFFICERS:

BURCH MAYO
President

FREDERICK W. PETERS
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HERBERT GUSSMAN
Executive Vice-president

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Vice-president

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Vice-president

HOWARD G. BARNETT
Treasurer

MRS. E. FLOYD MILLER
Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The last time I saw you we were leaning against a fence in Hersfeld, Germany, when a jeep pulled up to advise us that F. D. R. had just died. At that time, I was serving as Executive Officer of the Third Army Press Camp. With this brief introduction, I have a favor to ask of you.

Through Miss. Vesta Shaffer you may have already been apprised of the Cinderella Ball to be held on November 23rd. for the benefit of the Maintenance Fund of the Tulsa Philharmonic Society. We would be honored if you would tape a message to be played as a surprise at the opening of the Ball. The enclosed copy, prepared by a Tulsan who gives a remarkably good imitation of Ed Murrow, might serve as a guide for any remarks you wish to make. You will do us a great honor if you can work this into your busy schedule. With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Burch Mayo

Burch Mayo, President

It really would be an honor!

BM.

BM/sr
Encl:

COPY

Good evening.....This is Edw[redacted] Murrow....In these days of tension and a "luke-cool" cold war.....and in the face of wonderous and sometimes frightening scientific achievement....we are fortunate indeed, that at least a portion of our society has dedicated itself to the social and cultural development of their community, and ultimately mankind. Gathered in the Crystal Ballroom of the Mayo Hotel in Tulsa, Oklahoma, are four hundred men and women.....literally having a Ball.

Actually a Cinderella Ball....resplend[redacted]nt...with all the atmosphere that our culture, refinement, fashion and money can provide..[redacted]. [redacted] The money raised through attendance at the Ball will go to benefit Tulsa's Philharmonic Orchestra, its music scholarships, and other functions performed by the Philharmonic Society. In the audience, suited and gowned, in a manor befitting the moguls of the Worlds Oil Capitol, and one of the Nations most fashion conscious cities, are Nationally and Internationally known figures representing the fields of entertainment, fashion creation, finance, oil, and industry, all have joined in making Tulsa's Cinderella Ball a laudable and certainly news-worthy affair of the first magnitude.....

This affair, on such a grand scale could be produced only by men and women with tremendous drive and vision, and could be successful, only in a community where fashion, culture, and the social amenities have taken great and deep root.

The eyes of the Nation are upon Tulsa's fashion expravaganza and so.... besides a delightful evening, and much success, we wish them..... good night and good luck.

November 13, 1957

LS:lk

Dear Ed —

Melton, ~~Elliott~~ Elliot
Dec 6 1957

Did not want you to run out of smokes during the holiday season.

All the Best

Elliott Melton

667 Springridge Dr.
Lexington, Kentucky.

Menken, Arthur

December 18, 1957

Dear Carol & Arthur:

Many thanks for your nice card and note.

It was very good to hear from you and am glad that you listen to and enjoy my news programs.

If I am ever out your way, I'll surely give you a shout.

With all best wishes for you in the new year.

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur Menken
1125 Garden Lane
Riven Rock Park, Montecito
Santa Barbara, California

mcc

PHOTO POST CARD

SANTA BARBARA CALIF. DEC 11 5 30 PM

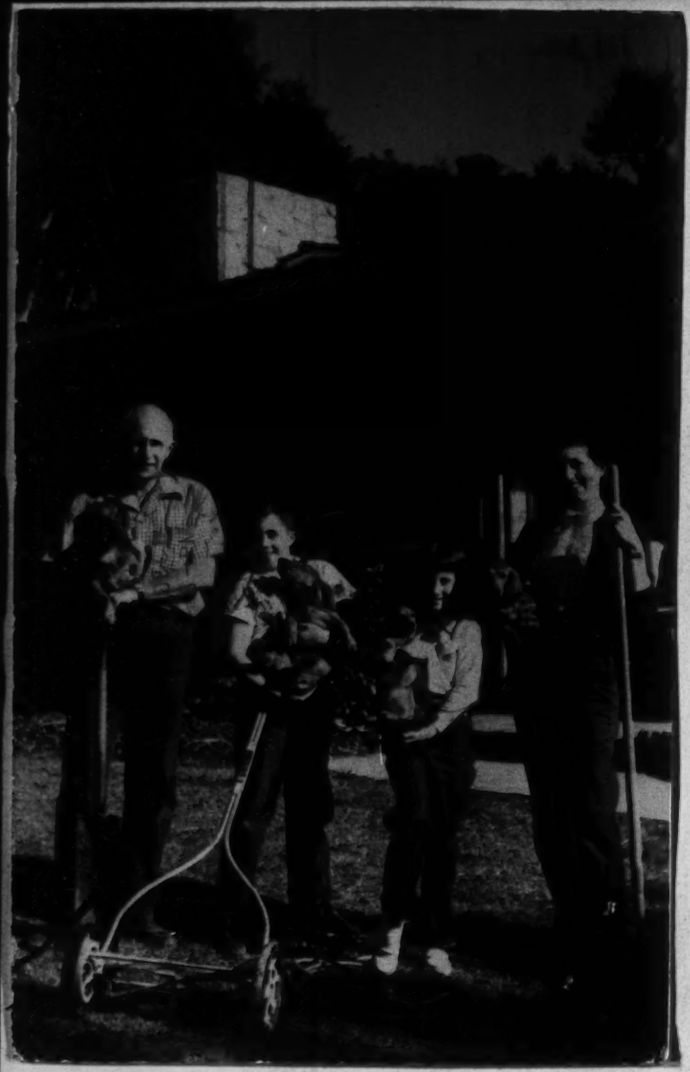
Merry Christmas
We'd love to see you
here sometime.
Hear you, Ed, daily
while commuting from
my Navy film job at
Point Mugu. It's a real
treat always.
All the best -
Carol & Arthur

FIG
SUPPO
TB ASS

ADDRESS

Mr & Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74 St
New York
N.Y.
CBS
485 Madison

ARTHUR MENKEN
1125 Garden Lane
Riven Rock Park, Montecito
Santa Barbara, California



Menken, Arthur

July 8, 1956

Dear Art:

Sorry for the delay in replying to your note of May 25, but I am only now getting around to clearing up my personal correspondence before leaving on vacation.

I am sorry to have to tell you that nothing has changed here so far as my staff arrangements are concerned.

I hope that something good will turn up for you in California in the very near future.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur Menken
1502 Miramar Beach
Santa Barbara, California

fc

1502 Miramar Beach,
Santa Barbara, Cal.
May 25, 1956.

Dear Ed,

During several visits to Los Angeles, I have covered the CBS waterfront about as thoroughly as was possible. Guy della Cioppa couldn't have been nicer. He had me meet a lot of very fine men, - Bob Sutton, Jim Aubrey, Dave Beck, Sam Zellman, and Bill Whitley.

Unfortunately, though, they appear to be very fully and capably staffed here, and that is as it should be in such a company.

Bill Whitley, however, spoke of the new developments in your own "See it Now" operation, and said that now might be a time when you might be in need of more bodies. If that should be the case, please give me a hail.

In the meantime, Ed, I do want to thank you for putting me in touch with the people here. I'll let you know what corner I land in. I'm still hoping to be able to stay in California.

All the best -
Art Menken

Phone - Woodland 9-0426

Menon, Krishna

SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

DR. KRISHNA MENON
INDIAN EMBASSY
CAIRO, EGYPT

ARRIVING CAIRO SEPTEMBER FOURTH FOR TELEVISION INTERVIEW PRESIDENT NASSER STOP VERY MUCH HOPE SEE YOU STOP WILL BE STAYING AT SEMARIMIS. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

202-550-43

Menon, V.K. Krishna

V.K. KRISHNA MENON
19 ROBERT ROAD
NEW DELHI

NEITHER YOU NOR I ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT COLLEAGUES SAY OR WHAT REPORTERS REPORT STOP DO NOT FEEL EXE EITHER OWES APOLOGIES TO THE OTHER STOP WHEN DO YOU RETURN? REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-43
fc

Merriman, John

Merriman is at Hall-Brooke Hospital, Greens Farm, Conn.

Telephone: Capitol 7/1251

Meigner

At Home
after the first of February
Morven
55 Stockton Street
Princeton, New Jersey

President and Mrs. William Edwards Stevenson

announce the marriage of their daughter

Helen Day

to

Governor Robert Baumle Meyner

on Saturday, the nineteenth of January

Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven

Oberlin, Ohio

Meyer, Eugene (Mrs.)

November 8, 1957

Dear Agnes:

Many thanks for your letter of November 4th.

I agree with everything you say about the Freer Gallery, and yours is an interesting idea, however, I think that the general interest in the Gallery is too limited for us to be able to make an acceptable program out of it.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

mcc

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

November 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have a great idea for one of your hour and a half programs. It came into my head this way.

Last week I met at a dinner given by Eric Johnston one of the Japanese Cabinet Members and about twenty members of the Diet who were here for only one day. It was a big, elaborate dinner, but as usual the Japanese were huddled in one corner and nobody was talking to them, as most of them could not speak English. I got hold of one man who could interpret for me and told the Minister, whose name was Kono, about the important collections of ancient Japanese, Chinese, Islamic, and Indian Art in the Freer Gallery. The State Department never makes use of this place, and of course they never heard of it. Kono became so interested that he said he wanted to go. The Ambassador, who had also never been to the Gallery, agreed that he would come too. In fact, he postponed an already arranged press conference and brought a number of his staff with him so that we were about twenty-five strong when we assembled at the Freer Gallery. These men were absolutely overcome by the importance of the collections. They saw some Japanese things, the like of which none of them had seen in Japan. One of the Freer Directors who was helping me show the exhibits overheard Kono say to the Ambassador in Japanese, "Well we came to be polite, but we remain to learn." I explained to them that Mr. Freer had known years ago how important it was for the Occident to understand the magnificent artistic and other cultural achievements of the Orient and had founded his museum for that reason. As these people think we are just a lot of materialists, the taste and the scholarship revealed in this museum made a very deep impression on them.

Since then it occurred to me how wonderful it would be

if somebody made a film of a directed tour, such as you make when you go into a subject. It would be important to let the whole country know about the treasures at the Freer Gallery, but I could not help thinking how important it also would be if this presentation were sent abroad to Japan, India, and the Near East. It would give all those people a wholly new concept of our appreciation of their greatest achievements.

I have not even mentioned this idea to the people at the Freer Gallery, but I am one of the Board that selects new objects and the only person who is allowed to leave any art objects to the Freer Gallery. Freer made this provision because he did not wish the Gallery to be loaded down with a lot of junk. The pell-mell exhibits at the Smithsonian were a warning to him of what might happen if he did not put this provision into his will. The Museum is, of course, under the Smithsonian; but its independence has always been respected and we have a marvelous group of scholars in charge of it.

If you are to be in Washington at any time in the near future, do telephone me and let's go down there together to see the Gallery. With your sensitive perception, I am sure you would realize immediately what a chance it presents for improving our relations with the Oriental people.

With the usual affectionate greetings,

Yours always,

Agnes E. Meyer

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Meyer, Agnes

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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SYC060

1957 JUN 27 AM 1 23

SY MKA 193 LONG NL PD=MUSKEGON MI CH 26=

=EDWARD MURROW=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

DEAR FRIEND BEFORE I GO TO SLEEP TONIGHT I WANT TO TELL YOU HOW INVIGORATING IT IS TO ME TO TALK WITH YOU. AS USUAL I WAS GRATEFUL FOR YOUR EXTRA SENSORY PERCEPTION OF WHAT I AM TRYING TO DO. BUT QUITE APART FROM YOUR WORLDLY ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION YOUR FAITH IN ME IS AN ENDURING LIFT TO MY HEART AND MIND. HAVE A GOOD VACATION YOU HAVE EARNED IT EVER GRATEFULLY=

AGNES E MEYER=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Meyer, Agnes.

SEVEN·SPRINGS·FARM
MOUNT·KISCO
NEW·YORK

64184

Yes

June 21, 1957

June 26
3:00

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
486 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Could I possibly see you this coming week on any day or time convenient to you? I want some advice concerning a publicity campaign I must begin in a month or so, as I am Chairman of the Commission for the National Cultural Center. It is a Commission set up by act of Congress, and the members are appointed by the President, Vice President and Speaker of the House. The Governmemt is buying us a beautiful site on the Potomac, but I must raise $36,000,000.00 for the construction of a great music hall, theatre, hall of states, and another Great Hall for inaugural functions and for international meetings.

I have seven of the nation's leading architectural and engineering firms working on the project as volunteers; but I want to raise the money, not by going just to a few foundations, but through a nationwide appeal. On many of the aspects of this nationwide appeal I should like your guidance.

We all look forward to Herb Block tonight, as he is one of the most unpredictable temperaments I have ever encountered.

Warm regards,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Meyer, Agnes

December 7, 1956

Dear Agnes:

Both Janet and I are deeply distressed that we cannot join you on the evening of January 5th. We send you our abiding affection and hope to see you soon.

Whoever it was who said, "Any woman who isn't more attractive after fifty than before, didn't have very much to begin with," was right.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Eugene Meyer
1624 Crescent Place, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

1624 CRESCENT PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

November 26,1956

Dear Ed:

There is something you have to do for me if you possibly can.

This ancient friend of yours will be seventy in January and on the evening of Saturday, January 5th, the family is celebrating the event with a dinner here at the house - 8 o'clock, black tie.

I am inviting all my liberal pals from different parts of the country and of course that means I want you and your wife very much to be here. We have reserved rooms at the Statler for all the out-of-town guests. I really think it would amuse you for you would meet many of your friends. Do come.

With affectionate regards,

Yours always,

Agnes

(Mrs. Eugene Meyer)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
486 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Michael, J.

May 20, 1957

Dear Mrs. Michael:

I must apologize for not answering your very kind letter of May 6th before now. I was out of town all of last week and had no opportunity to attend to my correspondence.

Thank you for sending me a list of dates for functions in the Men's Division of the United Jewish Appeal. I regret very much to say that after looking over my calendar I find that it is impossible for me to attend any one of them.

I am extremely sorry about this, because as you know I would like to be able to help this very worthy cause, but I feel that when I answered you so optimistically on the night of the Einstein Medical College dinner, I did so without due regard to the demands of my schedule.

Please convey my sincere regrets to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. Michael
211 Central Park West
New York, New York

fc

May 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I asked you, on the night of the Einstein Medical College dinner, "Mr. Murrow, would you do something for us in the United Jewish Appeal?" you immediately replied "When do you want it?". Your gracious willingness to help us has touched me deeply and made me hopeful. It is difficult to express in a letter how much your presence would mean at one of our functions.

Will you forgive me for my impatience but, knowing the pressure of your schedule as the weekend approaches, I am sending you this second note to inquire whether you have decided which of our affairs you would attend.

Please do let me hear from you soon! With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Emma Sondheimer Michael

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Avenue

211 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK CITY

V. C. — Can do it!

May 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For me, the first thing this morning was to check with the office of the United Jewish Appeal to learn the dates of the various functions for the remainder of the season.

In the Women's Division, the only affair of importance will be held on May 23 at 11:30 a.m. in the Hotel Delmonico. It is a brunch in honor of Mrs. Rose Halprin. There will be more than 300 women present but the base of the giving is $25. The Women's Division calendar starts much earlier in the year than the Men's Division and our most important functions, moneywise, have already been held. So, with a bleeding heart but as an honest campaigner, I do not think I have the right to ask you to select that date but in order to give you complete freedom of choice, I am enclosing a list of dates for functions in the Men's Division, in the sequence of their importance.

Should you choose one of the dates on the attached list, I hope I may have the opportunity, at that time, to thank you personally for your gracious consent to assist the

United Jewish Appeal.
your presence will he
thousands of addition

Please do let me hear
Your acceptance will
to me.

With cordial greeting

Sin

Emma Sondh

(Mrs. Jakob

eal. Needless to say,
l help raise innumerable
tional dollars.

hear from you soon.
ill mean a great deal

tings.

Sincerely,

lheimer Michael
Michael

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.
220 WEST 58th STREET

MEMORANDUM

Date May 6, 1957

To Mrs. Jakob Michael

From Henry C. Bernstein

Subject Edward R. Murrow

Listed below are the functions, in the order of their importance to the campaign, from which we hope Mr. Murrow will select a date for his participation. As to the evening functions, he need not attend before 8:30 if it is inconvenient for him to come earlier. All are fund raising functions with the exception of the May 28th and June 27th breakfast dates.

Monday, May 20th - 6:30 p.m.: Forest Hills Division, at the Forest Hills Jewish Center

Thursday, June 13th - 6:30 p.m.: Radio Division, at the Hotel Plaza

Thursday, May 23rd - 6:30 p.m.: Cotton Goods Division, at the Hotel Plaza

Wednesday, June 12th - 6:30 p.m.: Automotive Division, at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor

Tuesday, May 21st - 6:30 p.m.: Lawyers Division, at the Essex House

Wednesday, June 19th - 6:30 p.m.: Toy & Doll Division, at the Waldorf Astoria

Tuesday, May 28th - 8:30 a.m.: Breakfast Meeting at the Essex House. This meeting will launch the "Person to Person" campaign and involves our leaders and workers meeting at breakfast and seeing prospects during the day, thereafter. This will be followed by similar work days on Tuesdays and Thursdays thereafter, culminating with the breakfast meeting on Thursday, June 27th, which will be the report meeting for "Person to Person" month.

Thursday, June 27th - 8:30 a.m.: Breakfast Meeting, at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor

Thursday, June 27th - 12:15 p.m.: Coat & Suit Division Luncheon, at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor

Thursday, June 20th - 6:30 p.m.: Rayon Division, at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor

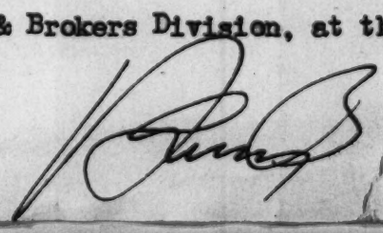
Tuesday, June 11th - 6:30 p.m.: Belts & Allied Trades Division, at the Essex House

Thursday, May 23rd - 12 Noon: Motion Pictures & Amusements Division, at the Park Lane

Thursday, June 13th - 6:30 p.m.: Wines & Spirits Division, at the Hotel Plaza

Wednesday, May 22nd - 6:30 p.m.: Tobacco & Allied Trades Division, at the Hotel Pierre

Tuesday, May 21st - 4 p.m.: Bankers & Brokers Division, at the Bankers Club



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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = International Letter Telegram

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SYA077

1957 SEP 2 AM 10 47
1957 SEP 2 PM 10 47

SY WSA353 NL LONG PD=TDWS IRVINGTON ON THE HUDSON NY 2=
EDWARD R MURROW= COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVE NYK=

IT OCCURRED TO ME THAT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN INTERVIEWING ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS OF CYPRUS ARRIVING HERE SHORTLY. I SUGGEST A PRIVATE INTERVIEW DURING WHICH HIS BEATITUDE WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU FACTS AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR YOUR OWN INFORMATION. I SHOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE IT IF I MIGHT COME TO SEE YOU FOR A FEW MOMENTS ABOUT THIS WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY AT YOUR CONVENIENCE. I SHALL TELEPHONE YOUR SECRETARY

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1957 AUG 2 PM 10 47

SY WSA353/2//

TOMORROW (TUESDAY) FOR YOUR ANSWER. MANY THANKS.
CORDIALLY YOURS=
ANDRE MICHALOPOULOS ADVISER TO THE GREEK
EMBASSY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE.

Michaelis, Arnold

October 9, 1957

Dear Arnold:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of Mrs. Roosevelt's "Recorded Portrait."

I am delighted to have it and greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arnold Michaelis
2 West 46 Street
New York 36, New York

mec

ARNOLD MICHAELIS

2 W. 46th St.
New York 36
September 26, 1957

Dear Ed,

Knowing of your high regard for Mrs. Roosevelt, I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of her "Recorded Portrait."

With kindest regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

AM/c

Middleton, Drew

March 12, 1957

Dear Drew:

I, too, was sorry we couldn't meet, but that's the way things are.

I am probably going to Bermuda, but after the Conference is over. It all depends whether MacMillan will agree to sit still for some television film.

We will meet for a long talk either in Bermuda or here whichever works out best. If you see a free week-end do plan to come up to the farm.

As ever yours,

Mr. Drew Middleton
"The New York Times"
The Adelphi, Strand
London, W.C.2
England

rh

The New York Times
THE ADELPHI, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.2.
TELEPHONE: TRAFALGAR 5655.

DREW MIDDLETON,
CHIEF CORRESPONDENT.

March 5th, 1957.

Dear Ed:

I was sorry not to see you here last month but we both know what those occasions are. The British seemed fairly well pleased with your program which was reviewed in the Telegraph this morning.

I don't suppose I will see much of you at Bermuda either but I do want to ask you for at least half an hour in New York when I arrive there after the Conference.

I am looking around for another job and I want your advice, not your help. I know the latter would be forthcoming but I don't need it -- not at the moment anyway.

Best love to Janet and Casey from us both.

Yours ever,

D—

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

k

Miller, Alan

RADIO STATION
KWSC

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

November 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a short note to thank you most sincerely for your interest and cooperation in sending us your autographed picture for our TV Lounge. It is our hope that pictures of successful alumni in the field will serve as an incentive to forthcoming students.

The room is now in the process of being decorated; soon it should be ready for active use.

Thanks again for your help.

Cordially,

Alice Martin

(Mrs.) Alice Martin

am

Miller, Allen

RECEIVED
1957 DEC -3 PM 2:11
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WUA012 DPR PD

PULLMAN WASH DEC 3 1026AMP

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE PREPARING TO OBSERVE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF REGULARLY SCHEDULED BROADCASTING ON KWSC, ONE OF THE NATIONS OLDEST EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATIONS. WOULD APPRECIATE ANY STATEMENT YOU MAKE VIA RETURN WIRE OR YOUR VOICE ON TAPE. ANNIVERSARY IS TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10 WITH YOUR COMMENTS SCHEDULED FOR USE ON THAT DAYS BROADCAST SCHEDULE. THANKS IN ADVANCE.

159P

Allen Miller

Miller, Allen

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

October 19, 1956

to: Rebe Holder

from: Charlotte Friel

The ~~enclosed~~ attached is pretty much self-explanatory. Mr. Miller is asking all alums, evidently, for 8 x 10 photos, which they'll have framed to decorate their new lounge. His first letter asked for a professional picture "showing you at work", if possible. It's not as though I don't "hound" you enough -- but if you can forward a picture or two to Mr. Miller, I know all the people at the station will be very pleased.

Sent photo Charlotte
10/25

50

RADIO STATION

KWSC

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

October 11, 1956

Miss Charlotte Friel
CBS-TV, Rm. 1102
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Char:

Last spring I wrote and told you of our plans for an Alumni Lounge at KWSC requesting a picture that might be put on the wall.

Now that the summer is over, we are making every effort to finish the job. No doubt you have overlooked our request, but I hope you have a picture that you will send us as soon as possible.

Cordially,

Allen

Allen Miller
Manager

am

Sorry not to have seen more of you while you were here. How about hounding Ed Murrow's secretary to send us a picture of Ed also... preferably autographed?

Allen

Miller, Gilbert

March 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of March 11th.

It gives me much pleasure to join an Honorary Committee which is being formed to pay tribute to Mrs. Clare Booth Luce.

I shall look forward to receiving further details from you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gilbert Miller
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

fc

Gilbert Miller
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Telephone - COlumbus 5-7460
Cables - Gilrellim, New York

March 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It gives me genuine pleasure to invite you to join an Honorary Committee which is being formed to pay tribute to Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, who has just returned from her Ambassadorial post in Italy and who has compiled an outstanding record of achievement as an American diplomat.

The tribute will take the form of a dinner in Mrs. Luce's honor in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of April 8th, when the former Ambassador will receive the annual award of the Mary MacArthur Memorial Fund in recognition of her distinguished services in behalf of human welfare at home as well as abroad. As you know, the Mary MacArthur Memorial Respiratory Unit was established in 1950 to perpetuate the name of the young actress daughter of Helen Hayes and the late Charles MacArthur.

As chairman of the committee for this dinner, I would be delighted to hear that you will join with us and will look forward eagerly to your reply.

Sincerely

Gilbert Miller

Gilbert Miller

GM/vb

Miller, Justin

HARRY J. McCLEAN, STUART M. SALISBURY,

DON PETTY AND ROBERT S. McCLEAN

ANNOUNCE WITH PLEASURE THAT

JUSTIN MILLER

WHO RECENTLY RETIRED AS

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS,

HAS BECOME ASSOCIATED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW

AS OF COUNSEL WITH THE FIRM OF

McCLEAN, SALISBURY, PETTY AND McCLEAN

JUDGE MILLER WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION.

JUDGE MILLER WAS FORMERLY

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT;

MEMBER, UNITED STATES BOARD OF TAX APPEALS;

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL;

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW,

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA;

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW, DUKE UNIVERSITY.

650 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

LOS ANGELES 17, CALIFORNIA

Miller, Nadine

June 28, 1957

Dear Miss Miller:

Please forgive the delay in responding to your letter.

"What Science Does Now" would be best fit for our SEE TV NOW program, and unfortunately, it is booked to the end of the season.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Miss Nadine E. Miller
Executive Director
Common Cold Foundation
370 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

mec

COMMON COLD FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED
370 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

LEXINGTON 2-8786

May 16, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Common Cold Foundation, a non-profit service organization, financed by banking, business and industrial firms is seeking to solve industry's most costly, and man's most frequent and annoying disease.

Within the last two years real progress has been made. (See enclosure). We hope, if we can just keep up the good work to lengthen the list of facts "What Science Does Know," and thus shorten the other list.

I am also enclosing some information about the Foundation and its activities and would appreciate the opportunity of discussing with a member of your staff, the possibility of a spot on one of your programs telling of the efforts of the Foundation.

Sincerely,

Nadine E. Miller

Nadine E. Miller
Executive Director

FC

NEM:kr

encl.

SDN all booked to end of season

RESEARCH PROGRESS ON THE COMMON COLD

WHAT SCIENCE DOES KNOW

1. Now can grow viruses in a test tube.

   The newly developed technique, the Enders-Weller-Robbins, permits cultivating viruses in test tubes. This technique involves the use of certain human and animal tissues and the so-called "roller tube method." It was utilized successfully in the fight against polio and it has already been applied to certain of the agents causing common respiratory diseases. It is being actively employed at the present time to other viruses associated with colds, and is proving effective in securing basic knowledge as to precise causes of types of colds.

2. 19 different types of Adenoviruses have been identified.

   Adenoviruses is the term applied to those viral agents which grow in certain types of tissue culture and produce a common soluble antigen. Within the group by neutralizing tests at least 19 different types have been identified. Dr. Thomas Ward, a grantee of the Common Cold Foundation, was a co-discoverer of this group of viruses.

WHAT SCIENCE IS SEEKING TO LEARN

1. What causes the ordinary or ga

   During the past few years m
   made in the development of
   and identification of respi

   However, the virus of the c
   been isolated, nor are ther
   procedures by which one can
   diagnosis of a cold.

2. How widespread is the adenoviru
   populations?

   The extent to which the ade
   respiratory disease in indu
   in other civilian groups is

   Dr. Robert Huebner and coll
   Institutes of Health found
   against Type 4 in 70 per ce
   sonnel over fifteen years o

   On the other hand, Dr. W. S
   ates of Western Reserve Uni
   of serologic studies conclu
   had produced very few infec
   families included in their

   None of 73 children and onl
   mothers and 53 per cent of
   izing antibodies to this vi

RN

: garden-variety of cold?

ars much progress has been
: of methods for isolation
respiratory disease agents.

the common cold has not
there as yet laboratory
e can establish the

ovirus infection in civilian

e adenoviruses causes acute
industrial populations and
s is not yet known.

colleagues of the National
ound neutralizing antibodies
er cent of non-military per-
ars of age.

W. S. Jordan and associ-
University, on the basis
ncluded that Type 4 virus
nfections in the Cleveland
heir study.

only 17 per cent of the
of the fathers had neutral-
s virus.

WHAT SCIENCE DOES KNOW

3. 11 of these adenoviruses appear to have some relation to human disease.

Types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 adenovirus agents have been associated with reasonably well-defined clinical illnesses.

Type 3 is credited with being the biggest trouble maker in civilian populations, causing epidemics of a five-day illness that features fever, sore throat and inflammation of the eyes.

Adenovirus has also been associated with illness referred to as nonstreptococcal pharyngitis.

Type 4 has been shown to be in all probability the principal etiologic agent causing febrile respiratory disease in "unseasoned" military recruits.

It is thought Type 7 may also be responsible for an acute febrile respiratory disease indistinguishable from that caused by Type 4 virus.

4. Vaccines are now being tested for Types 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 of the adenoviruses.

Preliminary results of field trials of the vaccine against certain respiratory diseases prevalent in military recruits indicate that the vaccine "induced a substantial reduction in the occurrence of acute febrile respiratory illnesses."

The vaccine was prepared from adenovirus types 3, 4 and 7.

WHAT SCIENCE IS SEEKING TO LEARN

3. Why are military populations

This question is partly
to question 2.

To date very limited stu
non-military populations
figures are not availabl

However, Dr. Maurice R.
Reed Medical Center, fou
the cause of a very high
recruits and may account
cent of cases hospitaliz
during the winter.

4. Where does virus reside in n

It is known the first wa
in early fall, soon afte
second comes in mid-wint
and the third in early s

As to where the virus re
demic period has not bee
scientists believe the b
and the acute respiratory
off when resistance is l

EARN

ions so especially affected?

tly dependent on the answer

studies have been made with
ions so actual comparative
lable.

R. Hilleman of the Walter
found the adenoviruses are
high incidence in military
ount for as much as 90 per
alized with such illnesses

in non-epidemic periods?

t wave of colds usually hits
after school opens. The
winter, around February,
ly spring.

s resides between the epi-
been determined. Some
he body is a constant host
atory infection triggered
is low.

WHAT SCIENCE DOES KNOW

4. (cont'd)

Laboratory tests showed that the vaccine induced the formation of protective antibodies in the blood to each of the three types of virus. There were no undesirable or local general reactions reported. Only one dose of the vaccine was given.

5. A "J. H." virus has been discovered.

The "J. H." virus was isolated by Dr. Winston Price of Johns Hopkins University. This new virus "J. H." is named after Johns Hopkins University, where it was originally isolated from nasal washings obtained from student nurses.

According to Dr. Price it is not in any way related to the adenoviruses. He says it cannot be cultured in the same way as the adenoviruses.

The symptoms are very mild and could be termed "cold-like." They include coryza, mild sore throat, low grade fever, (never over 100°) and slight malaise. There may sometimes be a cough. It usually lasts from 2 to 5 days.

Experiments with human subjects will soon begin in an effort to find a vaccine.

WHAT SCIENCE IS SEEKING TO LEARN

5. What are the factors which f

The respiratory disease
nose and throat secretio
tomatic carriers and pre
during the course of cou
ing, talking, blowing th
activities.

The exact mechanism by w
from person to person is

In fact there is only ab
person will catch a cold
tact with a cold victim.

In light of the current
modes of transmission of
agents, the promotion of
employees is important t

6. Further study of methods of

In spite of the recent a
made in isolating the ad
knowledge and modes of t
bring about effective pr

7. Cure?

This, too, is predicated
the above questions. Dr
at a Symposium of the Co
predicted a "cure" withi
He also predicted it wou
or compound.

LEARN

ich favor transmission?

ease viruses are found in the
retions of the ill and asymp-
l presumably are dispersed
f coughing, sneezing, laugh-
ng the nose and hand-to-mouth

by which they are passed
on is not known.

y about one chance in ten a
cold even after direct con-
tim.

ent knowledge of the possible
n of respiratory disease
n of good health habits among
nt today just as always.

of prevention.

nt advances which have been
e adenoviruses, more precise
of transmission are needed to
e programs of prevention.

ated on finding the answer to
Dr. John H. Dingle speaking
e Common Cold Foundation has
ithin the next five years.
would be some antiviral drug

WHAT SCIENCE DOES KNOW

WHAT SCIENCE IS SEEKING TO LEAR

7. (cont'd)

He based this guess on
nificant immunity follo
a vaccine to be effecti
lized at very frequent
to believe it will have
a vaccine is the number
involved. It might pro
immunize against all of

* * * * * *

It is the hope of the Common Cold Foundation, through the research projects it is able to maintain, that each year will see more answers under "What Science Does Know."

It is the belief of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Common Cold Foundation, that science, now able to make a systematic attack on the prob because of the support of industry, will be able to come up with the answers.

To write such a success story will require, just as it has with any of the other diseases man has defeated or tamed, time, money and effort.

LEARN

on the fact there is no sig-
ollowing a cold, and therefore
ective would have to be uti-
ent intervals. Another reason
have to be a drug rather than
mber of viruses which may be
prove impractical to try to
l of them.

rch
r

mmon
problem,
rs.

any

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WASHDC 14 406PME=

=GEORGE GUND, CHAIRMAN OF THE ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM COMMON COLD FOUNDATION
=HOTEL STATLER CLEVE=

THE COMMON COLD FOUNDATION IS PERFORMING A VALUABLE SERVICE TO THE NATION BY COORDINATING INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE EFFORTS AGAINST THIS COMMON ENEMY. WITH THE NEW RESEARCH TECHNIQUES NOW AVAILABLE, WE SHARE YOUR CONFIDENCE IN THE EVENTUAL TRIUMPH. THIS PROGRAM DESERVES THE CONTINUED SOLID SUPPORT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY=

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHARLES E WILSON=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

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TELEGRAM

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WASHINGTON 2-15-57 608PM

GEORGE GUND PRESIDING OFFICER COMMON COLD SYMPOSIUM

STATLER HOTEL CV

ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, I SHOULD LIKE TO OFFER MY BEST WISHES FOR THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE COMMON COLD FOUNDATION IN ENCOURAGING SUPPORT OF RESEARCH AGAINST ONE OF OUR MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS. IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THE OUTLOOK FOR PROGRESS AGAINST THE COMMON COLD HAS CHANGED DRASTICALLY. NEW RESEARCH TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND REFINED SO THAT THERE SEEMS HOPE THAT THE COMMON COLD WILL YIELD TO CONTROL IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE. MY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE COMMON COLD FOUNDATION FOR ITS PART IN FURTHERING THIS PROGRESS THROUGH RESEARCH.

MARION B FOLSOM SECY OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE

THE COMMON COLD

Industry's most costly health problem

●

150,000,000 workdays are lost annually

because of the common cold...

Cost to industry: five billion dollars

The common cold, mankind's least dramatic but most persistent ailment, has become industry's costliest health problem.

Records show that this single malady is responsible for more absenteeism than all other factors combined. According to the U.S. Public Health Service, it causes the average worker to stay home 2½ workdays every year. And during the peak months of January and February, 25 per cent of the nation's work force can be expected to miss one or more days due to a cold.

In wages alone, the common cold costs industry an estimated two billion dollars a year. Lost production and medical expenses account for three billion more.

And this total is steadily climbing. As wages increase, the cost of absenteeism goes up. It will go even higher as more companies adopt and liberalize sick benefit plans.

Industry is becoming more and more aware of the cost of the cold. Preliminary efforts to reduce it have already been made. But unless these efforts are greatly intensified, the common cold will continue to be industry's costliest health problem.

Can the cold be conquered?

A newly developed technique for cultivating viruses in a test tube – utilized in the fight against polio – has eliminated a major obstacle blocking cold research.

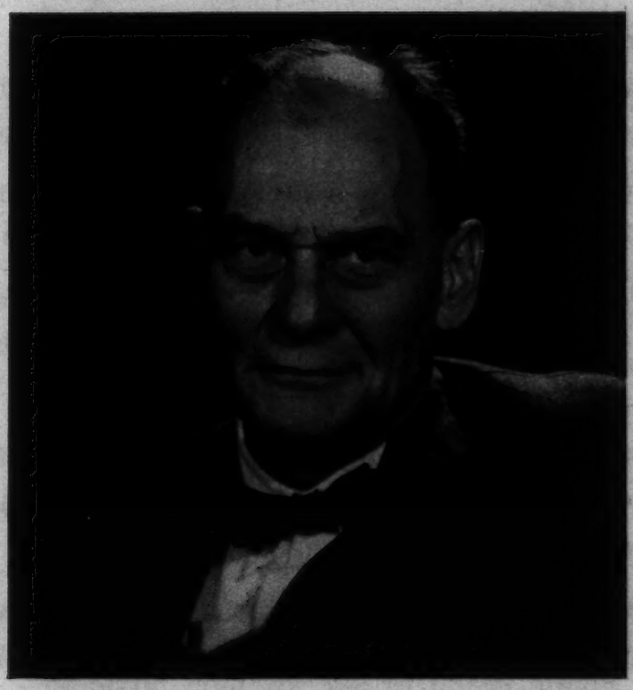
Until recently, research on the common cold was severely handicapped by the fact that the virus did not adapt to inexpensive laboratory animals. The only creatures susceptible to it were man and the anthropoid ape. And apes, at better than $700 apiece, were simply too expensive to permit extensive research.

Now, however, a way has been found to grow viruses in a test tube. This method – called the Enders-Weller-Robbins tissue-culture technique after the men who discovered it – makes it possible for the first time to produce viruses relatively cheaply and in the quantities vitally needed for research.

As a result, scientists may now study viruses with greater ease and thoroughness than ever before. These new techniques have already been applied with success to certain of the agents causing common respiratory diseases. They are being actively employed at the present time to other viruses associated with colds.

In time, it is hoped, the common cold will join smallpox, diphtheria, diabetes, tuberculosis, and polio on the growing list of diseases conquered by man.

SCIENCE BELIEVES YES



Dr. John Franklin Enders, of Harvard, whose studies in collaboration with Dr. Thomas H. Weller, also of Harvard, and Dr. Frederick Robbins, of Western Reserve, led to the development of the Enders-Weller-Robbins tissue-culture technique. In recognition of their achievement, Dr. Enders and his colleagues were awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology in 1954.

The Common Cold Foundation

WHAT IT IS – WHAT IT DOES

The Common Cold Foundation is a non-profit service organization devoted to co-ordinating industry efforts against the common cold with those of science. Its membership is composed of leading industrial, business, and banking firms.

The Foundation's objectives are threefold:

1. to support research on the common cold by making grants to colleges, universities and hospitals,
2. to sponsor educational activities leading to more effective control of the cold, particularly as it relates to industry,
3. to act as a reference center for the collection and dissemination of advanced knowledge about the common cold.

Thus far the Common Cold Foundation has made research grants to Johns Hopkins University, the University of Virginia, the University of Kansas, and the University of Chicago.

These grants have been awarded for research into the basic causes of respiratory diseases — the first phase of science's attack on the common cold.

Once causes are known, the next step is the development of means of immunization. Lastly it may be possible to produce effective therapeutic agents for use against already established infection.

To carry on the first phase of the fight against the cold the Foundation must raise at least $250,000 annually. During the second and third phases, even higher budgets may be necessary to support essential research and field testing.

How industry can help conquer the common cold

Dr. Yale Kneeland, Jr., Associate Professor of Medicine at Columbia University, heads the *Scientific Advisory Committee* of the Common Cold Foundation. This committee recommends the recipients and amounts of research grants administered by the Foundation.

Dr. Melvin N. Newquist, Director of the Health Division of the Texas Company, serves as chairman of the Foundation's *Medical Advisory Committee.* Dr. Newquist is well-known for his continuing studies in connection with the financial impact of the cold on industry.

The discovery of the Enders-Weller-Robbins tissue-culture technique has given science renewed hope that the common cold can be brought under control.

Industry can help make this hope a reality by mobilizing in support of the research program of the Common Cold Foundation.

By joining in the work of the Foundation, industry can eventually save itself close to five billion dollars a year. More important, it can help bring about an invaluable benefit to all mankind.

To provide an equitable basis for financing the work of the Foundation, it is suggested that members prorate dues according to number of employees. Suggested annual dues are ten cents per employee, up to a maximum of $5000.

Member companies receive periodic bulletins outlining the progress made in cold research, as well as educational material on the common cold for use in house organs and employee-training programs. They are also free to call upon the Foundation for assistance in solving special health problems related to the common cold.

20 Questions and

1. Do we build an immunity to colds?

Perhaps. After a cold, most victims seem to build up a fairly good immunity which lasts, generally, a couple of months.

2. Do we know what causes a common cold?

A virus is believed to be the culprit. Or, perhaps, several viruses.

3. Is cold weather a cause of colds?

No. Cold weather can't cause a common cold. But it may lower your resistance to one, or aggravate an existing cold.

4. How about drafts and dampness? Won't they cause colds?

No. If there's no virus around, or if you're in a period of relative immunity, you could stand in ice water or in a draft for hours at a time without catching cold.

5. How is the common cold spread?

By direct contact between two persons, as in kissing, or by contact with airborne droplets of infected nasal discharge.

6. Should we, therefore, expect always to catch cold after having direct contact with a cold victim?

No. There's only one chance in ten that you'll catch cold under these circumstances. In fact, even when heavily infected nasal drippings are introduced directly into the nostrils, there's no more than a 50-50 chance that the infection will take. Your resistance level at the time may determine the result.

7. What lowers resistance to a cold?

Poor nutrition and fatigue are believed to play a part. That's why it's wise to eat sensibly and get plenty of rest during the common-cold seasons.

8. Are antibiotics capable of curing – or preventing colds?

No. Antibiotics have no effect upon the virus.

9. What about antihistamines? Can they prevent colds?

They appear effective only for allergies. But they do have some sedative value.

10. How about age and the common cold? At what age are we most susceptible?

The worst age for colds seems to be between one and three years. After that, susceptibility gradually tapers off.

11. What is the age of greatest immunity?

Surprisingly enough, the first few months of life. The newborn are almost totally immune to colds. We don't know why.

Answers on the Common Cold

12. Is it advisable to keep young cold victims out of school?

It depends entirely on how they feel. Common sense is the only rule. Most authorities agree you can't isolate children enough to narrow the field of contagion, anyway.

13. Why not? Won't keeping children at home prevent them from infecting other children in the school?

Not necessarily. A cold may be infectious hours before the first symptoms appear — in which case other people will already have been exposed.

14. How about a cold plus fever? Is it wise to stay at home if you have both?

Yes. The rest gives your body more energy to fight the infection.

15. Is it sensible to dress warmly when suffering from a cold?

Do not wear more than you normally would. Overheating is no better than chilling.

16. Is there any truth to the old adage, "Feed a cold: starve a fever"?

Again, common sense is the rule. Cold victims are wise not to overeat; it places an added burden on their systems, which are already working harder than usual to fight the virus. So long as a patient gets a reasonable amount of nutrition, let his own appetite be the judge.

17. Are any particular foods good for a cold?

No. Any food is acceptable so long as it's not so heavy as to require extra energy to digest.

18. How about plenty of fluids?

They're always good for you; they help perk up your system.

19. How about grandmother's old "sweat treatment"?

Forget it. All it does is step up body excretions. By drinking fluids, you can achieve the same result with a lot less discomfort.

20. Is there any hope of ever finding the cause of — and a cure for — the common cold?

Yes. Other respiratory diseases, such as strep throat and pneumonia, have been licked. And the new Enders-Weller-Robbins tissue-culture technique opens the way for a new attack on the problem of the common cold.

THE COMMON COLD FOUNDATION

Officers

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Clinical Professor of Medicine, New York University Post-Graduate Medical School

Chairman ..... O. PARKER MCCOMAS
President, Philip Morris Incorporated

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Chairman and President, Namm-Loeser's Inc.

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General Electric Company

C. RICHARD WALMER, M.D.
Managing Director, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America
Mellon Institute

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American Telephone and Telegraph Company

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Dean of the Medical Sciences
University of Minnesota

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Professor of Preventive Medicine
School of Medicine
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35 Questions and Answers on the COMMON COLD

Dr. Kneeland

Just about everyone gets the sniffles at least three times a year. But thanks to a new industry-backed research program, we may yet find the cure

MAN has defeated, or at least tamed, some of the worst diseases ever to afflict him—among them, smallpox, diphtheria, diabetes, tuberculosis. Even polio soon may be a threat of the past. But the most prevalent ailment of all—the common cold—still defies science and medicine.

The common cold is nothing to sneeze at. It takes a terrific toll among the nation's 62,000,000 working men and women, costing the American economy a staggering $5,000,000,000 a year in wages, production and medical expenses. In fact, one out of every two workers who fail to report on the job is absent because of a cold.

Appalled by these economic facts, industry has decided to make a concerted attack on the elusive, indomitable ailment. Fifty of the nation's top industrialists and bankers recently set up the Common Cold Foundation in New York City to support selected research projects in schools and hospitals. Heading the foundation's scientific advisory committee is Dr. Yale Kneeland, Jr., associate professor of medicine at Columbia University, and directing the medical advisory committee is Dr. Melvin Newquist, medical director of The Texas Company.

It may be a long, tough fight. What medical men already know about the common cold—and what they don't—is summed up below in the answers to a series of questions asked of leading doctors working with the foundation. Starting with this body of information, science, medicine and industry will try to crack, once and for all, one of the most annoying medical mysteries of all time.

How old is the all-too-common common cold?

1. ***How often does the average person get a common cold?***

About three times a year, and colds keep the average worker home a total of two and a half days a year.

2. ***Do we build an immunity to colds?***

Perhaps. After a cold, most victims seem to build up a fairly good immunity which lasts, generally, a couple of months.

3. ***Do we know for certain what causes a common cold?***

Science is not sure, but a virus is believed to be the culprit. Or, perhaps, several viruses.

4. ***Is the common cold the most common of all man's illnesses?***

It certainly is. There are more than half a billion colds in the U.S. each year—an average of approximately 20,000,000 a day in the peak months.

Do any animals other than man get sniffles?

5. ***Do cold epidemics follow any pattern? Are there any particular times of year in which colds are more numerous?***

Yes. The first wave of colds usually hits in early fall, soon after schools open. The second comes in midwinter, around February, and the third in early spring.

6. ***In which of these three periods do we get the most severe colds?***

Midwinter. February is the worst month for common colds.

7. ***Is there any worst place for colds?***

Yes, colds are most prevalent in the North Central States. Among cities, Chicago has the highest common-cold rate in the country.

8. ***Does this mean that cold weather may be a cause of colds?***

No. Cold weather can't cause a common cold. But it may lower your resistance to one, or aggravate an existing cold.

9. ***How about drafts and dampness? Won't they cause colds?***

No. If there's no virus around, or if you're in a period of relative immunity, you could stand in ice water or in a draft for hours at a time without catching cold.

10. ***Do Eskimos catch cold?***

They do now, but only since white men brought the virus to them.

11. ***What animals other than man are subject to the common cold?***

Only the anthropoid apes, such as gorillas and chimpanzees.

12. ***Just how old is the common cold?***

It's probably one of the oldest maladies known to man. Science has been trying to track down its cause for at least 2,000 years.

13. ***How is the common cold spread?***

By direct contact between two persons, as in kissing, or by contact with airborne droplets of infected nasal discharge.

Is it safe to smooch with cold-sufferers?

14. ***Should we, therefore, expect always to catch cold after having direct contact with a cold victim?***

No. There's only one chance in ten that you'll catch cold even under these favorable circumstances. In fact, even when heavily infected nasal drippings are introduced directly into the nostrils, there's no more than a 50-50 chance that the infection will take. Your resistance level at the time may determine the result.

Reprint from Collier's for March 4, 1955

15. ***What lowers resistance to a cold?***

Again, science is not sure. But poor nutrition and fatigue may play a part. That's why it's wise to eat sensibly and get plenty of rest during the common-cold seasons.

16. ***Why are there fewer colds during the summer months?***

Possibly because there is less indoor contact among people—and because outdoor activity improves our general physical condition.

Should children with colds be kept in bed?

17. ***Are antibiotics capable of curing—or preventing—a common cold?***

No. Antibiotics have no effect upon the virus.

18. ***Does that mean we should always avoid taking them for a cold?***

It depends upon the cold. If it's a relatively serious one, accompanied by fever, drugs such as penicillin may prevent secondary infection. But don't take them for just plain sniffles.

19. ***What about antihistamines? Can they prevent colds?***

They appear effective only for allergies. But they do have some sedative value.

20. ***How can we differentiate between an allergy and a cold?***

We can't, from the symptoms alone. The condition must be medically traced back to its source.

21. ***Do colds, like allergies, have psychosomatic features? In other words, can a cold be affected by mental attitudes?***

There is no proof that anxiety or tension can make you more susceptible to a cold or make an existing cold worse. But either may make a cold *feel* worse.

22. ***How about age and the common cold? At what age are we most susceptible?***

The worst age for colds seems to be between one and three years. After that, susceptibility gradually tapers off.

23. ***What is the age of greatest immunity?***

Surprisingly enough, the first few months of life. The newborn are almost totally immune to colds. We don't know why.

24. ***Is one sex more susceptible than the other to colds?***

Technically, no. But mothers catch colds more often than fathers—probably because they spend more time with the children during the various cold seasons.

25. ***Is it advisable to keep young cold victims out of school?***

It depends entirely on how they feel. Common sense is the only rule. Most authorities agree you can't isolate children enough to narrow the field of contagion, anyway.

26. ***Why not? Won't keeping children at home prevent them from infecting other children in the school?***

Not necessarily. A cold may be infectious hours before the first symptoms appear—in which case other people will already have been exposed.

27. ***How about a cold plus fever? Is it wise to stay home if you have both?***

Yes. The rest gives your body more energy to fight the infection.

28. ***Is it sensible to dress warmly when suffering from a cold?***

Do not wear more than you normally would. Overheating is no better than chilling.

29. ***Should a common-cold victim avoid air-conditioned places?***

He should avoid any *extreme* temperature change, since it might aggravate the cold; minor changes probably don't matter.

30. ***Is there any truth to the old adage, "Feed a cold; starve a fever"?***

Again, common sense is the rule. Cold victims are wise not to overeat; it places an added burden on their systems, which are already working harder than usual to fight the virus. So long as a patient gets a reasonable amount of nutrition, let his own appetite be the judge.

31. ***Are any particular foods good for a cold?***

No. Any food is acceptable so long as it's not so heavy as to require extra energy to digest.

32. ***How about plenty of fluids?***

They're always good for you; they help perk up your system.

33. ***How about grandmother's old "sweat treatment"?***

Forget it. All it does is step up body excretions. By drinking fluids, you can achieve the same result with a lot less discomfort.

34. ***Is there any hope of ever finding the cause of—and a cure for—the common cold?***

Yes. Other respiratory diseases, such as strep throat and pneumonia, have been licked. And the new Enders-Weller-Robbins tissue-culture technique opens the way for a new attack on the problem of the common cold.

Are he-man meals taboo for a cold victim?

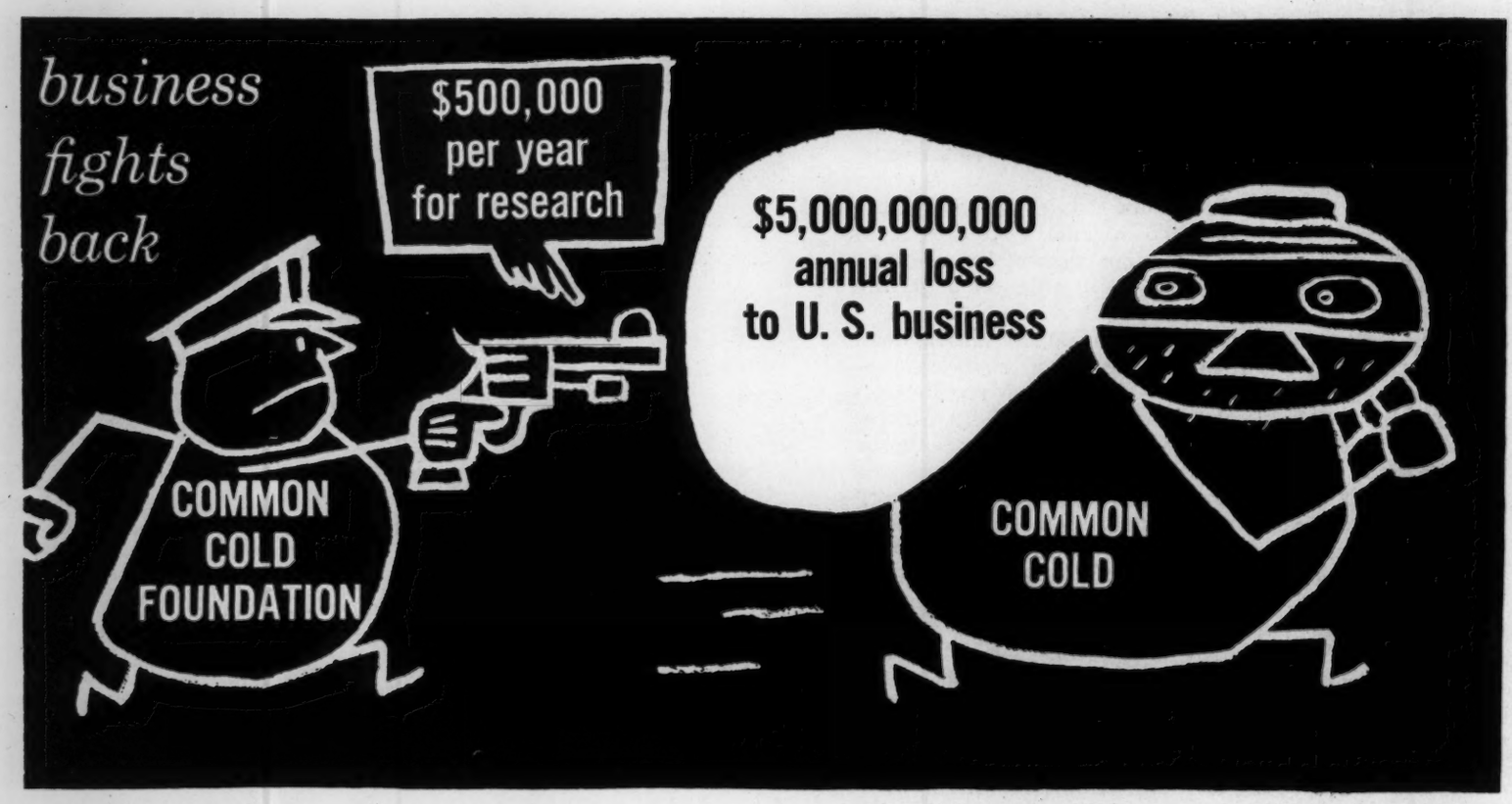
35. ***What is this technique?***

It is a method which enables scientists to grow viruses in test tubes. Previously, the cold virus could be studied only in apes or man. That's one reason why there hasn't been more research into the common cold; the primates are expensive, and more abundant animals—for example, rabbits—don't catch colds. Thus, thanks to tissue culture, it should now be possible for the first time to produce cold virus relatively cheaply in the quantities vitally needed for research. Never before have prospects been so bright for victory over the common cold. ▲▲▲

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRY DEVLIN

AMERICAN SNEEZE COSTS BILLIONS...

$100,000,000 for nose tissues is a small part of what you spend on the common cold



ABSENTEEISM due to the common cold will hit its peak this month and next, and the wretchedness that drains America of $5,000,000,000 a year probably will affect 25 per cent of your employes in January and February alone.

The average American gets three colds a year, and at this moment about 40,000,000 Americans have the sniffles to a greater or lesser degree. To do something about it we spend billions of dollars annually on doctor bills and medicines.

Every study indicates that the average employe stays home two and a half days a year to fight off cold infections. A small businessman employing ten people can be certain that absenteeism due to colds will total 25 days in the course of the year. Twenty-five days constitute more than a full working month of an employe's time.

Companies that have kept records for a decade or two—and there are many—make it clear that respiratory infections cause more than 50 per cent of all industrial absenteeism. The Texas Company, whose surveys cover 15 years, puts the figure at a precise 50.98 per cent. No other form of illness equals this as a cost item; no other, not even indigestion, is so widely prevalent. The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that, in terms of time, the cold annually robs our country of 150,000,000 work days. Expressed in money, it means about $5,000,000,000 annually.

"And as wages increase, so does this figure," Dr. M. H. Newquist, Medical Director of the Texas Company, points out. "Also, it is well to remember that the wider adoption and liberalization of sick benefit plans —including the trend toward the reduction of the waiting period from seven days down to no waiting period at all—convert sickness and absenteeism into more dollars and cents than ever before."

He is right. Last year every one of the nation's 500,000,000 colds represented a cost of $10—more than ever before.

What has science done to cope with the basic causes of the common cold? What has so far emerged from 2,000 years of medical history?

Very little.

Dr. Frank L. Horsfall, Jr., of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, wrote a long chapter on the common cold in "Viral and Rickettsial Infections of Man." When he reached the section entitled *Treatment* he said: "No clearly effective method of treatment has been devised."

Concluding the treatise with a section on *Control Measures,* the doctor summed it up in two cryptic sentences: "No effective control measure has been devised. Vaccines have not been shown to decrease the susceptibility to the disease."

These are discouraging words for a man with a runny nose and a lumpy throat. Yet a new vaccine was announced in early November of 1955 and it reached the front page of every major newspaper. Will it help?

The discoverers of the particular virus which this vaccine combats—Dr. Thomas G. Ward of Johns Hopkins University and Dr. R. J. Huebner of the U. S. Public Health Service—have pleaded with the nation to avoid overoptimism. Their new vaccine, they say, affects only "Type 3 APC" viruses. It has no effect on the simple cold in the nose from which most of us suffer.

Another eminent physician, while acknowledging the importance of the new vaccine, appraises it in relation to the whole campaign against the common cold and calls it "just one little chip off a granite mountain."

Industry still faces its $5,000,000,000 annual loss.

A year and a half ago a number of businessmen—headed by John P. Syme of the Johns-Manville Corporation and O. Parker McComas of Philip Morris, Inc.—decided this was too costly a drain to be borne forever.

They showed, by charts and statistics, that American industry has been spending hundreds of millions on safety measures to protect workingmen from vocational injuries. The result is that vocational injuries now account for only 1.28 per cent of absenteeism—less than one fortieth of the absences caused by colds. Couldn't the same method—concerted effort and financing by all industry—help to defeat the primary cause of absenteeism, the common cold?

In 1955, acting on this challenge, 73 firms pooled funds to establish the Common Cold Foundation, with offices at 370 Lexington Avenue in New York.

Now, for more than a year, the Foundation has been fighting the colds by making research grants to colleges and universities. It is helping to attack the problem from every known angle by financing men and laboratories whose work has too often been frustrated by lack of funds. The Foundation is operating on a budget of $500,000 this year. Says Foundation president John P. Syme: "We would have to spend $500,000 a year for 10,000 years to equal the sum the common cold now costs us in a single year!"

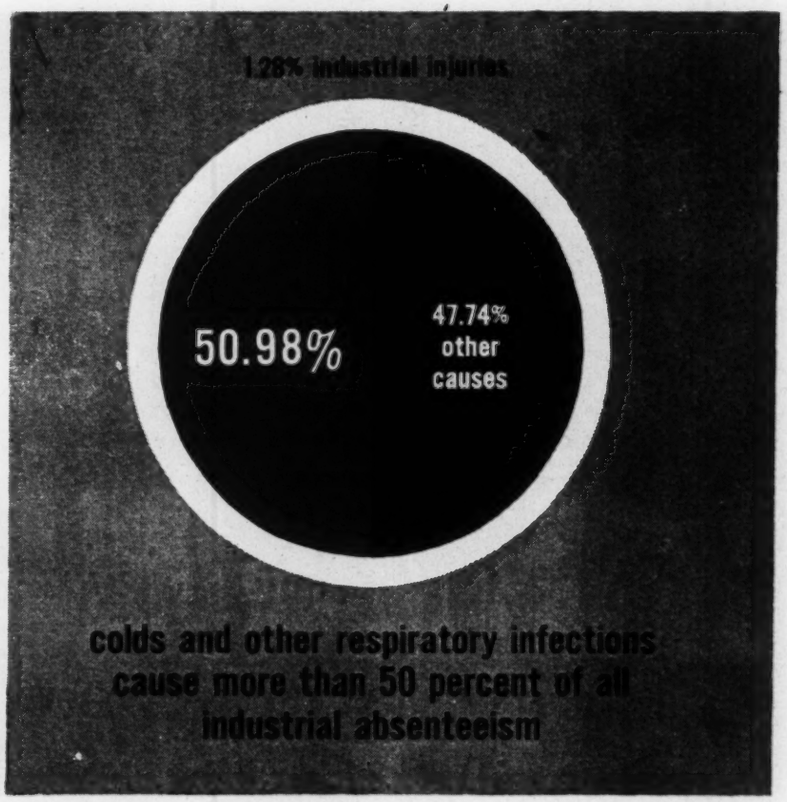
But the $500,000 expenditure will be increased, he added, as more firms cooperate in the enterprise and as more scientists with sound programs make requests for grants. So perhaps we are at last on the brink of coming to grips with the common cold.

Certainly medical men, though optimistic, are being realistic in their approach. Dr. Thomas Turner of Johns Hopkins says:

"Today we are, in reference to the cold, approximately where we were 75 years ago in reference to diarrhea. We used to regard any number of intestinal disorders as diarrhea, treating them all in the same manner. Then we discovered varying causes—dysentery, amoebic dysentery, and the rest—and we knew that each had to be treated in its own way. That was when we began to make real progress. Today we are making the same kind of start with the common cold. Assuming it has varying causes just as it has varying symptoms, we study each cause and symptom separately. And we are fortunate in having new techniques to employ. For instance, the significance of the recent announcement of a vaccine for the Type 3 APC virus lies in the fact that new tissue culture techniques are eliminating what up to now has been a complete research road block."

Dr. Yale Kneeland, Jr., Chairman of the Common Cold Foundation's Scientific Advisory Committee, expresses the belief that "science can come up within the foreseeable future with at least some of the answers about the common cold."

Things are looking up. With the assured financial



backing of business, all research men seem to feel, anything is possible. Moreover, they have learned the value of collaborative effort. Two all-out wars—and particularly the development of the atom bomb—have demonstrated with what speed and effectiveness scientists can operate when they abandon the seclusion of ivory towers and work together as a nationwide team. Within the next few years men in major laboratories throughout the country will all be concentrating on the one focal project—the common cold. Something is certain to come of it. .... Oscar Schisgall

Information From The

COMMON COLD FOUNDATION

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FIRST PROGRESS REPORT

November 1954 — November 1955

This first progress report of the Common Cold Foundation has been made possible because of the interest in the work of the Foundation and support given it this past year by 73 companies, a partial listing of which appears in this brochure.

During this formative period emphasis has been placed on three objectives:

First:

to channel every dollar possible directly into support of research into the cause and cure of the common cold, to the end that it may be eliminated or controlled.

Second:

to inaugurate and disseminate all current information that will assist in making the control of respiratory diseases more effective, particularly as it relates to industry.

Third:

to act as a clearing house for the collection and the dissemination of advanced knowledge and information on the common cold.

Our success to date in accomplishing these objectives:

First:

two research projects on the common cold are now receiving support from the Common Cold Foundation. These are under the direction of eminent scientists at the Johns Hopkins University, School of Public Health and the University of Virginia, School of Medicine.

Second:

a symposium on the common cold was co-sponsored by the Common Cold Foundation and the Microbiology and Immunology Study Section of the National Institutes of Health. This was the first such conference ever held and clarified what research has been and is being done, as well as providing a blueprint for the most effective way of attacking the problem;

scientific exhibits of the research activities now being supported by the Common Cold Foundation were presented at the National Industrial Health Conference and at the National meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Third:

a library of reference material on the common cold has been set up at the Executive Headquarters of the Foundation and is being used rather extensively. This material is available on request.

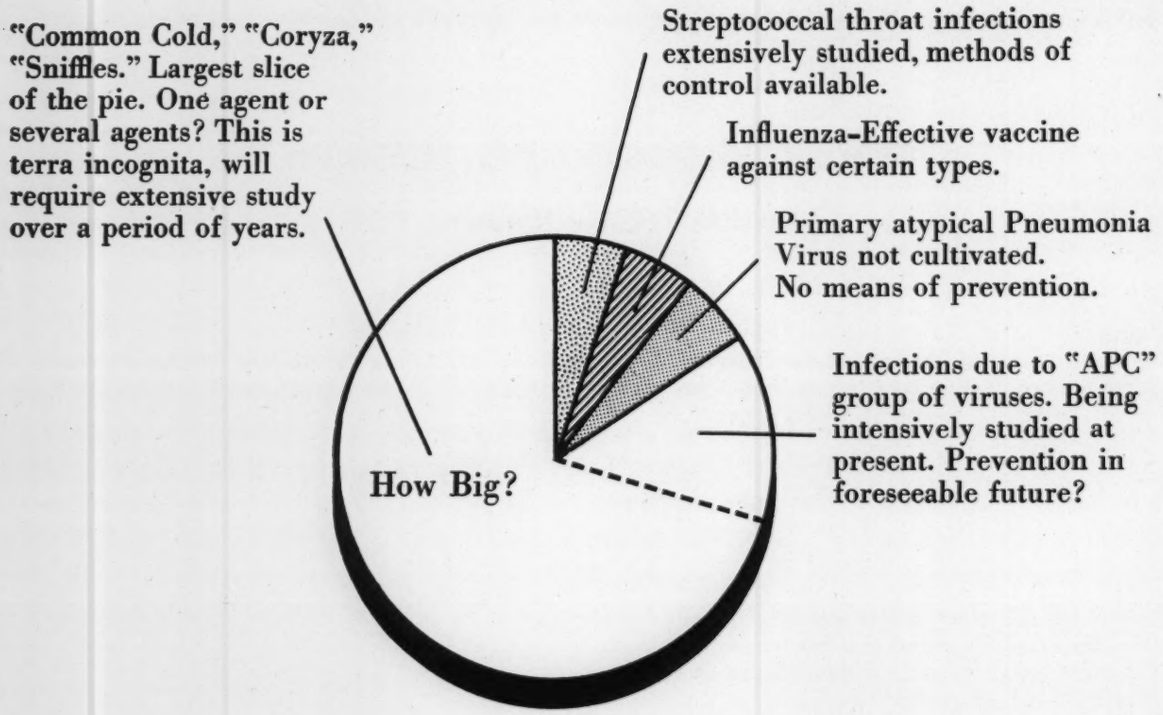
We realize that much of our attention and expense during this formative period has had to be devoted to organizational activities and appreciate your understanding assistance in getting our program under way. By next year we shall have a greatly expanded list of activities, both research-wise and educational to present to you.

To you, the initial contributors, we extend our most sincere appreciation. Without you this meeting would not have been possible.

John P. Syme
President

O. Parker McComas
Chairman

COMMON RESPIRATORY DISEASE PROBLEM
How near a solution?



Common Respiratory Disease Pie
Only the smaller pieces have been bitten into hard

While the problem of the acute respiratory diseases of which the so-called "common cold" is the major factor, seems nearer to a solution than at any time in the past, there is still a vast area, as the above chart indicates, in which we possess relatively little information. It is this terra incognita the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Foundation has recommended receive the major share of attention.

Some progress has been made in isolating a group of viruses known as "APC". These are being intensively studied at present, and a vaccine for Type 3 of these has just been announced.

Dr. Thomas Ward of The Johns Hopkins University, co-discoverer of these "APC" viruses, warns that these agents while causing an upper respiratory infection do not cause the type of infection usually associated with the term "common cold".

We need to realize this is only one small part when the entire problem of the upper respiratory diseases is considered. It is indicative, however, that the new tissue culture technique, the same that made possible the polio vaccine, is proving effective in securing basic knowledge as to precise causes of types of colds.

It also gives us reason to believe, given proper support, science can come up within the foreseeable future with at least some of the answers about the common cold and thus enable to a large extent the control of this most costly cause of employee absenteeism.

Yale Kneeland, Jr., M.D.
Chairman, Scientific Advisory Committee

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Second Annual Progress Report

November 1955 — November 1956

THIS second annual progress report of the Common Cold Foundation is the result of the continued interest and support of the initial contributors, and the addition of 36 new contributors.

Emphasis this second year as during the first has been placed on the three main objectives of the Foundation which are:

First: **Support of Research on the Common Cold.**

The Foundation has given support to four research projects. They are under the direction of eminent scientists at the following four universities:

Johns Hopkins University
School of Hygiene and Public Health

University of Virginia
School of Medicine

University of Kansas
School of Medicine

The University of Chicago
School of Medicine

During this current year the Scientific Advisory Committee also has recommended support of two additional projects at the following universities:

University of Illinois
Research and Educational Hospitals

Cornell University Medical College
Division of Virus Research

These two will be started as soon as additional funds, sufficient to support them are available.

Second: **Education Activities to Assist in Making the Control of Respiratory Diseases More Effective, Particularly As It Relates to Industry.**

A symposium on the common cold was held for medical directors and industrial nurses of this area. Twelve members of the Scientific Advisory Committee presented the latest information of the research progress on the common cold.

Scientific exhibits of research activities being supported by the Common Cold Foundation were presented at the National Industrial Health Conference and at the National meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Two sets of informational material concerning first, the isolation and second, the recently announced vaccine for Type 4 of the "advenovirus"* infections were sent to all contributors. Leaflets and posters concerning the Common Cold were developed in cooperation with the National Tuberculosis Association. These were distributed through the local chapters of the N. T. A.

*The Scientific Advisory Committee was requested to establish and clarify the nomenclature for the virus infections previously termed "ARD", "RI 67" and "APC".

Third: **Establishment of Reference Center for the Collection and Dissemination of Advanced Knowledge on the Common Cold.**

Digests of recent articles appearing in Scientific Journals and transcripts of talks have been added to the Library of Scientific Information on the common cold maintained at the Executive Headquarters of the Foundation.

An exchange of information is maintained with government and other groups sponsoring research projects on the common cold and related illnesses. This enables the Foundation not only to utilize its research dollars most effectively but also to serve as a clearing house for the dissemination of such knowledge.

Two fifteen minute recordings of the proceedings of the Common Cold Foundation's 1956 symposium are available. These were made possible by the American Medical Association.

We realize that as with any other research projects, to achieve the desired results will take time, effort, and adequate financial support. We do believe, given your continued support, science can come up within the foreseeable future with at least enough answers about the common cold to enable its control to a large extent.

To you, leaders in business, banking and industry, who have through your contributions made this second report possible, we extend the appreciation of the Officers and Directors of the Foundation.

O. Parker McComas

O. Parker McComas
Chairman

John P. Syme

John P. Syme
President

How The Research Dollars Are Being Utilized

AFTER a careful survey of all the research work currently being done on the common cold and related illnesses, it was the consensus of the Scientific Advisory Committee that the present available funds of the Common Cold Foundation can be utilized best by giving support to those projects dealing with the etiology of the common cold.

It is the belief of the Committee that until the causative agents of common respiratory disease are well categorized there is no reason to expect a practical solution to the problem.

Acting on this belief the Scientific Advisory Committee recommended to the Board of Directors six projects for support. The Foundation has given financial support to four of these. The Committee urges as soon as sufficient additional funds are available the other two be started. All six can contribute to the basic knowledge necessary before the common cold can be "cured" or "controlled."

The four research projects are:

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Chief Investigator: DR. THOMAS WARD
Title of Study: "ISOLATION OF COLD VIRUS"

Annual amount of grant — $19,000

A new group of viruses, shown to be the etiologic agents of some respiratory diseases has been reported.

These viruses called adenoviruses have been shown to produce disease in human volunteers.

The mild respiratory disease caused by these agents is more related to "grippe" than to the "common cold."

A vaccine for Type 4 of these viruses is now being tested. In the light of present knowledge its use is not recommended for non-military populations.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Chief Investigator: DR. CATHERINE M. RUSSELL
Title of Study: "ATTEMPTS TO CULTIVATE THE VIRUS OF THE COMMON COLD AND RELATED RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN TISSUE CULTURES."

Annual amount of grant — $6,348

The chief emphasis of the study at the University of Virginia School of Medicine is on attempts to cultivate the agent of the common cold. The general tissue culture techniques which have been recently successful in studies of the adenoviruses are being used.

From the studies now in progress employing the roller-tube technique, it is apparent that nasal epithelium will grow in tissue cultures, but it is probable that continuous cultures of these cells is going to be difficult.

Also these studies indicate that an unknown proportion of specimens of nasal epithelium contain a presumed cytopathogenic agent thus requiring a parallel study of nasal epithelium and nasal secretions in Hela cell cultures to recognize the known agents which may be present in such tissues or secretions.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
Chief Investigator: DR. HERBERT A. WENNER
Title of Study: "THE ETIOLOGY OF RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD."

Annual amount of grant — $9,326

The studies in the University of Kansas are directed towards defining the spectrum of respiratory infections according to etiology in infancy and childhood. The clinical materials are obtained from two areas, namely (a) children admitted to the University Hospital with respiratory infections, including severe pharyngitis, "croup," and bronchiolitis, and (b) 90 families resident in a community of military officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

In this pilot study antibodies are studied in respect to:

Adenoviruses
Influenza viruses, A, A′, B, and C
Psittacosis
Q fever
B streptococci
H. influenzae, types a and b
Histoplasmosis
Tuberculosis (tuberculin skin test)

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Chief Investigator: DR. THOMAS GRAYSTON
Title of Study: "THE USE OF TISSUE CULTURE PROCEDURES FOR THE ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF RESPIRATORY DISEASE VIRUSES."

Annual amount of grant — $9,085

The aim of this project is the utilization of tissue culture procedures to isolate and identify viral agents causing infections of the respiratory tract.

The University of Chicago student and faculty population and patients of the University of Chicago Clinics are being utilized.

It is believed this study will yield information which will contribute to the knowledge of the spread and cause of infections of the respiratory tract in civilian population and therefore their possible control.

Yale Kneeland

YALE KNEELAND, JR., M. D.
Chairman, Scientific Advisory Committee

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Lobund Institute
University of Notre Dame

Miller, William

October 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Miller:

Many thanks for your nice note. I wish very much that I might write the piece you suggest, but unfortunately, my present heavy schedule leaves me no time to write anything other than my daily radio script.

If things ever ease up to the point where I am able to change my mind, I will certainly let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William J. Miller
Time & Life Building
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

mec

Room 3332
Time & Life Building
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow :

As a fellow North Carolinian, as well as a long -time admirer, I was glad to see the recognition you received in this week's TIME.

I am about to take over the editorial page of the Herald-Tribune , and we may soon have an Op Ed page as well, on which I would like to run some provocative and challenging essays. Our mutual friend Dan Wright of IBM tells me you are full of steam on the subject of TV commercials. Are you steamed up enough to feel like doing a piece on what you think is wrong with them, laying on as mercilessly as you wish ?

Or if not perhaps there is some other topic you might feel like sounding off on. If so I would consider it a privilege to have you grace the new Op Ed Page from time to time.

With all good wishes and sincerest respects,

William J. Miller

William J . Miller

PS: My address will be the Herald-Tribune after this week.

1741 28th St. S.E. - Apt. 301
Washington 20, D.C.

Millis, Walter

March 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Let me thank you once again for your interest and for taking time to put me onto Irv Gitlin. However, I fell into a job with WTTG (Dumont) here in Washington as a film editor. Before I am through I should have a thorough grounding in the business - it is a small station.

It was good to talk to you in any case, and I imagine CBS will be hearing from me before too many years have passed.

Sincerely,

Walter Millis III

Millis, Walte

1 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

March 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I saw Irving Gitlin this afternoon. He held out some hope of a connection with his department as a research assistant. He suggested that I talk to Ralph Backlund, but I will not be able to do so until I get back from Fort Meade on the 21st of this month.

Let me thank you again for your trouble in arranging the meeting and for your offer to "thump some other thickets" if that should be necessary. I will, of course, keep you posted on what happens.

Sincerely,

Walter Millis III

Walter Millis III

Mullen. Wilke

1 West 72nd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

March 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Thank you again for taking time from a busy day to talk to me yesterday. I have called Irving Gitman and have an appointment with him late Monday afternoon; you will hear from me afterwards on the outcome.

CBS has always seemed to me to be the ideal place for somebody with my interests; I hope - with your kind assistance - to make CBS think so too.

Sincerely,

Walter Millis

Walter Millis III

Milvy, Paul

SERVICEMEN'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE

"Honorable Discharge for Honorable Service"

P. O. BOX 51 | 217 WEST 18th STREET | NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

April 2,1956

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
NY 22, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your response to our last communication. Since then the developments in and around the Armed Forces security program make it an even more important feature of our national scene.

As the enclosed documents indicate, our lower courts refuse to halt the Armed Forces discharge procedures on the ground that no irreparable injury need be done. Yet when the injury is done, the courts plead inability to reverse a completed action of the military establishment. The victim here has no recourse. He is either too early or too late.

Again, despite certain new pre-induction procedures, the already large group of men 'entrapped', as Mr. Celler says, into bad discharges for non-service reasons and as yet denied legal recourse will grow as long as the Armed Forces consider anything but service record in discharging their members.

Finally, there is the contradiction between Secretary Wilson's words and his department's actions. Surely exposure of this blatant contempt for the elected representatives of the American people, and for all Americans, would be a valuable public service while contributing to an exciting program.

We hope that the enclosed material will be of some value to you.

Thank you again for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Milvy

Paul Milvy, Chairman

Servicemen's Defense Committee
217 West 18th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

In a sharply critical letter to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Congressman Emanuel Celler has indicted Army discharge procedures in so-called "security risk" cases as "a form of entrapment, repugnant to the principles of American jurisprudence." Mr. Celler in a previous letter dealing with the case of eight soldiers at Fort Dix, had described Army policy in relation to discharges for alleged pre-induction acts or associations as "arbitrary."

Congressman Celler's letter was as follows:

House of Representatives, U.S.
Committee on the Judiciary
Washington, D.C.

March 12, 1956

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am in receipt of a letter from General Counsel Mansfield D. Sprague da ted March 6 in reply to my letter to you of Febuary 28. Mr. Sprague was also kind enough to send me copy of the reply to Senator Hennings' letter of Febuary 1.

Reading these two replies together, it is clear that the Army will continue to issue discharges based upon alleged pre-service conduct. Specifically, I am advised this policy is operative in the cases of Theodore Bernstein, Stanley Anuser, Bertram Lessuck, David and Jonathan Lubell, Bernard J. Radcff, Samuel Suckow, and Rudolph Thomas.

The "policy changes" of November 16, 1955 appear at best to be insignificant. The Army still asserts the power of judge-and punish its personnel for activities and associations which have historically and traditionally been insulated from military control. It would appear that the Department of the Army places itself in the position of reviewer and censor of a serviceman's entire life. Certainly the following language of Mr. Sprague is susceptible of no other interpretation: "even though the record of service shows no overt derogatory acts and complies with accepted standards, if the nature of the substantiated deorogatory imformation ... is such that a board in good conscience could not decide that the individual is a fit person to be awarded an honorable discharge, there should not be an arbitrary requirement that the board nevertheless has no recourse but to recommend an honorable discharge."

The Army's authority to terminate a soldier's service is clearly defined in the Universal Military and Training Service Act of 1950. However, it is stated with equal clarity that the type of discharge granted will reflect the character of the service rendered. We have before us a requirement to grant

an honorable discharge where the service has been honorable. This is a just and logical principle. The Army's jurisdiction over a man must begin and end with his military service. The Army's use of alleged civilian activities and associations both prior to and after the tour of active duty to inflict lifetime punishment upon a man runs counter to the principle which limits military power to military affairs.

Mr. Sprague's reply appears to clearly establish a distinction referred to in the second paragraph of page 1 of my original letter to you. If an individual completes his tour of duty, his separation will be based on the character of service only, while an individual who is separated prior to completion of his tour of duty may have his character of discharge determined by pre-induction activities. The difficulties I have expressed with this distinction have not been eliminated by Mr. Sprague's reply. How an earlier separation results in an individual being a greater security risk so that he receives a permanent label to that effect is not clear to me. Up to his very last day of service, a man may receive a less than honorable discharge. This is not merely a hypothetical situation. In the eight cases referred to above, each of the individuals has served at least 15 months of his 24 month tour of duty. In the case of Private Rudolph Thomas less than four weeks remain in the completion of his service which has consistently been characterized by his immediate military superiors as excellent. Mr. Sprague's reply has not changed my view that "a policy such as this is, at best, arbitrary."

It is apparent that the Army's policy cannot be founded upon unjust and arbitrary procedures which extend the powers of the military beyond its clearly defined jurisdictional boundaries. If the Army accepts a man into its ranks it can only base a discharge on the character of the service rendered. Such a policy must also be applied in the cases of the aforementioned eight servicemen.

It is clear that it is the intention of the Department of the Army, according to Mr. Sprague, to reserve to itself at all times, change of policy or no change of policy, the right to terminate a man's service at any time (with which right I do not quarrel), but that in so doing it takes upon itself the right to bring into its judgement pre-service activities and to place upon the youth of our country a brand they must carry with them for the rest of their lives.

I regret the necessity of using harsh language, but it appears to me that for the Army to induct a young man into service and then charge him with pre-service activities leading to less than an honorable discharge is for the Army to engage in a form of entrapment which must, in your good judgement, certainly be repugnant to the principles of American jurisprudence.

Please let me hear from you thereon.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL CELLER

SERVICEMEN'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 51
217 West 18th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

FACT SHEET ON ARMY SECURITY RISK PROGRAM

The recent hearings of the Hennings Committee and other developments have focussed national attention on grave injustices in the Army's loyalty-security program. The Army itself, in effect conceding the existence of abuses in the program, announced certain positive reforms at the hearings. In addition it promised further study and an early report on aspects which remained under fire by the Committee and the press. Such a report is still awaited.

The history of the matter is as follows:

BACKGROUND

The Universal Military Training and Service Act declares plainly that a draftee's discharge must be based on "the character of the service he has rendered while in the armed forces."

Despite this clear provision and its own historic practice, the Army has instead been basing large numbers of Undesirable Discharges upon the pre-service political and social activities of draftees whose army records were spotless.

In this way, hundreds of draftees have been stigmatized with less than honorable discharges solely because of their family relationships, personal opinions, associations and activities before induction, and irrespective of their service records. They have been deprived of most or all veteran benefits and handicapped in obtaining employment and in pursuing their chosen careers.

THE WATTS REPORT

The matter first drew widespread press publicity early in August with the issuance of the so-called Watts Report, a documented study of the Army's security procedures compiled by Baltimore attorney Rowland V. Watts under grant from the Fund for the Republic.

The Watts Report summarized 48 specific cases, charged widespread and flagrant miscarriages of justice and was "on its face, a serious indictment of the Army's security procedures in relation to draftees." (New York Times, 8/6/55)

Contrary to basic American tradition, a situation has existed in which the military has been exercising a political and social censorship of every young man before, during, and for the six "reserve" years following active military service.

THE EDELSTEIN DECISION

On October 17, 1955, eight Army privates brought suit before Federal Judge David Edelstein in New York. The eight asked the Court for a declaration of their right to an Honorable Discharge for Honorable Service, and an order enjoining the Army from proceeding with hearings in their cases under its loyalty-security program.

On November 21, 1955, in an interim opinion, Judge Edelstein declared:

> "It would seem basic that a soldier has the right to an honorable discharge if his military record merits it, and that he cannot be held to answer, in the consideration of his discharge, for matters extraneous to that record."

The Court observed that "during the plaintiff's entire military careers they had conducted themselves in an exemplary fashion with character and efficiency ratings of at least excellent; and that the allegations or charges against them involve conduct, lawful when performed, which pre-dates their inductions under the Universal Military Training and Service Act..."

Denying a government motion to dismiss the soldiers' case, Judge Edelstein concluded:

> "If an Honorable Discharge were denied to a soldier with an unexceptionable service record on the basis merely of pre-induction conduct, it would in my opinion be a deprivation of property without due process of law...
> "The exercise of military jurisdiction to inflict painful and injurious consequences, if not 'punishment' upon a service man for prior civilian conduct would be a shocking perversion of the elementary canons of due process."

THE HENNINGS COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Beginning November 17, 1955, the Army's security risk practices underwent a week-long attack at hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights (Hennings Committee).

Lon Hocker, Chief Counsel to the Committee, charged the Army with "usurping powers of the civilian courts in ruling on activities and associations of inductees that occurred while they were in private life." He suggested that "the Defense Department had dealt in 'entrapment' in the cases of those permitted or even encouraged to claim constitutional privilege in declining to answer all questions relating to civilian

activities and associations. Form DD98, he asserted, gave constitutional privilege of silence. But, he added, the invocation of the privilege entered later as an accusation against the inductees." (New York Times, 11/23/55)

At the hearings the Defense Department announced that henceforth a draftee would be investigated before, instead of after, induction. If he appeared to be a "risk" he would not be inducted. "If he was accepted, and performed his duties with merit, he would be assured of an honorable discharge unless it was found that he had withheld security risk information in qualifying for service." (N.Y. Times, 11/19/55)

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, (D.Mo.), subcommittee chairman, said that the Defense Department modification would "restore constitutional rights to a large number of people who under present regulations would receive security-risk discharges. He expressed dissatisfaction, however, with the reservation attached by the Defense Department to its announced reforms. The Senator declared:

> "If during the period of service there develops derogatory information about a serviceman's pre-service activities and associations, he may still be put on controlled (menial) duties and receive a security-risk discharge at the end of service. This seems to me to be a violation of his constitutional rights. It destroys his reputation and interferes with his livelihood without due process of law." (New York Times, 11/19/55)

The committee chairman and counsel requested the Defense Department to consider more thoroughgoing reforms and also inquired what would be done, in the light of the new rulings, about many soldiers already unjustly discharged as security risks. The Department was directed to outline its views as soon as possible.

Mansfield Sprague, Defense Department general counsel, announced that the Department would address itself to the question immediately and report to the subcommittee within two weeks.

CONCLUSION

It has now been more than eight weeks since the latter statement by Army Counsel Sprague, and nothing has been forthcoming from the Department. Impatiently waiting are hundreds of young men who, in the words of Judge Edelstein, are victims of a "shocking perversion of the elementary canons of due process."

We urge you to do all in your power to expedite the promulgation by the Defense Department of its promised revised program and to help make it one that guarantees full constitutional protection of American servicemen.

FACT SHEET SUPPLEMENT - 1

This "Supplement" summarizes recent developments in the fight to restore "Honorable Discharge for Honorable Service" as the sole criteria for determining discharges. The promised reforms in the Army's regulations have not been made, not-withstanding the Sprague letter to Senator Hennings mentioned below.

EDELSTEIN DECISION - con't.

Six weeks after Judge Edelstein's "declaration of rights" (see page 2) the Judge refused a request for an injunction enjoining the Army from holding field board hearings for the Fort Dix Eight. He maintained that "irreparable injury" resulting from the hearings was not inevitable, and that it was "conceivable" that the derogatory allegations against the "Eight" would be shown to be groundless. Field Board hearings have consequently been scheduled during March.

YOUNGDAHL DECISION

Federal Judge David Youngdahl ruled on January 24th in an Army Review case involving John Harmon, that civil courts lacked authority to "review, control or compel the granting of particular types of military service discharge certificates". He further asked, however:

> "Does it not...offend our traditional concept of justice that a man who serves the military with a rating of excellent can be dismissed by it ... and can be furnished (with) a discharge certificate which...brings reproach and dishonor in civilian life?"

SENATOR HENNINGS' COMMITTEE - con't.

On January 29th Senator Hennings disclosed that he had received a letter from Defense Department counsel Mansfield Sprague, outlining what were said to be new security risk procudures. These were to include investigation before induction, disregard of all pre-induction activities after induction, and honorable discharges for two full years of honorable service. A review of all cases dating back to November 10, 1948 where soldiers had received less than honorable "security" discharges was also promised. However, the Judge Advocate General's office in First Army Headquarters at Fort Jay said that it had received no new directives and was continuing under old techniques for determining discharges.

In spite of Sprague's written assuarances to Senator Hennings, and in spite of Secretary of Defense Wilson's statements (see immediately below), the Army continues its old security risk procedures. Senator Hennings on February 3rd in a letter to Wilson, said:

> "The Committee was shocked to learn that the Army is actively pushing proceedings to bring about the security risk discharges of eight soldiers at Fort Dix on the basis of allegations of pre-service activity."

The loophole used by the Army in this case appears to be this: it is almost always true that the Army institutes proceedings against so-called "security risks" before they have served two full years. Hence an Undersirable Discharge can be issued which doesn't contradict Sprague's recent letter to Senator Hennings. With this in mind, Senator Hennings, on February 3rd called for an "immediate" and "crystal-clear" clarification of Army policy.

WILSON PRESS CONFERENCE

On February 1st, during a press conference, Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson stated:

> "...certainly no one that thinks like I do would ever take a position that a man should be 'convicted' on something he did before he was inducted into the services."

On March 18, 1954, he similarly stated:

> "A person who may have had some black marks in the past but who has demonstrated by his service that he has earned the coveted award of an honorable discharge should not be denied it."

CONCLUSION - 2

Many months have elapsed since promise of reforms were made to Senator Hennings' Committee and to the nation.

A real contradiction between repeated statements by Wilson and other Defense Department personnel, which seem to uphold the principle of "Honorable Discharge for Honorable Service", and the actual practices of the Army exists. In practice family ties, friends and books still remain grounds for "security discharges. As long as the Defense Department consideres alleged pre-service activities in any way pertinent to the type of military separation, it is impossible to adhere to the Army's own previously honored position of "Honorable Discharge for Honorable Service."

# # # # # # # # # # #

MBF Mitchell

DOMESTIC July 1

to:

MR. M.B. MITCHELL
BRITANNICA FILMS
1150 WILMETTE AVENUE
WILMETTE
ILLINOIS

VERY SORRY BUT THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF OUR HAVING A FRUITFUL CONVERSATION ON ANY OF THE SUBJECTS IN WHICH WE ARE MUTUALLY INTERESTED UNTIL I RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY. WILL COMMUNICATE WITH YOU THEN. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-70

Moley, Raymond

May 11, 1956

Dear Raymond Moley:

My real concern was whether you really felt on the basis of knowledge that the piece on the Vice Presidency was distorted or inaccurate. I am venturing to send you the printed text where you will note the only reference to Mr. Nixon is an altogether favorable quotation from President Eisenhower.

My letter was prompted more out of respect than anger, and I certainly agree with you that no useful purpose is served by fellow laborers in this not always fruitful vineyard engaging in public debate or controversy.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond Moley
152 West 42 Street
New York 36, New York

rh

RAYMOND MOLEY
152 WEST 42 STREET
NEW YORK 36

April 30, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some years ago in what, as I remember, was a broadcast, you stated as fact an incorrect account of my official relations with Secretary Hull and my resignation from the government in 1933. That incorrect account had been vigorously exploited by my enemies at the time and was injurious to me and embarrassing to my friends. I wrote to you a correct account of the record.

In return you wrote that you regretted the account you had given and that you would take occasion to correct your interpretation of that bit of history. I was very happy to have your letter and wrote in my book of memory at the time that you had done the fair thing with a fellow laborer in the thorny field of public comment. Whether a correction was made did not particularly concern me then or now. I was glad to take the will for the deed.

Since on that occasion you clearly manifested a spirit of fairness, I hasten to reply in kind to your letter of the 28th.

What I said concerning your broadcast on the Vice Presidency was not in the text of the written speech which I made on that occasion. It was ad libbed, in the course of a political speech before a political group.

While the account given by your colleague is not verbatim correct, I did use the word "lied," and I regret it. It was not the expression commonly used to describe what I contended at the time was a selection of facts which failed to give a balanced picture of the Vice Presidency. I should have been more careful in my characterization of the general tenor of the broadcast. It was also out of my own character to mention libel.

I very sincerely regret my choice of words, which, I may add, were selected in a meeting in which feelings ran pretty high.

I am inclined to believe as a practical matter that, considering the limited circulation of my remarks concerning your broadcast, which were not reported in any of the published accounts of the speech, to bring the matter now to a much wider audience would not be helpful. However, in some way I shall presently take occasion publicly to amend any impression that my choice of words on that occasion might create.

I shall be happy to have your reaction to this suggestion.

Very sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Moley, Raymond

April 25, 1956

Dear Mr. Moley:

A colleague of mine in Los Angeles quotes you as having said recently on a public occasion: "More recently the anti-Nixon campaign has taken another slant. It began with a grievous and reprehensible distortion of history in a program on the Vice Presidency by Ed Murrow. If Murrow wants to sue me for libel, he can. Murrow lied. You would have thought that the Vice President is a good for nothing, or a drunkard. It was an attempt to destroy Dick Nixon." I am wondering whether the above quotation is accurate.

I am wondering, too, whether you would care to look at the script or the film; because if you would, I will be very glad to provide you with either or both. If you can find a single mistake in fact in that program, I will be both willing and eager to make a public retraction; if you can't, maybe you would consider similar action.

Normally, critical comment is expected and, indeed, welcome. I don't mind being called a liar, but it would be helpful to know wherein I lied. Would you care to enlighten me, or am I to conclude that your view is that I am merely a liar by instinct, and that you will not confer upon me the sacrament of proof.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond Moley
Newsweek
152 West 42 Street
New York, New York

rh
bc: Mr. Friendly

CBS NEWS
1313 North Vine Street, Los Angeles 28 Hollywood 9-1212

LOS ANGELES BUREAU

April 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The vagaries of the business took me yesterday noon to a rightwing festival in honor of Raymond Moley. His claim to authority because of his past errors reminds me of the ex-Communists who write and lecture for money. They brag of having been completely wrong a few years ago, but use that very fact in claiming they are completely right today.

That's beside the point, of course, I blame it on gas pains lingering on from the luncheon. I don't know whether you follow the comments of people like Moley - newsweek but he threw the high hard one at you and I took notes.

Speaking of the Vice President, he said: "More recently the anti-Nixon campaign has taken another slant. It began with a grievous and reprehensible distortion of history in a program on the Vice Presidency by Ed Murrow. If Murrow wants to sue me for libel, he can. Murrow lied. You would have thought that the Vice President is a good for nothing, or a drunkard. It was an attempt to destroy Dick Nixon."

As I said, I don't know whether you care, but more than a thousand people heard those remarks and the newspapers today carried them in part.

With great admiration,

152 w 42

Bill Stout

Bill Stout

Mukerji, Subas

July 27, 1956

Dear Mr. Mukerji:

Thank you for your letter of July 3rd.

This is just a note to tell you that I will be very happy to meet with you.

Please call my office sometime in late September to arrange an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Subas Mukerji
Government of India
Information Services
3 East 64th Street
New York 21, New York

fc

Yes
next wk.

Tues Oct 9
3pm
Saw

SUBAS MUKERJI.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INFORMATION SERVICES
3 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
TRAFALGAR 9-7800

Ex. 60.

July 3, 1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

May I have the pleasure of meeting you personally according to your convienence, while with kindest regards,

Sincerely yours
S. Mukerji

India News

Government of India Information Services • 3 East 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y. • Telephone: TRafalgar 9-7800

• 2107 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C. • Telephone: COlumbia 5-5050

INDIA AND THE WAY OF PEACE

by

Yehudi Menuhin

In this article the world-famous violinist examines western and eastern systems of thought and in particular the doctrine of non-violence.

At best violence can never serve as a positive example. It leaves the victim, firstly without guidance, as he learns only prohibitions; secondly, bent on the destructive passions of revenge and hate; and it leaves the perpetrator with a sense of unrestricted power, unaccountable to any higher power or reason, uncontrolled by self-restraint, a cancerous element in the social body.

In contrast, by turning the other cheek, as in Gandhi's non-violent or passive resistance campaign, we achieve a more positive and lasting effect. Firstly, the violence of the attack is absorbed instead of being returned, as the impact of a thrown stone would be absorbed in a rubber cushion; secondly, we deny the aggressor the inner satisfaction of superiority; thirdly, we provide a good example for emulation; fourthly, we

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have maintained invulnerable a sense of proportion. The most important achievment is that we have interrupted what is called a 'vicious circle'.

I believe both attitudes have their proper place and time. The 'eye for an eye' and 'tooth for a tooth' approach is useful as an emergency device (e.g. when attacked by a wild animal), but can have no lasting effect.

Actually, we all partake concurrently of both attitudes in certain degrees - of the 'eye for eye' and the 'turning of the other cheek'. From the point of view of survival, both are equally valid - the one in the immediate and finite, the other in continuity and in the practical application to our existence of the eternal and infinite. The one where life is divided against itself and where a single, unique and finite reward must be won, and where for right or wrong reasons antagonism has ruled out the sense of fraternity or the possibility of conciliation; the other wherewer a harmonious society is being produced and maintained as for many thousands of years in India and, as must sooner or later happen, on the grandest scale to include all humanity, all nations, races and creeds.

It is customary to call the 'eye for an eye' and 'tooth for a tooth' approach, realistic: the other, which involves turning the other cheek, idealistic, visionary and impractical.

Pursuit of Holiness

Poverty, chastity and obedience are not for nothing universally recognized (both east and west) as the hallmarks of godliness, but even these citadels of virtue have been stormed by vanity, pride, prejudice and arrogance, when the purity of the objective was not commensurate with the stringent means to reach it.

When these unnatural rigours are submitted to and practised only to gain personal ascendency (which is the unforgivable sin of spiritual pride), or when they are so exaggerated as to suppress powerful urges without sublimating or otherwise releasing them, these measures defeat their own purpose. (In India these self-denials are not expected of a man until quite late in life for, according to the natural and sensitive Buddhist traditions, there is a time and place for everything; when it may happen with the least possible coercion.) Witness the careers of Savonarola and Father Joseph.

Nowhere is the pursuit of holiness more a living and a crucial matter than it is in India. It seems to correspond to the American individual's inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness, which has become, I am afraid, in a large measure but the pursuit of pleasure.

In India, too, any individual of whatever stratum, unsponsored by any organized body, religious, civil or commercial, may start on his lonely path to holiness, nor need he await canonization to receive the homage of his followers.

All that this solitary human being is assured of in India, is, on the one hand, the respect and sympathy, the understanding and charity of his fellow-men and, on the other hand, for himself, of an unimpeded path to increasing purity and succeeding stages (often spread over successive generations) of union with God. He may beg but once a day, at the first house he meets in the village, and must then deposit half his food at the temple outside the village for others poorer than he before he may serve himself. The holy man

of India is, therefore, not the common beggar of urban life - he is traditionally a selfless and dedicated person, severely restricted by his self-discipline, not allowed to demand or receive from society more than the pittance required for survival, as would a tree or a flower from air and water. He is looked up to as an example of human virtue, and of the renunciation of material for spiritual values. He is a constant reminder to the people of the highest ends and the highest motives in life.

The Indians are a people naturally philosophical rather than dynamic. They do not tend to crystallization and finality in art or science, and prefer a regulated fluidity to some unique triumphal achievment. In music, too, they prefer the improvised to the crystallized and thus they are for ever cultivating the proper mood, the appropriate state of mind and body in which to create, to receive inspiration and to achieve such inner stillness as to be moved by the slightest stir of the divine presence.

Indian Attitude

Indian art is traditionally timeless, though supremely rhythmed. It is embellished and ornate. No fixed limit dominates its flow, and no finality. It is elusive and subjective, summoned out of the void, united in characteristic fashion both erotic and spiritual.

Incidentally the Indians are not particularly attracted to the most aggressive of competitive sports, though they excel at cricket and polo, nor have they devised such machines as the steam engine or the jet aeroplane. But paradoxically enough, in

atomic science and nuclear physics, they are most distinguished, as it is the highest and the one which has most in common with the ancient Buddhist tenets of the unity of all matter and its inter-changeability. Nuclear science has brought us back to those ancient revelations of the microscopic heterogencity within the unity of all matter restoring the grand conception which over-rides the antagonistic partitionings in space, in time, and in doctrine, so characteristic of our western Christian thought.

In contemplating the microcosm of the Indian village - its aesthetic, aristocratic and moral qualities - we discover the effects and see the results of milleniums of almost unbroken continuity, the continuity of a civilization based on an inspired and pre-Christian moral and ethical conception. Such contrasting delineations as God and the devil, heaven and hell, good and evil seem absent, as does the self consciousness which followed upon the fatal apple of knowledge. One is inclined to regard these people as innocent, as being still partly illuminated by the last rays of the Garden of Eden, still clothed in the very first and simplest garb. For these reasons, the Indian village is to me something infinitely touching and moving.

The Indian village seems singularly free from these divisions, innocent of these unbridgeable chasms, for over the ages time and fate and the will of the Lord have directed all the essential functions of man in an unchanging society - functions which otherwise in our modern world are the products of direct and arbitrary intervention. *

* Reproduced from the periodical "Envoy" (London).

Multer, A. J.

May 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Multer:

Thank you very much for sending me the tear sheet from the Congressional Record. I am naturally much gratified that you felt my remarks worthy of inclusion in it.

We are preparing a television piece on the subject of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii for presentation sometime in the autumn. I hope that when it is near the final form I have the opportunity of discussing it with you.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Abraham J. Multer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

ABRAHAM J. MULTER
13TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SMALL BUSINESS
DEMOCRATIC WHIP, ZONE 2

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am pleased to send you herewith a tear sheet from the Congressional Record of May 6th, in which I have set forth, in full, your remarks of Sunday night. If you desire any additional copies please advise and I will be glad to obtain them for you.

It was indeed a great pleasure to have been with you on this occasion.

Incidentally, I completed my second visit to the Territory of Hawaii just about the time that you arrived there last month. I had the extreme pleasure of addressing both Houses of the Territorial Legislature while there.

On my visits I also had an opportunity to get off into the less frequented parts of the Islands and talk to the people who apparently knew most about them. If you think I can be of any help to you in furnishing any background material, to further the cause of statehood, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Cordially,

Abraham J. Multer

Enclosure

AJM:js

We would do well to compare our spiritual traditions with some of our present practices, and to find in our traditions a new source of strength and support for our efforts as we face the challenge of the present and the future.

There is still time to mobilize our strength and regroup our forces for the tests which lie ahead, both at home, and abroad.

We must have faith in ourselves, but most of all in our purposes.

If we dare in all of our purposes, we will surely succeed in some of them.

This I Believe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1957

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to attend on the night of Sunday, May 5, 1957, the dinner of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

The dinner was the occasion of the presentation of the 1957 Albert Einstein commemorative awards.

The awards committees were made up of distinguished men and women of national and international accomplishments and fame. They made excellent choices of outstanding personalities who have contributed much to the welfare of our contemporary world.

In his capacity of toastmaster of the dinner, former New York State attorney general, the Honorable Nathaniel L. Goldstein, presented each of the award winners to Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of the Yeshiva University, who, in turn, made the awards.

The award for accomplishment in the humanities went to Edward R. Murrow, commentator and television producer; in citizenship, to Ambassador John Hay Whitney; in arts, to Actor Paul Muni; in science, to physics professors, Dr. Tsung Dao Lee and Dr. Chen Ning Yang; and in medicine, to Dr. Samuel Levine.

All of the recipients of the awards responded with pertinent remarks of appreciation.

Appropriately enough, each took occasion to pay tribute to that great humanitarian and scientist, Albert Einstein, whose name is borne by our newest but already great college of medicine.

The highlight of the evening were the remarks of Mr. Murrow. Though brief, they were pointed and thought provoking. I am pleased to set them forth in full, as follows:

THIS I BELIEVE

President Belkin, distinguished guests, and friends, you have done me great honor; and, as Shakespeare said, "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks."

To have his name linked, however remotely, with that of Professor Einstein is honor enough for any reporter. "A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer life are based on the labors of other men, living and dead. And that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as I have received, and am still receiving." Those words were Albert Einstein's, but he spoke, I think, for every worthy man and woman who deals with information in the mass media. To him a disinterested love for facts was not enough. He had to care about the bearing of those facts on hopes, fears, and destiny. He realized that fear, bigotry, and intolerance will not command the land unless most of us are silent accomplices.

By "freedom" he understood social conditions of such a kind that the expression of opinions, and assertions about general and particular matters of knowledge, will not involve dangers or serious disadvantages for him who expresses them. He believed in what might be called a reign of reason, which most of us have enjoyed, without buttressing its foundations.

Professor Einstein would, I think, have agreed with Milton, who said: "If the waters of truth flow not in a perpetual progression, they sicken into a muddy pool of conformity and tradition." He was conscious of the truth of what Lord Acton wrote in 1877: "There are in our day many educated men who think it right to persecute." There are indeed many men in our day who so believe.

Perhaps you will permit me a personal digression in order to apologize for my lack of formal attire. It is not due to persecution, or lack of a dinner jacket, but rather to the fact that I have but just come from a television program where such clothing would have been inappropriate. I am without embarrassment, and seek refuge in another quotation from Professor Einstein: "It would be a sad situation if the bag was better than the meat wrapped in it." Now that we have disposed of the bag, we may examine whether the "meat" can find words to say what he feels rather deeply.

You will not expect me to discourse upon Professor Einstein's scientific accomplishments; nor yet to expound upon the brilliant prospects that lie in the future for the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University. It is the first medical school under Jewish auspices established in the United States. It was established to meet a need, and we are all aware of the desperate and urgent nature of that need.

Even at my advanced age, I have applied for admission to the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. That is only a slight exaggeration, for I did not actually try the patience of the admissions officer—merely asked for the application form for admission. It is a most revealing and, I suggest, important and unprecedented document. I am not asked to state my race; no questions are asked about my religion or nationality; no photograph is requested; the college is not curious as to my parent's birthplace; I am not required to give my mother's maiden name. You will have difficulty in finding a similar application form from any other institution of higher learning in this land. They are interested in what academic trails I have followed, and where I propose to go; interested in my qualifications rather than my ancestors. This, I suggest, is the essence of that overworked and often distorted phrase, "academic freedom." We have rather come to believe that it applies only to professors. In fact it means the right of scholars to pursue the truth wherever it may lead them; to search out the great teachers and to sit at their feet at any institution in the whole academic community. That is the real history and meaning of the migration of scholars from the Middle Ages to the present time.

Not all such migrations have been voluntary. There was a movement from Germany to this country that began in 1934. I should like to tell you a little about it, because I know the details—they have not heretofore been published, and even a brief recital of the facts will suffice to illustrate that the Albert Einstein College of Medicine is in the mainstream of a noble tradition.

When Hitler and his henchmen chopped off the highest branches of the German academic tree, those scholars sought exile in many countries. There was established in this country a small committee, to aid in the placement of these scholars in American universities. It included such names as Alfred Cohn, Ben Flexner, Fred Styne, Stephen Duggan, Alvin Johnson, Livingstone Farand, and others.

It was my privilege to prepare lists of the displaced German scholars, to circulate them to American universities, and then to go before the committee with applications for considerable sums of money to finance the first few years of their residence in this country. Several scores of professors came, and became part of our academic communities from Seattle to Boston.

All but an insignificant portion of the money we raised, from individuals, came from Jewish sources. The majority of the active members of the committee were Jews. In presenting applications to the committee I was never once asked: "Is this man a Jew?" The only questions were: "Is he a competent scholar of standing or promise?" and, "Are his services sought by an American college or university?" and finally, almost half of those we financed were pure Aryans even under Hitler's definition. They were men who, like their Jewish colleagues, refused to bend.

In those days—more than 20 years ago—we used to talk of the cross-fertilization of cultures that might result from this migration, and hope that American students would be stimulated. These men and women represented every academic discipline, and I have been fortunate enough to see the human dividends that have been produced by their labors. In north Africa, in Normandy, and in Korea I have talked with young Americans in uniform, asked them whether they had been to college, if so where? And had they happened to have a course under Professor X. Many times I have seen tired, tense faces come alive with memories of the classroom or seminar, and heard the remark: "He's the one who really started me reading," or, "He taught be to doubt," or "That's the one who really stretched my horizon." I can only add that my own small part in this operation has given me more satisfaction than anything I have ever done.

As I understand it, this award is in the general area of the humanities. In radio and television circles that's a pretty highbrow term. And yet the mass media must be concerned with it. It was Joseph Wood Krutch who said: "The humanities, as opposed to the sciences, are concerned with whatever is important to man, but cannot be measured, and is not susceptible to valid experiment."

So radio and television must concern themselves with the humanities, unless they choose to limit themselves to the function of entertainment. Television is growing so fast that those in charge of it have hardly time to administer it well, let alone to think of its place in civilization. If these instruments are to survive, they must strengthen and affirm the values that are the essence of our civilization. This being true, it is not enough to entertain the greatest numbers; there must also be full appreciation of our historic heritage, wise understanding of our institutions and traditions, familiarity with our classics in literature and the arts, and persstent attention to our ethical principles.

I am well aware that the bulk of the money that pays for television and radio comes from a relatively small number of corporations. Hence the thinking of the executives in these corporations will have a profound influence on what happens in television and radio. And that is saying that

they will greatly influence and could possibly directly influence the course of our civilization. And it is insisting that they cannot abdicate this responsibility by assigning it to an advertising agency.

We now know that our civilization can be snuffed out overnight. We know that while we ourselves did not create it, we ourselves can lose it. It is committed to us. We also know that we can save ourselves from nuclear destruction by buying a different civilization, one that does not include our values of freedom, or cherish like ours the dignity of the individual. We know we are not making this bargain.

We value our civilization. So we begin to know that we value it, if we are not to lose it. But if we are going to survive as a Nation and a civilization, we must do so consciously. This means that the mass media must pay more attention to the humanities.

The humanist is one who cares, and is preoccupied with what is worth caring about. Another characteristic of the humanist is that he is preoccupied with the mystery of personality. People for him are always persons, and in these days that often makes him lonely. Preoccupation with science turns persons into people—a statistic on a chart—tendencies and "characteristics symbolized by curves neatly drawn on graphs." The humanist is concerned not with manipulation, but with understanding. He is interested not only in events, but in character.

All too often in radio and television audiences are conceived and treated as people, not as persons. Quantitative response is, consequently, made the measure of quality. There is a willingness and, indeed, eagerness to answer the questions, What? And how? But not enough attention is paid to the Why?

T. S. Eliot said: "Teach us to care and not to care." "Teach us to sit still." It might be helpful if those who control television and radio would sit still for a bit and attempt to discover what it is they care about. They have great belief in the power and future of their instruments.

But all true belief is rooted in doubt, and there is not enough doubt in high places in the field of mass communications. There is a disposition to take us for what we are, and that in turn is likely to keep us where we are. If these devices are to be used in an effort to entertain all of the people all of the time, then we have come perilously close to discovering the real opiate of the people. If in dealing with events we concentrate on "what" and "how" and ignore the "why," then we are not really searching for anything.

Our commercial television and radio systems appear to be the alternative to State-operated and financed communications. By and large, we have freer speech, more information than any State-operated system. We have vastly more money to spend. The system is practically universal. It is, for the individual, both a privilege and a peril. And it is, for those who finance the system and those who select the programs, a responsibility in the field of communications never before borne by such a small group of men and corporations. I think it was Bernard Shaw who said: "You must get what you want, or you will come to want what you get."

I am sending this check for $1,000 to Mr. Alan Paton in South Africa. As most of you probably know, 150 men and women were arrested in South Africa on December 5, 1956, and charged with treason for their outspoken, complete, but nonviolent opposition to their government's apartheid program. Among those arrested are clergymen, teachers, and professors. The defendants are of all races and of many religious and political beliefs.

Mr. Paton himself is currently a defendant in the magistrate's court in Durban on a charge tht he took part in a public meeting at which native Africans were present without obtaining the prior consent of the city's mayor. In other words, the "crime" with which Mr. Paton is charged is that he attended and spoke at a meeting not unlike the meeting at which we are here gathered tonight. Funds are needed for the legal defense, and I venture to think that Professor Einstein would have approved the use of this fund for that purpose.

Oregon Economy Suffers From Tight Money

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1957

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the present tight money policy being pursued by this administration has adversely affected many segments of our economy. Adequate testimony to the disastrous effect of this unfortunate policy on the district which I represent and on the State of Oregon in general is provided by some very significant figures which I have recently examined.

According to the Oregon State Unemployment Compensation Commission, "payments to insured unemployed reached $3,700,000 for the highest March in 20 years' history of the State unemployment compensation commission." The commission's bulletin continues by pointing out that in the State of Oregon there are currently "some 48,100 persons still without work, about 6,000 more than a year ago."

The same depressing picture is presented by considering current bank debits as reported by a publication of the University of Oregon, the Oregon Business Review. As bank debits are generally regarded as good indicators of current business activity, I think the figures for the Second Congressional District are significant:

	Number of banks reporting	Debits, February 1957	Debits, January 1957	Debits, February 1956	February 1957 compared with—	
					January 1957	February 1956
Upper Columbia River (The Dalles, Hood River, etc.)	9	22,439,289	28,041,546	23,126,455	−20.0	−3.0
Pendleton area	8	22,201,611	31,363,539	23,175,022	−29.2	−4.2
Central Oregon (Bend, Prineville, Redmond, etc.)	5	19,000,036	22,676,408	22,029,003	−16.2	−13.8
Klamath Falls, Lakeview area	5	21,945,107	30,871,816	26,613,227	−28.9	−17.5
Baker, La Grande area	8	19,627,249	25,747,871	21,124,123	−23.8	−7.1
Burns, Ontario, Nyssa	5	16,198,184	21,268,001	16,353,099	−23.8	−1.0

Reports of two banks in Baker County, which is included in my district and in which county I live, indicate the same trend. The First National Bank of Baker reported that demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations at the close of business on April 10, 1956, were $6,256,151.14. In a similar report for the close of business on March 14, 1957, this same item was listed at $5,945,599.33. Thus, demand deposits were down over $300,000.

The report of the First National Bank of Halfway, also in Baker County, showed a similar situation. At the close of business on April 10, 1956, demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations were listed as $642,020.88. A similar report for March 14, 1957, showed this figure had dropped to $592,470.27, or a drop of almost $50,000.

New unemployment applications in Baker County reflect the same unfortunate situation. During the month of March the Baker office of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission reported that there were 102 new applications filed as compared with only 50 filed 1 year ago. I cannot help but note that reports of the two banks in Baker County, which is the area in which Idaho Power Co. is constructing Brownlee Dam, indicate that the much heralded prosperity supposedly resulting from Idaho Power Co.'s activities does not exist.

Continuance of the present tight-money policy can only lead to further aggravation of an already unhealthy economic situation. The State of Oregon and the Second Congressional District can no longer continue to endure the form of economic strangulation which it is now experiencing.

Reliance on H-Bomb and Its Dangers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1957

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks, I include an educational and challenging article written by Hon. Thomas E. Murray, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, and appearing in the May 6, 1957, issue of Life magazine.

Commissioner Murray is one of the best qualified persons in the world to discuss the important question which is the subject matter of his article. This article and the views of Commissioner Murray as expressed therein should be read, studied, and analyzed as extensively as possible.

The article follows:

RELIANCE ON H-BOMB AND ITS DANGERS—THE MILITARY USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

(By Thomas E. Murray)

The recent British white paper on defense dramatically thrust into the forum of public argument the central issue of our times—the

Murphy, C

January 11, 1956

Dear Charley:

Thanks for the suggestion of Judge Conway. We are booked fairly far in advance but we will certainly give it consideration.

Hope to see you on the Hill soon.

Sincerely yours,

s/E. R. Murrow

Associate Justice Charles E. Murphy
Supreme Court of the State of New York
Appellate Division Second Department
45 Monroe Place
Brooklyn 1, New York

rh
cc: Mr. Aaron

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
APPELLATE DIVISION SECOND DEPARTMENT
45 MONROE PLACE
BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.

CHARLES E. MURPHY
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

January 3,1956

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ed:

Many months ago you told me that you were especially interested in the work of our courts and in the administration of justice generally. In that connection I thought that some night on your "Person to Person" program you might like to have as your guest the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, Honorable Albert Conway. He is a capital fellow, well informed,mellow and, of course, conversant with the work of the widespread court system in the Empire State.

The Court of Appeals is generally considered to be the second highest court in the United States as its decisions are read and in many cases followed as authority by most of the other states of the union.

Judge Conway lives here in Brooklyn in a charming old brownstone house of the gay nineties era, is the head of a fairly large accomplished family and might make a good subject for you and at the same time open up your exploration of the administration of justice. This subject is expecially current because of the congestion in our court calendars of personal injury actions brought about by automobile accidents.

I have not spoken to Judge Conway about the matter, so if the suggestion does not meet with your approval, no one will be offended.

With kindest personal regards to you, Janet and Casey, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Charles Murphy

Murrow, Janet

MRS. EDWARD R. MURROW
580 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

20 July,1957

Dear Mrs. Crissan,

Many thanks for the tickets and for making the appointment at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Brown was very good and succeeded in making a new person out of me. Hope my husband will like me!

I have found both passports and they are both out of date! Oh,dear.

If I may suggest,I wold take them over to the passport office and ask them for all of the papers and directions necessary for getting new passports. The rules may have changed since we last got them.

Casey and I will have some passport pictures taken in Spokane this week and I will keep them until I send them back with the signed papers. Would you please send the papers to us in Bellingham. % Mrs. R.C.Murrow, 903 13th Street, Bellingham,Washington. I think we should be there by the 1st or 2nd of August. You may be able to fill in part of the papers from the old passports....We will be asked for the numbers of the old ones, etc. But please don't send the old passports

to Washington....Bellingham, that is. I'd rather not take a chance of losing them.

One other favor. Would you see if it's possible for us to buy a Westinghouse Air Conditioner at a discount? I'd like to help an elderly lady to get one. She is Miss Victoria Villars. She lives at 937 Madison Avenue, Tel: TR 9- 7822. But you can reach her on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday mornings at the Reid Hall office. The telephone there is TE 8 - 8150. If you'd just tell her what the price, with a discount, would be she will make the decision about it. She lives in one room with no cross ventilation. And she works so faithfully for us that I should like to help her.

Many thanks to you.

Sincerely yours,

Janet Murrow

Janet Murrow

Murrow, Jas. L.

February 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your letter and for your cordial invitation.

I doubt that my schedule will permit my bringing my family to Minneapolis in the near future, but we certainly appreciate your thought.

The miniature electric motor is fine and I thank you for it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James L. Murrow
2103 Oliver Avenue North
Minneapolis 11, Minnesota

fc

The St. Moritz
ON THE PARK
New York

Jan 28

Dear Mr Murrow — It was a pleasure meeting Casey and yourself at the National Boat & Motor Show. I intended to tell you that if the miniature electric motor was or becomes inoperative (as they sometimes are), please send it ~~too~~ me and I will send you another.

I also wish to extend to you and your family a most cordial invitation to visit us in Memerpolis. I am certain that Casey & my son Jon would hit it off in great

The St. Moritz
ON THE PARK
New York

style.
I am acquainted with most of the good fishing spots and can promise you that your visit would be one of relaxation and enjoyment.

Yours very truly
James L Munroe
2103 Olive Ave No
Minneapolis 11 Minn.

Jan. 15, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:— Myers, Ethel

It was so very thoughtful and generous of you to send me your "See It Now" book. Truly I was amazed and deeply touched, for I did not expect a reply to my letter, certainly not such a gift. I love books and reading and this book will be appreciated and cherished. I wrote because, too often, we only take the time when we wish to critiaize; and I thank you for the letter because as busy as you are I don't see how you found the time, and just before Xmas too.

You said you had a farm but "Old Brindle" must be milked only rarely the way you flit over the world.

The Old Cowpoke turned Paint out, hung up her saddle and spurs and came to Phoenix via La Jolla. The day I left Mr Green handed me your book. That is the reason I have been slow and even now I've only had glimpses of it's interesting contents, when discussing it with friends. You like faces and people too. Carl Sandburg's stacked up feet, our boys in Korea; there's

no one like an American G. I.

This life will soon grow stale, so I'll return to the hills, my horses, and an open fire with my book under my arm and there I can truly enjoy it.

Detour over my way some time, long enough to draw a deep breath and to let off steam with a loud "yahoo"!! at my gate; that means friend" and I'll not shoot. I hope you can keep it up, for we need men like you; but sneak away once in a while where you can reflect. Our need of you is great, for too much is like the glitter of Circus tinsel; that is too much of our thinking and living, and our children are the losers. Like our plastic products, especially toys, beautiful to look at; but usually soon broken and useless.

Most sincerely

Ethel C. Myers
Buffalo Creek
Colo.

Green Mountain Ranch.

Myers, Ethel

December 23, 1955

Dear Mrs. Myers:

My belated thanks for your generous and gracious letter.

Nothing is more pleasing to a reporter than to find that the people he has worked with think he did a fair and honest job of reporting.

Our mail response to your comments has been enthusiastic and I think demonstrates once more that the camera is a very revealing instrument, and is inclined to sort out the phonies from the honest folks.

I was most truly sorry that I could not accept your kind invitation to come to lunch, and I shall certainly make you a signal when next I am in Denver.

I feel about you the way Carl Sandburg did when he said, "what's wrong with the world ain't you".

I am venturing to send you a book which includes some of our SEE IT NOW programs.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ethel C. Myers
Green Mountain Ranch
Buffalo Creek, Colorado

fs

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Edward R. Murrow

From Fred W. Friendly

Station "See It Now"

December 16, 1955

This is a letter from Mrs. Myers. I thought it might be one you'd like to acknowledge in person.

FWF

fjf
att.

Mrs. Mugera

Holy Smoke! Little did I realize the time planning, research and selection that would go into your Jefferson Co. School program; to make it a consecutive intelligent story. Congratulations to you and all the very nice people who helped you, Mr Morris in particular. Also many thanks for being so kind to the Old Cowpoke.

I liked best the two farmers on the tractor in Bear Creek Valley, and Elephant Rocks in Elk Creek near Pine.

About all that can be said for the Texas Schools – they are cheap. Even in Texas I noticed exercise is taken in a closed and no doubt heated gym.

It is clear that we'll have Federal Aid for Schools and I hope everyone who votes for it goes to Hell with his back broke.

With State and Federal control we'll soon have our children taken from us at birth and regimented in barracks, being reared as robots. We critisize Russia and do the same thing, and worse but call them by good Democratic names to fool the gullible.

I have a favorite prospect hole where I can dump that rabble rousing, ill mannered Senator from New York. Get him out here? Also the young school board member Mr Long? (Sp) will think Hell under his elbow when I next meet him. Look at the Buffalo School!! Sure he did! - not!

I still regret you didn't get that thick, fat, juicy venison steak.

Ethel C. Hyers.

Another die hard!

Green Mt. Ranch
Buffalo Creek, Colo.

COPY

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CABLE ADDRESS: NARECO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR 1957-58

April 15, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have asked a small subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year to prepare plans for an effective inauguration of the International Geophysical Year on July 1, 1957. We realize that it may be late even now to plan a really suitable program, but the pressures of the scientific program itself have made earlier thinking on the IGY impossible.

With some fifty-seven nations participating in this unprecedented world-wide effort to study our planet and its surroundings, it occurred to me that you might be interested in participating in the inauguration of this program. I am enclosing a document which will give you some feeling for its aims and its scope, ranging from the satellite and rocket work in the outer atmosphere to problems relating to the structure and shape of the earth, and I would like an opportunity to discuss this with you at your convenience.

In thinking about an appropriate way to mark the beginning of this unprecedented exploration of man's physical environment, I am constantly reminded of your fine end-of-the-year roundup on CBS-TV last winter, for which the program justly received an award. This was certainly one of the best programs I have ever seen, and it occurred to me that something along these lines or your splendid "See It Now" would be ideal.

Since time is now a very important factor in the planning for an inaugural program, I would like to propose that you or someone designated by you meet with Mr. Hugh Odishaw, Executive Director, U. S. National Committee for the IGY, and myself at a very early date to discuss this problem. I sincerely hope that you will be interested in this and in other programs during the eighteen-month period of the IGY.

Sincerely yours,

J. K.

Joseph Kaplan
Chairman

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { DOCUMENT No. 124

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

A SPECIAL REPORT

PREPARED BY THE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

FOR THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SENATE

PRESENTED BY MR. HAYDEN

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1956.—Ordered to be printed with illustrations

UNITED STATES
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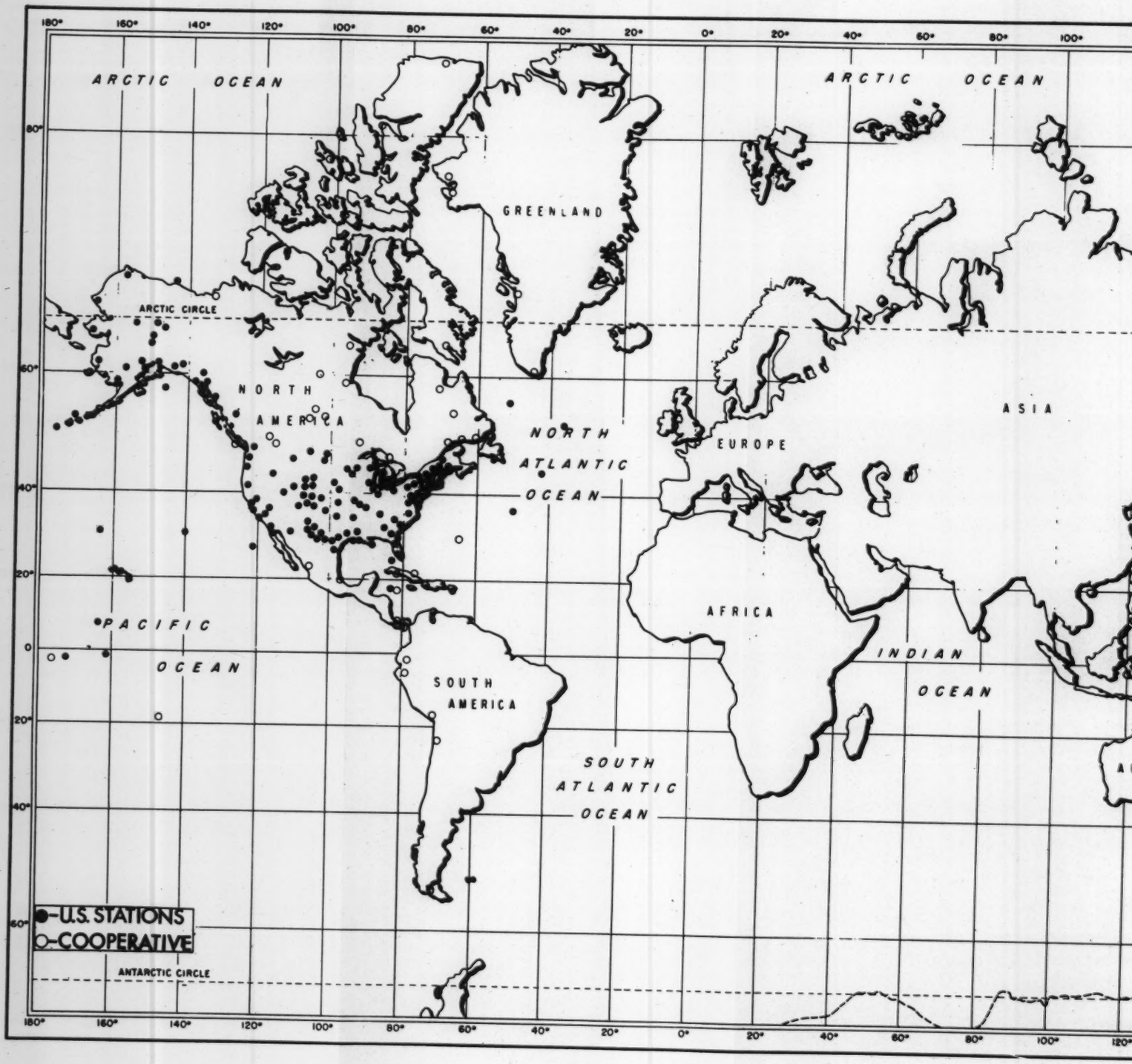
U.S. WORLDWIDE STATIONS



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THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

During the years 1957 and 1958 an unprecedented study of man's physical environment will be undertaken by the nations of the world. Simultaneous investigations will be made all over the world of the earth's interior, its crust and oceans, of the complex atmosphere reaching from the surface to outer space several hundred miles away, and of the sun, which virtually controls life and events on our planet.

Throughout the world some 5,000 scientists and engineers are preparing for this intensive investigation of the earth, the atmosphere, and the sun. This investigation, extending from July 1957 through December 1958, is called the International Geophysical Year. Into these 18 months will be compressed a score or more of years of normal research as scientists attempt to get a unified picture of our physical environment.

During the IGY scientists will explore almost every major land and sea area. They will study the earth's core and crust. They will probe into its interior with explosion sound waves and send rockets and satellites to explore outer space. They will measure the deep ocean currents and the surging tides in the seas. They will observe and measure the many mysterious particles that continually bombard the earth from outer space.

Answers to a thousand questions will be sought. Is the climate of the earth changing? Are glaciers receding? Will melting ice sheets someday flood coastal lands? Where do cosmic rays come from and what is their nature? What causes the aurora? What is the relationship between sunspots and solar flares and long-range radio transmission? These and many other questions are the objectives of the IGY program. They are important to man's understanding of the earth and the universe surrounding him. The answers will provide him not only new basic knowledge but applications in many fields of human activity—from the raising of crops and transpolar air travel to better radio communications and navigation.

At the present time 46 nations are formally participating in the International Geophysical Year: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Chinese Peoples Republic, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (East), Germany (West), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, U. S. S. R., United States, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. An additional 10 to 20 nations are expected to participate or cooperate in the program.

MAN'S ENVIRONMENT

The importance of the program stems in large part from the nature of our planet and of the universe about us, which establish the environment in which we live. The features of this environment, particularly those relating to the atmosphere, are caused or affected by the sun, and the events themselves are worldwide in nature. For these reasons better understanding and major advances in geophysics require coordinated, worldwide studies, especially since many of the disciplines are interrelated.

The worldwide nature of geophysical events is illustrated daily in weather. Storms forming off the east coast of Asia may cause a cold wave to surge over the United States a week later, which may in turn create a new storm in the mid-Atlantic and subsequent floods and snow avalanches in Europe. Solar flares, like those that occurred a few weeks ago, erupting from the sun and reaching out 100,000 miles away from its surface, create magnetic disturbances and result in radio communication failures. Such events exert a controlling influence on the daily lives and activities of all individuals and affect commerce and industry, the conduct of land, sea, and air travel and transportation, and the range and reliability of radio communication and navigation systems.

UNITED STATES PROGRAM

The program of the United States has been planned by the Nation's leading geophysicists, gathered together by the National Academy of Sciences. This program includes projects in the 13 disciplines and areas of activity involved in the IGY: aurora and airglow, cosmic rays, geomagnetism, glaciology, gravity, the ionosphere, longitude and latitude determinations, meteorology, oceanography, seismology, solar activity, and rocket and satellite studies of the upper atmosphere. The United States program will include activity within the continental limits of the United States, Alaska, the Antarctic, the Equatorial Pacific, the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, and various cooperative efforts with nations of the North and South Americas.

WATER AND HEAT

The earth's water occurs largely in three forms: in the oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers; in frozen form in glaciers and snow and ice sheets; and in vapor form distributed through the atmosphere. There is a continuous process of interchange among these depositories of water, and this process is related to the heat budget of the earth and the circulation of the atmosphere. Simultaneous studies in oceanography, glaciology, and meteorology have as one of their primary objectives the study of these heat and water interrelationships which determine in large measure weather and, over a longer period of time, climate.

METEOROLOGY

With every advance in civilization, knowledge of weather patterns has grown increasingly important. Man's mode of living, the shelter he constructs, the clothes he wears, his trade and commerce, and to a large degree the very food he eats are related to the weather. Reliable

prediction is one means of coping with the weather; and the improvement of forecasts, particularly their extension in time, is an important objective of meteorologists the world over. Weather is a global entity. The atmosphere is the "working fluid" of an enormous heat engine driven by the sun. Large and small scale circulation systems in the atmosphere transport heat from the tropics to the polar regions.

One of the principal deficiencies in understanding weather and in its prediction has been the lack of adequate data from the Southern Hemisphere, particularly in the Antarctic and in the vast oceanic regions surrounding it. During the IGY almost 60 stations will be established in the Antarctic and the sub-Antarctic waters. These, combined with other stations in the Southern Hemisphere, will provide adequate meteorological coverage of the Southern Hemisphere for the first time in history.

Both in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres emphasis is being placed on meteorological measurements to heights of approximately 100,000 feet. An extensive chain of stations throughout the world will launch balloon-borne weather instruments. These devices will radio back information on pressure, temperature, humidity, and winds. This information promises to reveal the true three-dimensional structure of the atmosphere which is needed for improved long-range weather prediction as well as for an advance in our knowledge of basic weather patterns.

The atmosphere is responsible for a number of factors crucial to life: oxygen, moisture, insulation against deadly radiation from the sun. No property of the atmosphere, however, is more important than its motion. Winds distribute heat from the Tropics to other regions, transport moisture from the oceans and drop rain on the continents, remove polluted air from the cities and bring in clean air. In a windless world the Tropics would become intolerably hot and the rest of the planet unbearably cold. The parched continents would become dust; cities would suffocate. The general circulation of the atmosphere keeps the air moving rapidly over the globe day in and day out, year in and year out.

One of the major studies in this program has to do with the mass movement of atmosphere between the Tropics and the polar regions and with the circulation of the atmosphere around the world. Five meridional chains of stations will be used. Three of these reach from pole to pole—along the 80° W., 10° E., and 140° E. meridians. These chains will permit the study of major atmospheric circulation patterns and are expected to shed light on the exchange of heat between the Tropics and the poles and the nature of mass movements in the air, including such features as the jet streams.

The Antarctic program will permit us for the first time to prepare daily weather maps of that huge continent. The Antarctic covers some 6 million square miles, about equivalent to the combined areas of the United States and Europe. Sheathed in ice and snow, this continent represents a unique region of cold weather, which is suspected to have a major influence on the world's weather.

OCEANOGRAPHY

The winds and weather of the world play across a surface that is approximately three-fourths water. The currents of the oceans move constantly in a huge circulatory system that vitally affects the

climates of the one-fourth of the earth that is land. A study of motions of the deep currents in the sea, such as the vast exchange of polar water masses with those of warmer oceans, is necessary for long-range weather forecasting. Changes of sea level and tidal motions provide information about currents and give important indications of significant weather trends, such as periods of gradual warming up of the entire world.

The objectives of the oceanographic program are twofold. The first objective is to measure the motion of the waters at depths in the ocean. Practically nothing is known about ocean currents except at the very surface of the sea. So little is known about the circulation of the ocean that nobody knows whether it takes 100 years or 10,000 years for the deep water to travel from the Antarctic up to the Equator and back again.

Why should we try to learn more about the deep ocean currents? There are three reasons: First, the deep currents may be of great importance in long-range weather forecasting, particularly because of the exchange of water between the Antarctic and low latitudes. Second, the fertility of the ocean depends upon the exchange of water between the deeps and the waters near the surface; that is, the amount of fish and other food we can get out of the ocean is finally limited by the rate at which the ocean overturns and thereby fertilizes itself. In order to get some estimate of what the potential food supply from the ocean is, and to learn how we can do something about it, we have to know about the deep currents. Third, the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy will probably result in the production of unbelievable quantities of radioactive substances, and somehow these must be safely disposed of. One possible thing to do with them is to dump them into the deep sea: the ocean is a very great hole in the ground, and its currents might spread out radioactive substances to such an extent that they would be harmless. Whether this would be possible or not depends on how fast the deep water moves or how it mixes with the waters near the surface. This information is now unknown.

For all these reasons, the deep water circulation of the oceans will be one of the major subjects of investigation of the great series of oceanographic expeditions that will be sent out during the International Geophysical Year by many different countries. At the same time, considerable effort will be expended to find out about the shape of the deep-sea floor and about the interior of the earth. This knowledge is needed to understand such things as the distribution of mineral deposits.

The other part of the oceanographic program calls for a continuous record of the changes in sea level over the course of the year at island stations in all the oceans. The sea level changes with the season: in summer and autumn it is about a foot higher on the average than in winter and spring. This change in sea level is undoubtedly due in part at least to the transport of water by the great ocean currents. If the water goes up in one area and goes down in another, some water must go from one region to the other. Here at last we may have an inexpensive means, using observing points on land, of measuring the changing motions of the oceans. An attempt will be made during the International Geophysical Year to measure sea level at some hundred newly established stations in addition to the tide gage stations already

in existence, in order to see if it is possible to find out how the ocean moves by this cheap and interesting method of measuring the changes in the levels of the waters.

GLACIOLOGY

Glaciers once covered 32 percent of the surface of the earth; they now cover about 10 percent of it. They are found on all continents except Australia and occur even in the Tropics at high altitudes in South America, Africa, and New Guinea. Fluctuations in glaciers provide a clue to past climatic changes and to present trends. They also have an immediate effect on weather, and here the role of the polar ice caps in Arctic and Antarctic regions is most important.

Glaciers are thus tied in with the earth's total water and heat budget. One effect of the warming up of the entire earth would be the gradual melting of the world's supply of frozen water in the great glaciers and polar ice caps. If continued over a long period of time, this would have tremendous effects on the economic and political events in the world: opening of presently ice-locked ports in the far north; submersion of important coastal cities and low-lying coastal lands; alterations in the distribution of vast arid and verdant areas.

The study of the glaciers of the world, an assessment of their present status, and an examination of their delicate relationship with existing climate will occupy glaciologists during the International Geophysical Year. The United States program will encompass detailed studies at points in the Northern Hemisphere and at stations in the Antarctic, as well as reconnaissance observations in Western United States, Alaska, and portions of the Arctic in cooperation with Denmark and Canada. Observations made at United States Antarctic stations and by traverse parties operating between stations and radiating outward from them will have as main objectives studies of the present condition of the Antarctic ice sheet with regard to nourishment, wastage, volume and extent, structure, thermal regimen, and variations.

THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE

Investigations in meteorology, oceanography, and glaciology range from studies of the ocean depths to meteorological effects reaching up to about 100,000 feet. The high atmosphere, extending from above this height and thinning out to nothingness hundreds of miles above the earth, also plays a dominant role in the lives of mankind and in the civilizations of the world. The atmosphere provides a shield against lethal radiations from the sun and dangerous cosmic radiations. The heat balance of the earth is maintained by the atmosphere, which regulates heat radiation and holds surface temperatures to ranges suitable to life on the planet.

Many geophysical phenomena of fundamental importance occur in the high atmosphere of the earth. The fields of geomagnetism, aurora, ionospheric physics, and cosmic ray research are all directly related to the events which occur at heights higher than 50 miles above the earth.

The sun dominates most of these events. Solar flares and other eruptions from the sun create havoc with long-distance radio communications and produce the brilliant aurora prevalent in polar regions.

SOLAR ACTIVITY

Some solar effects are obvious—for example, seasonal weather changes and the temperature differences between the equator and the poles. Short period fluctuations in solar activity are not particularly important in these connections. Less obvious but of equally great significance are the effects of solar activity on the upper atmosphere. Unusual solar radiation, either in intensity or in kind, strongly influences the upper atmosphere and, indirectly, radio communications, navigational systems, and many other normal civilian activities.

Overall solar activity is measured in terms of the 11-year sunspot cycle; many other solar phenomena, such as enormous flares, prominences, and other types of active regions, vary according to the same time scale. Individual sunspots or other active regions on the sun have lifetimes of a few days to a few months, changing rather gradually during that time. Spurts of activity, common during high activity states of the 11-year cycle, occur in some individual solar regions and last up to a few hours or a few days, with individual outbursts or flares lasting only for a few minutes.

Variations in each of these activities are associated with events on the earth. Partly for this reason the IGY program was timed to occur close to the peak of the sunspot activity so that the intensity and frequency of the associated geophysical events in the high atmosphere would be increased and could be correlated with the sources of these disturbances on the sun.

Solar activity during the IGY will be studied with a network of observing stations which will measure not only events occurring in the range of visible frequencies, but also those at radio frequencies. Stations have been spaced around the world so that a continuous 24-hour watch of the surface of the sun can be made. In some locales stations are more closely spaced in order to assure continuous monitoring of the sun during periods when cloudiness or other difficult "seeing conditions" might cause the patrol to be interrupted. These stations will make counts of the numbers and sizes of sunspots, will study the sun's corona for unusual events and greater intensification of activity, and will record the enormous solar flares which sometimes shoot out hundreds of thousands of miles at tremendous speeds. Other stations will make recordings at radio frequencies of solar noise, which is an indication of unusual activity on the sun.

While these types of solar events are known to correlate directly with ionospheric and geomagnetic disturbances, auroral displays, and cosmic ray showers, the details of the correlations remain hazy. The systematic observations of the sun are expected to provide a more direct understanding of the relations of solar and terrestrial events. At the same time it is planned to use this network of patrol stations as a means to forecast or anticipate unusual geophysical disturbances in the high atmosphere. An international "Warning Service" will be established. Special world intervals will be singled out during which observations of terrestrial phenomena will be accelerated. During these intervals geomagnetists, cosmic-ray specialists, and physicists in the aurora and ionospheric programs will greatly accelerate the number of their normal recordings and observations. A communications network is being established which will broadcast the onset or presence of disturbed conditions in the high atmosphere, signaling observers to proceed with their special studies.

IONOSPHERIC PHYSICS

Long-distance radio communications, as for example between New York and London, depend for their success on a region of rarefied, ionized gases, high in the atmosphere. This region, which exists at levels 50 to 250 miles above the earth, is known to physicists as the ionosphere. Radio waves, emitted from a transmitter at one point on the earth's surface, strike this region and are reflected, much as a mirror reflects light, to radio receivers many hundreds of miles away.

From the days of Marconi, who sent the first long-distance radio signals between this continent and Europe at the beginning of the century, our modern civilization has been steadily more dependent on the ionosphere for communications, radio telephony, and radio navigation. Yet the existence of the ionosphere (which enabled Marconi's signals to get through) was only a hypothesis until 1925, when Breit and Tuve demonstrated that a radio signal sent directly upward could be returned to an adjacent receiver.

Since that time ionospheric physicists have been exploring the nature and characteristics of this electrified region high over the whole earth and have learned that it is an area of extreme complexity, constantly changing and subject to many external influences. Within the region are layers of dense ionization which change radically with time of day, with season, and even from year to year. Moreover, the characteristics of the ionosphere vary markedly at different locations over the globe.

Ultraviolet light from the sun is the principal agent which accounts for the ionosphere. This incoming radiation knocks out electrons from the sparse atoms high in the atmosphere, creating the electrically active ionosphere. But it is well known that the sun's radiation is extremely variable, both from day to day and over the long 11-year sunspot cycle. Many other geophysical phenomena, such as geomagnetism, the aurora, and perhaps meteors and thunderstorms, are directly related to the behavior of the ionosphere.

A solar flare on the sun is often immediately followed by an ionospheric disturbance which effectively disrupts communications. Long-distance radio communications may be completely blotted out or very substantially limited. Active sunspots may be followed by a period of intense geomagnetic storminess or violent auroral displays, and concurrently by major paralysis to long-distance communications. This is particularly true in the higher latitudes where effective communications frequently have been known to be unsatisfactory for periods as long as several days continuously.

The IGY pattern of ionospheric observing stations has been carefully planned to provide a global picture of the "normal" ionospheric layers, as well as to study the equally important geophysical factors associated with radio storminess. These stations send waves out vertically overhead and receive the reflections from the ionosphere at an adjacent receiver. This program will be supplemented by oblique measurements which will extend the area of exploration from about 600 to 1,200 miles around each location.

The information from this network of ionospheric sounding stations will be assembled into worldwide patterns (much as a meteorological map is constructed) from which reliable radio communications can then be developed. Predicting the future state of the ionosphere is one of the major problems in ionospheric physics. The prediction

must indicate whether or not direct contact will be possible, the frequencies to be used if the possibility is good, or the practicality of resorting to alternate "radio routes" for vital communications.

One of the most important aspects of ionospheric research is that planned for the Antarctic. Soundings of the ionosphere have never before been made in this region where the sun is absent during the long winter months. Radiation from the sun is known to be the principal agent in breaking up the sparse atoms in the atmosphere at ionospheric heights so that reflection of radio waves is possible. During the long Antarctic night however, particularly at the South Pole, the sun's radiation is absent. Scientists have no good explanation to account for the continued existence of ionized regions in the high atmosphere under these conditions, and eagerly await the chance to study the composition and characteristics of the ionosphere in this unique situation. The opportunity to make continuous ionospheric soundings over a prolonged period in Antarctica under these conditions offers the promise of contributing valuable new information to expand the scientific theories.

At the present time there are about 75 vertical incidence ionospheric sounding stations in operation around the world. About an equal number will be established during the IGY in order to fill the gaps in the observing network. With the information received from this expanded chain of stations, we can confidently expect that far more accurate predictions can be made concerning the behavior of the ionosphere and its usefulness in long-distance radio communications.

The United States now operates or supports 17 stations within the regions of its own national interests. During the IGY it will be responsible for the establishment of 17 additional stations. Several stations will be established in the Antarctic and two in the Arctic, the latter at Thule, Greenland, and at a sea-ice location north of Alaska. In addition, stations will be established at St. Johns, Newfoundland, Florida, and in the Pacific. Four stations will be established cooperatively with South American countries in order to complete the coverage of the 70° to 80° longitude chain. An intensified research program will be undertaken along the west coast of South America in the region of the geomagnetic equator, since very unusual and unexplained effects of vital importance to radio communications occur about this equator.

AURORA AND AIRGLOW

The bombardment of the earth's atmosphere by charged particles streaming from the sun gives rise to the visible electrical rays and sheets of the aurora. The aurora is actually the luminous trace of these particles in the atmosphere. As these particles approach the earth, they are deflected by the earth's magnetic field toward the geomagnetic poles. Thus they penetrate the atmosphere at high latitudes and excite the gases in the air. When the atmospheric atoms return to their normal, unexcited state, they release energy, producing the distinctive lights and colors of the aurora.

At all times a weak glow of light is shed down from the sky, and scientists measuring its characteristics have found that it is probably not caused by particles coming from outer space and exciting atmospheric atoms to produce light, as the aurora is. Although this glow, called airglow, resembles at its brightest a faint aurora, scientists be-

lieve that it results from chemical reactions in the upper atmosphere instead. What causes airglow to appear at certain times, in certain places, with varying intensity, and sometimes with pronounced "patchiness" of intensity are questions scientists hope to answer.

Scientists are interested in discovering how extensive the aurora is, whether the aurora borealis (northern lights) is balanced by similar displays in the aurora australis (southern lights), the exact times of appearances of the aurora and their durations, and the relationships between the aurora and other unusual manifestations in the terrestrial and solar physics, such as sunspots and ionospheric disturbances. To do this it is necessary to have observers watching auroral displays all over the areas of the earth where the aurora appears and to have instruments recording the various colors and motions of the aurora from different points at the same time.

Comprehensive studies of these subjects not only tell us the nature of the upper atmosphere and the action of the bombarding particles, but also provide us with the knowledge needed to predict the amount and kind of disruptions which may be encountered in radio communications. While auroral disturbances to radio communications occur mostly in the polar and subpolar regions, it is in these frozen and desolate regions that maintenance of satisfactory communications is most important. The aurora causes many anomalous effects in radio propagation. For example, the density of ionization may get so large that very high frequency radio waves may be picked up at distances far beyond expectation. More important are the interfering effects of radio waves which cause messages to be unintelligible, or the absorption of radio waves which may be so great that no message gets through at all. Watching the aurora in the northern sky the ordinary observer may not realize that perhaps a pilot flying across the North Atlantic may be in serious trouble because of interference with the functioning of his radio set.

Systematic observations of the aurora will be made in both the Arctic and the Antarctic. A major effort to establish time correlations between the polar regions will be made during the IGY. If simultaneous occurrences can be shown, significant theoretical advances explaining the nature and origin of the incoming particles and the effect of the earth's magnetic field upon them may be achieved.

An "all sky" camera, which surveys the entire sky from horizon to horizon and takes motion pictures of the aurora as it appears and goes through its successive changes, has been developed. The camera will provide a complete and accurate record of what men find hard to describe in scientific terms. This record will be compared with that made by other cameras at other locations taking pictures of the same aurora, or by cameras located at the other side of the earth taking pictures of the companion aurora which scientists expect to find appearing at the opposite pole.

Detailed information on the energy spectrum of auroral particles and intensities in the infrared and ultraviolet light will be obtained with spectrographs and spectrometers. By recording the variations of light of specific colors, the auroral distribution in height and latitude, and the behavior of short-lived auroral displays, correlation studies can be made with geomagnetic, cosmic rays, and ionospheric disturbances.

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When scientists cannot observe the aurora visually or take photographs of it, they follow the course of the aurora with radar. This is important on cloudy nights and by day, when the light from the aurora is invisible to man's eye. The aurora can also be studied by means of radio and radio astronomy. The pattern of auroral interference with ordinary radio transmissions on the earth and with the arrival on the earth of radio waves from distant stars tells the scientists much about the aurora. Their observations will provide a broad record of the behavior of the aurora, making possible maps showing auroral distribution at different times and comparisons of the appearance of the aurora in different places at the same time.

Measurements of the intensity of airglow radiations will be made with photoelectric instruments of high sensitivity. The observing stations will be distributed along a longitudinal chain, reaching from Arctic North America, through middle and Latin America, to the Antarctic Continent. A few stations at different longitudes will supplement this chain in providing observations on significant variations between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, as well as motions across the meridian.

GEOMAGNETISM

The magnetic field of the earth has been under continuous routine observation for over a hundred years by standard magnetic observatories distributed over the earth. At the present time there are about 80 such observatories maintained by the respective governments of the countries in which they are situated. From the data of these observatories the magnetic field of the earth is known to be fairly stable and unchanging. It is observed, however, to undergo variations: some are slow, measured in years, and some rapid, measured in days, hours, minutes, and seconds. The variations, although involving large amounts of energy when it is realized that they envelop the entire earth, rarely amount to more than 2 percent of the permanent magnetic field. They are seldom large enough to disturb a mariner's compass but are easily recorded by the sensitive instruments of a magnetic observatory. It is known that the permanent field and the very slow variations are due to changes of some sort in the interior or in the crust of the earth and that the more rapid fluctuations arise from influences external to the surface of the earth. These influences are not in the lower atmosphere, and therefore must be in the upper atmosphere or above.

The main emphasis of the IGY geomagnetic program consists in a series of experiments designed to yield facts about the rapid magnetic field fluctuations. This will be recorded by the existing magnetic stations and by new stations set up in polar regions and in certain equatorial regions. The new stations will of course obtain values of the permanent field as well as of the fluctuations. The fluctuations may appear only in high latitudes or may spread simultaneously over the entire earth. They are usually accompanied by disturbances in radio wave propagation, the ionosphere, and often by auroral displays; they increase with an increase in the number of sunspots, and grow less when the sunspots become less numerous. It is believed that they are due to disturbances in the upper atmosphere of the earth caused by bursts of radiation of some sort from the sun which may be

charged particles of ultraviolet light or X-rays, or both. The energy from the solar bursts may cause winds and electrical currents in the high atmosphere. Curiously enough, the main features of the magnetic disturbances are such as would be caused by 3 great electrical currents, measured in hundreds of thousands of amperes, flowing in the upper atmosphere, 2 of which flow in the auroral zones of high latitudes north and south, and 1 in a zone around the Equator. The equatorial current would appear to have an extraordinary belt of greatly increased intensity concentrated in a narrow width of only about 125 miles. The demonstration of the existence of these currents, their nature and their cause, is an outstanding problem of geomagnetism.

The program in geomagnetism has been designed to explore the physical magnetism which causes geomagnetic storminess and to attempt to develop better interrelations between solar, ionospheric, and auroral events. The United States program emphasizes measurements in Alaska, the Antarctic, the equatorial Pacific islands, and the United States. All told there will be 12 stations outside the United States and a special network of 8 stations in the United States. This network will consist of an east-west chain of 5 stations stretching across the United States with a shorter north-south crossarm chain of 3 stations. These chains will be of particular value in studying rapid magnetic fluctuations and in charting electric currents in the ionosphere that affect the earth's magnetic field.

COSMIC RAYS

The existence of cosmic rays has been known for 50 years, but where they come from and their precise nature remain uncertain. The answers to these questions are of major importance in understanding our universe. These answers involve both astrophysics and the structure of the atomic nucleus.

Cosmic rays are known to consist largely of streams of electrically charged particles. Most of these particles are believed to be protons—the positive particles of atomic nuclei—the atomic nuclei of heavy elements, and high-energy electrons or a combination of electrons and protons. These particles bombard the earth continuously and come from every direction; the earth is literally bathed in them.

The source of these particles is one of the major questions in astrophysics. Some scientists think they come from interstellar space. Others think that they come from the sun. In any case, solar activity has a pronounced effect on their intensity and behavior. One of the difficulties in studying these particles is the effect of the earth's masking atmosphere. In general, the fundamental cosmic ray particles, which are called "primaries," do not reach the surface of the earth. These primaries encounter atmospheric atoms and molecules. Their energies are so high—literally millions of times greater than the energies which the largest atomic accelerators can produce—that they in effect smash atmospheric particles and create new cosmic rays called "secondaries." It is these secondaries that have been observed and measured. Even these secondaries possess so much energy that they have been detected not only on mountain tops and at the surface of the earth, but also at appreciable depths in the earth's interior.

Measurements of cosmic rays have been made by a variety of instruments—for example, cloud chambers, ionization chambers, special photographic emulsions, window geiger counters, and counter telescopes. Rockets have provided an important tool in observing cosmic rays up to altitudes of about a hundred miles. Earth satellites provide a unique tool for measuring the primary particles themselves at altitudes between 200 and 1,000 miles above the surface of the earth.

The magnetic field of the earth is the chief instrument for analyzing the energy of cosmic rays. Cosmic rays are bent in this field in such a way that low-energy rays cannot arrive at equatorial latitudes but tend to come in chiefly near the magnetic poles; high energy components arrive at all latitudes. To study the high-energy portion, observations are made near the Equator. To study the low-energy portion, observations must be made at high latitudes. Recent measurements of high-energy cosmic rays have caused physicists to reexamine their thinking about the location of the geomagnetic Equator and the distribution of magnetic fields about the earth.

The particles are related to solar phenomena and, in particular, to the large increase of radiations accompanying eruptions of gas on the solar disk. These coincide with disturbances in the ionosphere which may be so severe as to black out radio communications. Such violent solar flares are generally followed by magnetic storminess, which likewise is known to cause violent changes in the earth's magnetic field and which can adversely affect radio communication circuits. Detailed knowledge of cosmic rays requires simultaneous investigations of solar flares, sunspots, and chromospheric eruptions.

During the IGY scientists expect to gain knowledge of the reasons for the large decreases of cosmic-ray intensity during some magnetic storms, fluctuations in cosmic-ray intensity near sunspot maximum, the worldwide variation of cosmic-ray intensity with the sunspot cycle, and sudden large increases of cosmic-ray intensity within an hour or less after the beginning of solar flares or chromospheric eruptions. Observers working at a network of stations will utilize simultaneous balloon and rocket flights in different latitudes and longitudes during periods of increased solar activity.

The series of simultaneous flights of balloons and rockets will yield data on primary cosmic radiation in the different latitudes of the earth and will help to answer the question of whether cosmic radiation is symmetrical in both hemispheres. The primary rays themselves will be studied through appropriate instrumentation on satellites which reach beyond the earth's masking atmosphere. As in meteorology, there already exists a network of cosmic-ray stations. During the IGY, additional stations will be established, with emphasis on stations spread latitudinally between the poles.

EARTH'S CRUST AND CORE

Storms at sea and in the atmosphere are familiar enough. The earth itself appears solid and stable, but this is far from true. The earth is subject to continual stresses and strains, related in large measure to its varying composition. Violent earthquakes reveal dramatically from time to time the existence of these stresses and strains, but the large number of earthquakes noted by instruments provides

proof of the variability of the earth. Thus more than 250 earthquakes were recorded in the United States alone during 1953.

During the IGY three fields relating to the earth's crust and interior will be studied: Studies of seismology, which is concerned with earthquakes and similar events, will be conducted in remote regions. Measurements of gravity, the pull of the earth, will be made in areas where observations are now lacking—particularly in the Antarctic and certain parts of the oceans. Determinations of latitude and longitude will be made at selected points, using both conventional astronomical techniques and a new photographic technique involving the moon.

SEISMOLOGY

Although man seems helpless where such physical events as earthquakes are concerned, actually he can lessen the damage done by such disasters by improving his knowledge of their nature, by finding out how likely they are to occur in particular locations, and by determining how extensive they may be.

Earthquakes are caused by "faults" deep within the crust of the earth. These giant cracks are left over from the prehistoric days when mountains were thrown up and great canyons formed in the bottom of the oceans. The faults are scars which have not yet healed completely, flaws under the surface where the earth has not yet settled down. In 1940, for example, the San Andreas Fault in California stirred and settled a bit and shifted the United States-Mexican border almost 10 feet. Thirty-four years earlier the same fault produced the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, with a death toll of 700 and property damage of $400 million.

Earthquakes in the depths of the oceans sometimes cause huge tidal waves, or seismic sea waves. Advance warning of the tidal wave which hit the Hawaiian Islands in 1946 would have saved many of the 170 lives lost and decreased the property damage, which amounted to $25 million.

Microseisms, the much smaller tremors of the earth's crust, result from physical occurrences nearer the surface of the earth. The energy from atmospheric disturbances joins with that of the earth's surface, usually through oceanic waters, to jar the earth with a series of small shocks, which are recorded as background vibrations on such instruments as seismographs. Man can cause minor earth shocks, large enough to be recorded by seismographs, by means of explosives.

Earthquake waves and explosion waves provide information about the thickness and layering of the surface of the earth. In addition, seismographs can record the thickness of ice in such a place as the Antarctic, thereby giving scientists knowledge of the actual profile of the continent under the ice. Seismologists study earthquakes to determine their mode of formation, their exact locations, and the energy released. This, they expect, will enable them to develop prediction methods for times of occurrence and location. They hope also to increase their knowledge of the structure of the earth, its crust, its outer and inner shells, and its core; and they want to learn more about microseisms.

Seismological studies have long been conducted on an internationally cooperative basis. The IGY gives scientists the opportunity to make additional measurements in remote areas, particularly at Antarctica

and the equatorial Pacific islands. Virtually no measurements of this type have been made directly on the Antarctic Continent. Seismographic instruments elsewhere in the world have shown that some of the largest earthquakes have occurred in the sub-Antarctic region and earthquakes are occurring on the continent itself.

United States scientists will set up their instruments in the Atlantic and the Pacific as well as on the North and South American Continents and in Antarctica. They will record natural earth tremors and earthquakes; and they will make their own artificial tremors with dynamite charges in order to measure ice thickness in the Antarctic. The United States information, combined with that of worldwide seismic studies by other nations participating in the IGY, will enable scientists to make a much better map than they have now of the interior of the earth.

GRAVITY MEASUREMENTS

The earth is not truly round, and scientists do not know exactly what shape it is. It is, of course, approximately globular, but it bulges at the Equator and flattens out at the poles. As a result, the pull of gravity varies from place to place all over the globe. It also varies because of local conditions, depending on the height above sea level and the distribution of mass in the earth's crust. Local variations in the pull of gravity give prospectors clues to the location of minerals and petroleum beneath the surface of the earth. But local variations, as well as the larger and more extensive regional variations, influence the precision of measurements made by astronomers and by cartographers laying the basic network for air maps.

Only in populated areas of the earth have reasonably complete measurements of gravity been made. The gap in the international network of gravity observations extends over most of the Southern Hemisphere and the Arctic regions, making it impossible to form an accurate picture of the world-gravity pattern.

Deep in the earth move tides, similar to ocean tides but on a smaller scale. Gravity measurements indicate the nature of these tides and thus provide a means for determination of the rigidity of the earth and the internal structure of the earth. Local variations in gravity, in addition to being useful in prospecting, give information for the study of such things as the thickness of ice over glaciated areas.

Although gravity measurements are made by many nations, there is no universally accepted gravity standard. Measurements in several European countries differ markedly, and no one has been able to estimate the difference in gravity measurements between continents. IGY scientists plan to extend the world gravity network to remote areas, to settle the differences in areas already surveyed, and to work toward the establishment of a gravity standard.

Gravimeters, instruments for measuring gravity in particular locations, give only relatively accurate data. This data must be coordinated with pendulum measurements, which are more accurate because of the sensitiveness of the pendulum apparatus. Gravimeter measurements must be taken as nearly simultaneously as possible at different points.

United States scientists will make gravity measurements during the IGY in the Western Hemisphere, the Arctic, the Antarctic, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Pendulum measurements will be used

to complete the establishment of a common gravity standard throughout the world. Gravimeter measurements, essential for tying together international networks, will be made in rapid succession at different points. Gravimeters placed on ships and on the bottom of oceans will supply data up to 50 miles from the American continental shore; and submarines will carry pendulum instruments to measure gravity on various east-west oceanic lines. In the Antarctic gravity studies will be made at the fixed stations and also on field trips across the ice to help scientists chart the subice topography and to tie the Antarctic gravity information in with that of nearby points in the Southern Hemisphere.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE DETERMINATIONS

Even today man does not know exactly how far apart the continents are or exactly where certain islands are; there is a possibility of error of as much as 200 to 300 feet while the location of some islands is uncertain by as much as a mile. Observations for the more precise determination of longitudes and latitudes will be made at 20 IGY stations around the world. Astronomical longitudes and latitudes are obtained by observations of the positions of celestial bodies with respect to the plumb line, or the direction of gravity. In the determinations of differential shifts between continents the values of the coordinates for each station will be determined with probable errors of only a few feet. A comparison of these values with others to be obtained in the future will enable scientists to determine by what amounts, if any, the continents are shifting with respect to each other.

In the moon-position program of the International Geophysical Year, scientists will try to solve several special problems concerning uniform time, the irregular rotation of the earth, and the size and shape of the earth. The moon-position program owes its existence to a new instrument, the dual-rate moon position camera, developed by William Markowitz of the United States Naval Observatory. The camera takes a simultaneous exposure of the moon and surrounding stars. The moon's image is held fixed relative to the stars during the exposure. The position of the moon relative to the stars may be obtained much more exactly than by other methods. Several observations of the moon on a single night by a station will determine the position of the station with reference to the center of the earth. From the position values of a sufficient number of stations, the figure of the earth may be obtained.

ROCKETS AND SATELLITES

Until recently studies of the upper atmosphere have been seriously handicapped because direct observations and measurements were impossible. Conventional balloon techniques, like those used in weather observations, do not extend beyond some 24 miles, and so studies of the upper atmosphere have depended upon indirect measurements such as those made in probing the ionosphere. Here pulses of radio energy, similar to radar pulses, are sent up to the ionosphere some 50 to 200 miles above the earth's surface. These pulses are reflected back, and by measuring the time of travel scientists can tell something about the reflecting features of the ionosphere. By analyzing the reflected signal something of the composition of the ionosphere can be determined.

The need for accurate information from the upper atmosphere calls for direct measurements, and this can only be done by sending instruments into the region that is being explored. Rockets and satellites are devices that permit man to send his instruments into the high regions of the atmosphere.

USE OF ROCKETS

The development of rockets during and after World War II has resulted in a variety of devices useful for atmospheric research at high altitudes. Altitudes of about 60 miles can be reached by balloon-launched rockets, called rockoons. These small rockets are fired from balloons once the latter have reached their maximum height. Larger, ground-launched rockets are available that can attain greater altitudes. The Aerobees, which are to be used in the United States program, can travel to a height of approximately 200 miles above the earth's surface. Somewhat similar rockets have been or are being developed by other nations and are to be used in the IGY program.

Rockets have already been successfully used, particularly by scientists in the Department of Defense, to study the outer atmosphere. Certain solar radiations, for example, which are absorbed by the atmosphere and hence never reach the earth's surface, have been investigated. A rocket measurement led to the discovery of solar X-rays in one of the ionospheric layers. Measurements of ultraviolet radiation have established the variation with height of the ozone in the atmosphere up to an altitude of 42 miles. What are believed to be auroral particles have been detected by rocket-borne geiger counters, and the density of charged particles in the ionosphere has been measured directly.

The importance of rocket measurements is threefold: first, it provides direct measurements of events in the high atmosphere; second, these direct measurements permit us to upgrade the indirect data collected more economically from many ground stations, greatly increasing its values; and, third, new discoveries are possible—like the discovery of X-rays in the ionosphere.

UNITED STATES ROCKET PROGRAM

A variety of studies will be undertaken in the United States rocket program. Investigation of the structure of the atmosphere will include measurements of pressure, temperature, density, and winds. Special instruments will be used to measure the chemical and ionic composition of the atmosphere. Particles and radiations from the sun will be observed and measured, including the nature of auroral particles. Variations in the nature of the ionosphere will provide information on the electrical currents flowing in the lower ionosphere.

Some 600 rockets will be launched, including Aerobees that reach an altitude of about 200 miles and rockoons that travel some 60 miles above the earth. Most of the Aerobees will be fired from Fort Churchill in cooperation with Canada, and some from White Sands and Alamogordo, N. Mex. Rockoons will be launched from shipboard in many areas, including waters off the Antarctic coastline, off the west coast of North America, in equatorial regions, and in Arctic waters. This basic program will be supplemented by launchings of small rockets assembled as two-stage combinations, Nike-Deacons,

which are scheduled for release from both Fort Churchill and White Sands. There are also plans to release small rockets, so-called rockairs, from high-flying airplanes. Attempts will be made to launch these rockairs during periods of increased solar activity and the outbreak of solar flares. The launching schedule of the United States rocket program is being closely coordinated with all other IGY studies and special firings will be centered around days of unusual solar activity.

NEED FOR SATELLITE STUDIES

While rockets provide crucial information about the upper atmosphere, they have two limitations. First, their total flight is extremely short while the time spent in a particular altitude range is even shorter; and, second, rocket coverage is limited to a small part of the earth. Thus, in spite of the great value of rocket data, much of which can only be obtained by rockets, there is a need for a tool which can provide data over a long period of time, over considerable heights above the earth, and over large expanses of the atmosphere about the earth.

A satellite can achieve these objectives, and for these reasons several international bodies strongly urged inclusion of satellites in the IGY effort. The satellite, in effect, represents an extension of rockets, which led Dr. Joseph Kaplan, Chairman of the United States National Committee for the IGY to call our satellite program the "LPR"—long-playing rocket.

UNITED STATES SATELLITE PROGRAM

The United States satellite program calls for the launching of 12 satellites in conjunction with the IGY. The program developed by the National Academy of Sciences, and presented to the Government for support, includes major logistics contributions from the Department of Defense, particularly in the development of the launching rockets, the actual launching of the satellites, and related support facilities and assistance. Civilian scientists in the Department of Defense and in many public and private research institutions are cooperating in the scientific program. Contracts have already been issued by the Navy, which has management responsibilities for the contributions of the three military services to the satellite effort, for the development of rocket-propulsion vehicles.

SATELLITE LAUNCHING

Satellite launching will be from the Patrick Air Force Base on the east coast of Florida at Cape Canaveral. A three-stage rocket assembly will provide the means of getting the satellite into its orbit. The first stage, providing a thrust of 27,000 pounds, will start the system on the first part of its flight. When its fuel is exhausted, some 40 miles from the launching site and within about 2 minutes after takeoff, the system will have attained a velocity of 3,000–4,000 miles per hour. The second rocket stage will then take over, attaining a velocity of about 11,000 miles per hour, burning out at about 130 miles altitude, and coasting onward. When the system has reached an altitude of about 300 miles, the last rocket will impel the satellite into its orbit at a speed of about 18,000 miles per hour.

ORBIT OF SATELLITE

This orbit will be inclined approximately 40° from the Equator. Both technical and functional considerations were involved in the choice. Because optical measurements will play an important role in observations of the satellite, intermediate latitudes appeared desirable, for the opportunities to observe the satellite by many nations over its entire course are thereby enhanced. In terms of observational stations a true equatorial orbit provides simplicity as against a true polar orbit. However, the equatorial orbit precludes appreciable latitude coverage and atmospheric conditions limit the possibilities for optical observations, while a polar orbit reduces opportunity for continuous observations from a practical set of fixed observation stations.

This orbit will permit the satellite to revolve about the earth in an apparent latitude range of about 40° on either side of the Equator. As it revolves about the earth once every hour and a half, the earth will rotate beneath. Since the earth rotates about its axis once every 24 hours, it will have made about one-sixteenth of a revolution each time the satellite orbits once completely. If the orbit of the satellite were circular, one-sixteenth of a revolution, or 22.5°, would be approxmately accurate. The orbit is to be elliptical, however, so that more than one-sixteenth of a revolution will be made by the earth during one revolution of the satellite; the displacement will be about 25°. Thus, after one revolution, the satellite will appear about 25° west of its launching site, 50° west on its second passage, and so on.

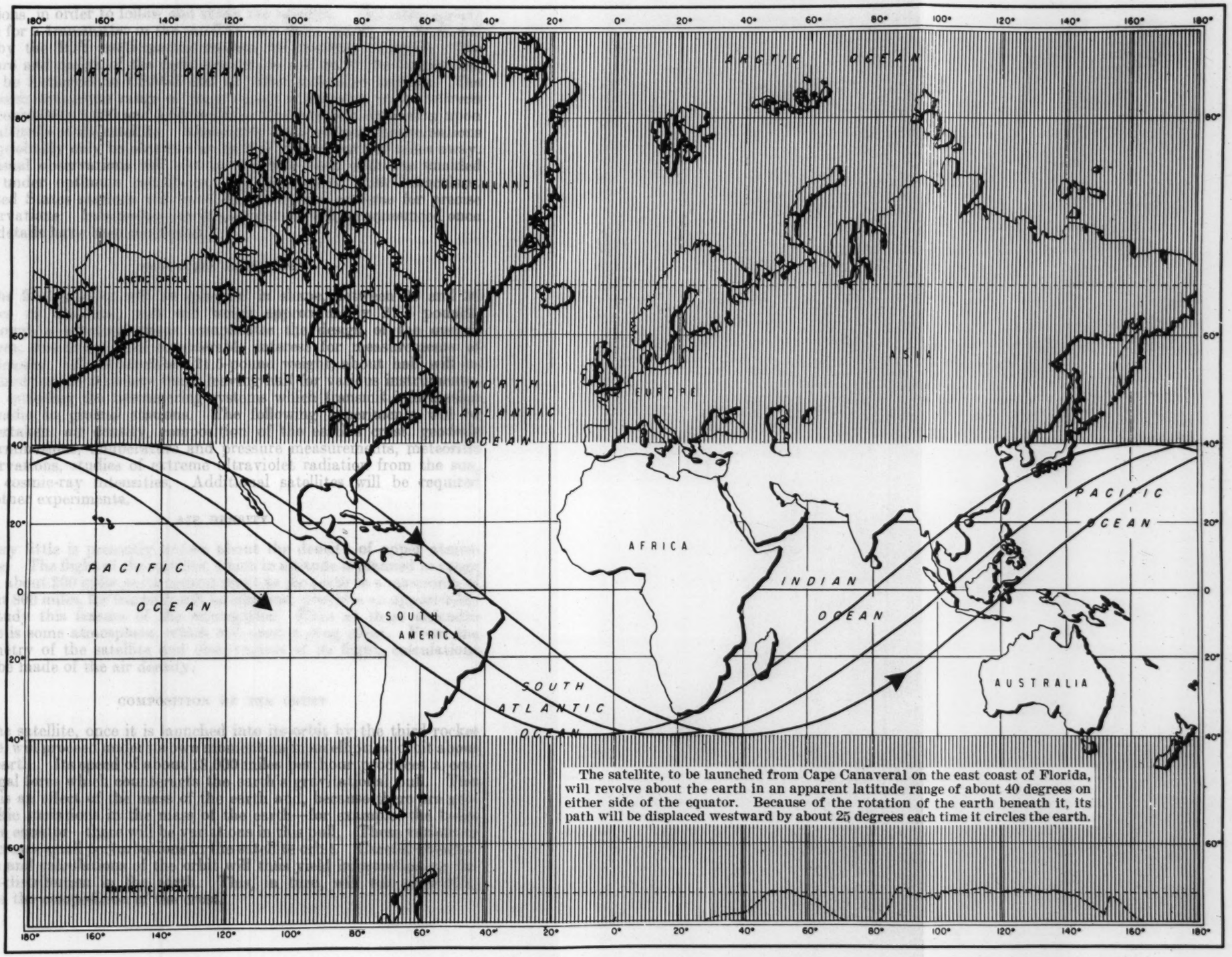
This means that over the course of many revolutions, the orbit of the satellite will shift within a band between 40° north and 40° south of the earth's Equator. Two important advantages accrue from such a course:

First, the satellite's instruments will be able to record observations over a broad expanse of the high atmosphere. Such coverage is important in the International Geophysical Year program, for the primary objective of this unprecedented cooperative study is to secure data all over the earth and its atmosphere.

Second, the excellent bandwidth coverage will permit the scientists of a large number of nations to take measurements and to make observations. In the planned orbit the satellite will be observable from the United States, Central and South America, and Africa; southern Europe and possibly some regions in mid-northern latitudes; the Balkans and Middle East; the Caspian Sea and part of the U. S. S. R.; Pakistan, China, Japan, India, and several other countries in Asia in the mid-northern latitudes; Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand. The United States National Committee hopes that later satellites may be launched so as to permit scientists of additional nations also to participate in the study.

RADIO AND OPTICAL TRACKING

Aside from the possibility of other orbits for future satellites, planned by the United States National Committee, which will permit even broader IGY participation, radio observations extend the possibilities of satellite observations even in its present latitude range. The United States plans to have radio observatories, in addition to optical



The satellite, to be launched from Cape Canaveral on the east coast of Florida, will revolve about the earth in an apparent latitude range of about 40 degrees on either side of the equator. Because of the rotation of the earth beneath it, its path will be displaced westward by about 25 degrees each time it circles the earth.

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stations, in order to follow and study the satellite. The radio system calls for a transmitter in the satellite, and these signals can be picked up by the IGY participating nations for tracking purposes. The nature and design of the radio system, as well as of the frequencies, will be furnished to CSAGI and all other interested nations. The probable maximum range of these signals is expected to be between approximately 1,000 and 3,000 miles in all directions, depending upon the altitude of the satellite. Reasonably good position determinations can probably only be obtained no farther than about 800 miles away.

Visual observations will also be possible—both with the unaided eye under optimum conditions, and, preferably, with binoculars. United States stations will have special optical cameras for precise observations. Information on this equipment will be announced once the details have been developed.

SATELLITE STRUCTURE

The first satellite will be spherical in shape, between 20 and 30 inches in diameter, and will weigh approximately 21.5 pounds. Although a spherical shape complicates the design of the overall system, this shape is of considerable interest for measurements of air density. Of the satellite's 21.5-pound weight, about half will be required for the structure itself, leaving half for various instrumentation, including the telemetering systems which transmit information by radio to ground stations. The following experiments will be undertaken: air density, composition of the earth's crust, geodetic determinations, temperature and pressure measurements, meteoritic observations, studies of extreme ultraviolet radiation from the sun, and cosmic-ray intensities. Additional satellites will be required for other experiments.

AIR DENSITY

Very little is presently known about the density of upper atmosphere. The flight of the satellite, which in altitude is planned to range from about 200 miles at its nearest point to the earth to a maximum of about 800 miles, for the path will be elliptical, provides an opportunity to study this feature of the atmosphere. Even at these altitudes there is some atmosphere, which will exert a drag effect. From the geometry of the satellite and observations of its flight, calculations can be made of the air density.

COMPOSITION OF THE CRUST

The satellite, once it is launched into its orbit by the third rocket stage, will proceed under its own momentum in an elliptical orbit about the earth. Its speed of about 18,000 miles per hour produces a centrifugal force which counteracts the earth's gravitational pull. This pull is an effect of the mass of the earth and, because there are geographic variations in the mass of the earth—for example, the bulge at the equator—there will be variations in this pull. These variations will create small perturbations in the satellite orbit. Careful observations and calculations of the orbit will thus yield information on the mass-distribution in the earth. This, in turn, will tell something about the composition of the crust.

GEODETIC DETERMINATIONS

Determinations similar to those noted above will provide data about the oblateness of the earth, that is, the bulging at the Equator. This will yield a better picture of the shape of the earth, which is presently not known accurately enough. At the same time, synchronized observations of the satellite may permit improvements in determinations of longitude and latitude. These observations would significantly supplement the observations that are planned in the IGY longitude and latitude program, involving synchronized observations of the moon.

TEMPERATURES

Measurements of temperatures within the satellite and at its surface will be made. This is of interest primarily in terms of the operating environment within which instruments must function. The heat within the satellite is derived largely from solar radiation, some from the power supplies, some from thermal radiation emitted by the earth, and a very small amount from friction.

PRESSURES

The satellite shell will be airtight and it will contain an inert gas. Pressure gages will be used to measure pressures during the satellite's life in order to check on leakages and in connection with possible meteoritic effects. (See below.)

METEORITIC PARTICLES

Small meteoritic particles, a few thousandths of an inch in diameter, are constantly impinging upon the earth's atmosphere. Although they doubtless enter with great speed, impacts with molecules of air soon slow them down, and then they drift to the ground. Estimates as to the quantity reaching the earth's surface vary, some reaching as high as 1,000 tons per day for the whole earth. These micrometeorites, as they are called, are believed to contribute a measurable, though small, amount to ionizing the atmosphere in the E region. With the use of simple impact detectors these micrometeorites can be observed. Moreover, measurements of pressure within the satellite will reveal meteorite penetration and some information on size.

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

Much of the radiation from the sun is masked from the earth by the atmosphere, largely through absorption. This is particularly true of the extreme ultraviolet radiations in the Lyman-alpha region, 1,216 angstroms (1 angstrom equals one-hundredth of one-millionth of a centimeter or about 0.004 millionths of an inch). The satellite offers an opportunity to observe this radiation on a long-term basis and thereby to determine the influence of solar flares on its emission from the sun. It may be possible simultaneously to make similar observations from some direction other than that to the sun. By correlating the intensities observed directly from the sun with those observed off at an angle, it should be possible to estimate the average density in space of hydrogen atoms and ions.

COSMIC RAYS

Cosmic rays are high-energy particles impinging in large numbers upon the earth and coming from interstellar space or the sun. Although all of these particles have high energies, there are variations in their energy content. Because the earth's magnetic field deflects these particles, only those with the highest energies penetrate the midlatitudes. Moreover, many of the low-energy particles are absorbed in the earth's atmosphere, and observations of cosmic rays are generally of "secondaries" created by "primaries" bombarding atmospheric atoms. The satellite will permit direct studies of primary cosmic rays above the masking atmosphere.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNING

Scientists of many nations began to consider the IGY as early as 1950. To effect international coordination of the technical effort, the International Council of Scientific Unions established a special committee in 1952, called the Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale (CSAGI). The CSAGI called upon the nations of the world to establish national committees to plan and direct their countries' effort. The criteria and nature of the IGY endeavor were established at a series of meetings, beginning in 1953, of delegates from the various national committees. Emphasis was placed on those measurements and observations which required simultaneous study all over the world and on epochal measurements which would reveal long-range trends and changes in man's physical environment. Within this framework, each nation planned its own program.

ORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES PROGRAM

In the United States, the National Academy of Sciences is the adhering body to the International Council of Scientific Unions. The Academy established the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, under the chairmanship of Dr. Joseph Kaplan, to plan and direct the United States effort. This Committee, with its special regional committees and technical panels (see appendix), gathered the Nation's leading scientists in geophysics to develop and execute this major research undertaking.

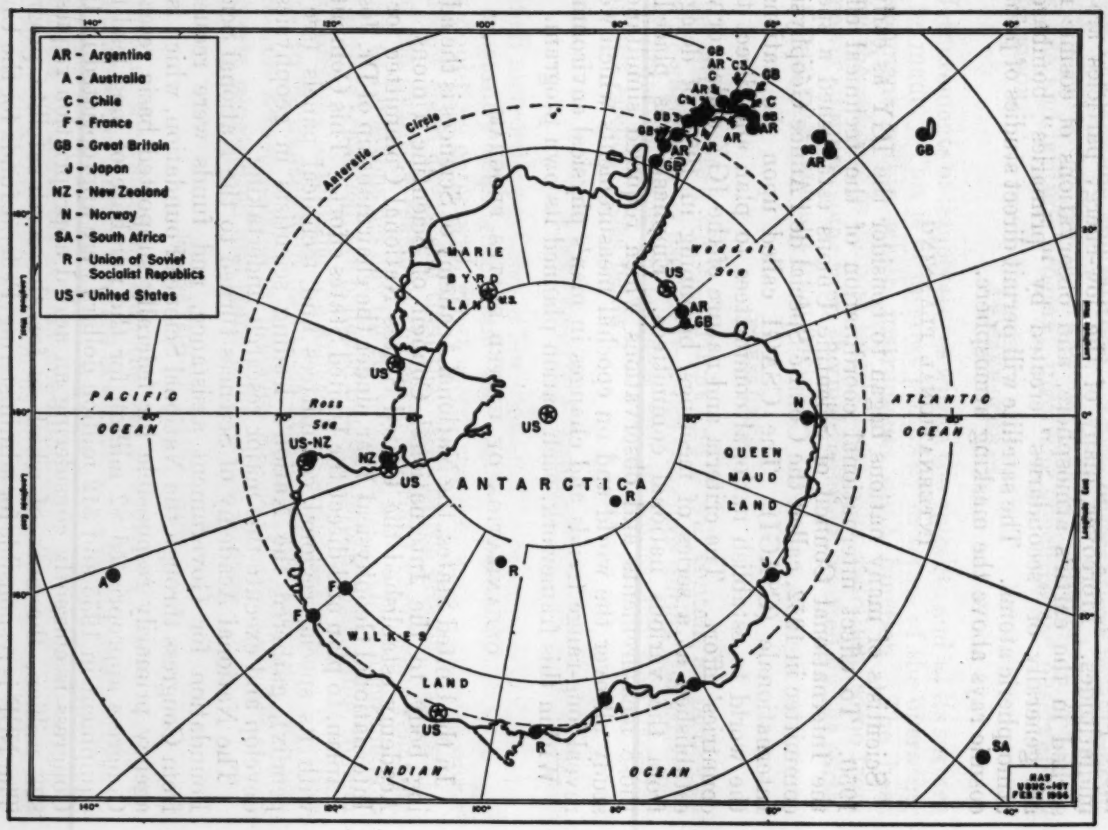
The National Academy of Sciences turned to the National Science Foundation for Government assistance, and funds were requested from Congress through the National Science Foundation, which is the agency primarily responsible for federally supported basic research. Congress appropriated $2 million for the purchase of long lead-time equipment in 1955 and $12 million dollars were appropriated in 1956. Congress is currently considering an added appropriation request of $28 million, the bulk of which is for the earth-satellite program. The NSF is responsible for administering Federal funds for the United States program for the International Geophysical Year.

ANTARCTIC ACTIVITIES

Although the IGY formally begins in July 1957, climatic and environmental conditions in the Antarctic called for an early start in this region by the 11 participating nations. In the winter of 1954–55,

International Geophysical Year

PLANNED ANTARCTIC STATIONS



the Navy dispatched the U. S. S. *Atka* to study sea-ice conditions in the Ross Bay and to establish a site for the new Little America station. The *Atka* discovered that bay ice in the Ross Sea, some 40 miles in depth, had broken off, precluding use of the earlier Little America sites. A new site was found at Kainan Bay.

During this last winter, several icebreakers, several cargo vessels and aircraft undertook the Antarctic mission known as "Deepfreeze I." The station at Little America was established, and an aircraft facility was set up at McMurdo Sound, in anticipation of the airlift of the South Pole station in the autumn of 1956. Instruments, supplies, and facilities for the Byrd station in Marie Byrd Land and the South Pole station were stored at Little America and at McMurdo Sound.

Both missions to the Antarctic also undertook scientific work in many of the fields of the IGY. These studies have already produced valuable scientific information, particularly in the fields of cosmic rays, meteorology, and "whistlers"—the strange audible signals that travel thousands of miles through outer space from one point on the surface of the earth to an opposite one on the other side.

COOPERATIVE EFFORT

With 46 nations actively participating in the IGY and, with thousands of scientists planning studies all over the world, the IGY is destined to yield unprecedented knowledge about the mysteries of the earth and the atmosphere and their relationship to the sun. In geophysics, the universe itself performs the experiments in which man is interested. The events that determine our physical environment are therefore worldwide in nature and only through the cooperative efforts of all peoples can their secrets be discovered. Thus, through this joint effort of many nations, there is ample assurance that man will better learn the nature of his environment from the depths of the earth to outer space.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEES AND PANELS COMPRISING THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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Joseph Kaplan, Chairman
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January 10, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Executive Offices
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is one which I had hoped to write many weeks ago. However, the task of becoming oriented to my new position denied me an opportunity to do so.

Having familiarized myself with the work of the National Student Federation of the United States of America, and the efforts which you directed toward the program of that organization, I feel somewhat safe in assuming that you retain a sincere interest in developments within the student world. I also realize that your limited time does not allow you to pursue fully all of your many and varied interests.

Therefore, it was my thought that could you find a few free moments, you might enjoy a brief progress report of our activities of the past few months. I certainly would appreciate the opportunity to receive your impressions in regard to our programming, as well as our over-all goals and philosophies. Some of our most recent undertakings include a $30,000 research project into the field of student government and student leadership, and a $128,000 foreign student leadership development program.

Such an interview would, of course, be arranged at your convenience. One of our office personnel in New York will contact your secretary in a few days to receive any decision which you might be able to make by that time. Thank you for your time and for your interest.

Sincerely,

Stanford L. Glass not here

Stanford L. Glass
President

SLG:pla

Yes when back

ASSOCIATED WITH

American Council on Education • International Student Conference • United States Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel
Young Adult Council • National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day • National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students

Nault, Wm.

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.

MARSHALL FIELD, PRESIDENT

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
MERCHANDISE MART PLAZA
CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

February 22, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We appreciate a great deal your kind note of February 20 along with the completed checklist on radio and television commentators. Your reactions will be extremely helpful to us when we pool the various opinions to ascertain those individuals who should merit biographical treatment in THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. An interesting aspect of this particular project has been the emergence of a distinctive pattern relative to the persons who are of sufficient stature to be considered for encyclopedia treatment.

We have had a splendid response from our group of authorities even though all of them are very, very, busy people. This to us indicates an enthusiastic interest in the preparation of meaningful educational materials. We thank you, Mr. Murrow, for your kind interest and consideration.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.

W H Nault

William H. Nault
Director of Educational Research

WHN:gp

Nault, Wm. H.

February 20, 1956

Dear Mr. Nault:

I found your letter of February 3 awaiting me on my return from Israel, and I am now returning your questionaire with the appropriate check marks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Nault
Director of Educational Research
THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA
Field Enterprises, Inc.
Educational Division
Merchandise Mart Plaza
Chicago 54, Illinois

fc

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.
MARSHALL FIELD, PRESIDENT

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
MERCHANDISE MART PLAZA
CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

February 3, 1956

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are coming to you with an important educational project which we believe you will find interesting and challenging.

Perhaps you already are familiar with our publication--the 19-volume, 10,000-page WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. It is published by Mr. Marshall Field and is the most widely used reference work for school children and laymen in the United States. It also is sold in many other parts of the world including Canada, Central and South America, the Philippines, and South Africa. Our Editorial Advisory Board is composed of distinguished educators who are nationally and internationally known.

One of the problems confronting the editors of our reference set is determining which individuals should be given biographical treatment in THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. Because of space limitations, it is necessary to establish priorities for these biographical inclusions.

To help us study this problem, we are asking a small group of prominent authorities in each of several fields to give us the benefit of their judgment as to what biographies belong in THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA. In the field of Radio and Television, we respectfully invite you to react to the enclosed checklist of commentators as well as to indicate additional names that you think should be added to the list. Names on the checklist have been suggested to us from various sources.

Will you kindly look over the enclosed checklist, giving us your opinion on the merits of each item? We hope that you will add other names that should be considered by our editors, as undoubtedly our list is incomplete.

In reacting to the checklist, please keep in mind two questions:

1. Is the individual of such importance in the field of Radio and Television that he should have a biography in THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA?

2. In your opinion, are children and laymen likely to seek general information about the individual?

You will note that these factors are not mutually exclusive, but they may be helpful in guiding your choices or reactions.

A stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed for return of the checklist. We assure you that your cooperation on this project will be invaluable to us. It is our feeling that you could make no finer contribution to the education of young people, Mr. Murrow, than to help make our biographical coverage as meaningful and complete as possible.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

FIELD ENTERPRISES, INC.

William H. Nault
Director of Educational Research
THE WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA

WHN:mc
Encs.

Naylor, Kirk

JANUARY 14, 1957

MR. KIRK NAYLOR
UNION VALLEY ROAD
MAHOPAC, NEW YORK

REGRET I AM UNABLE TO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO YOU.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-710-43

5000 WATTS KMA 960 KILOCYCLES • ABC NETWORK
Shenandoah, Iowa

Nelson, F.S.

January 6, 1956

Dear Ed,

Here's a little brief that I thought would be of some interest to you after your visit out our way.

It's called a Porktrait of a Hog, and perhaps(even though it isn't curly) it will provide a tailpiece for your radio show sometime next week when you are so knocked out you don't feel up to the situation of coming up with sterling copy.

I dashed it out very hastily for submission to Time Mag, along with a picture I took of a pig over in the feedlot the other day.

And...I'm still feeling bad about that damned hat being too big for my small, stubborn noggin'.

Soon as I sufficiently get my breathe I'm going back over to Corning and get with Governor Turner....think maybe we will organize the Adams and Page county chapters of "let's get Nixon out of govt committee". Would you like to join, or form your own chapter?

Best of luck to you.

Very sincerely,

Toke Nelson

F S (Toke) Nelson
Shenandoah, Iowa

MAY BROADCASTING COMPANY
KMA, Shenandoah, Iowa KMTV, Omaha 2, Nebraska

PORKTRAIT OF A HOG

This is a picture of a hog. This fella, and about two million of his brothers and sisters, are responsible in large measure for creating a loud, long complaint out in the corn 'n hog country of Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. And coming in an election year, this complaint is being listened to very carefully by all politicans and those who try to guess how the farmer feels about the policies and legislative doings of their elected officials.

Take this hog for instance. This critter is about five and one half months old, and weighs right at 150 pounds. He won't be fat enough to go to market until he has eaten up about six dollars more worth of corn and other supplements.

The farmers are using simple arithmetic. It costs them right now in Corning, Iowa, about $16 to put one hundred pounds on a hog, and they figure to have the animal weighing 200 to 225 pounds by the time he goes to market. And the current market price therein Corning is only $9.50 to $10.75, depending upon how good the animal grades. Roughly the farmer has been losing about $13 per animal during December and January.

And to add to the hog and corn farmer's plight is the fact that he over-raised hogs this season. The animals were bringing good money last year, so many fellas who normally raise 100 head, have increased to 400 to 500 head for this crop of hogs. And where they would have taken a $1,200 beating at the market from a normal crop, they are taking a $5000 to $6000 whipping. And coming with a poor grain crop due to drouth conditions this fall, most of them just can't afford that much of a drop in their income.

And if you'll look at the hogs as you drive down the country roads, you'll notice that not many of them have curly tails anymore. There's a good reason for that, any old farm expert will tell you. Good, proper feeding conditions cause a pig's tail to be curly. If the feeding habits aren't proper, the animals' tail will be straight.

To feed them right, farmers have to put a good deal of corn into the animal's daily diet. But corn is scarce; and corn is high priced. (In Corning, Iowa, it is government sealed at $1.55 per bushel, and sales at the local elevator for $1.35).

In order to whittle away at the surplus of pork, the small business people, those folks whose economic condition depends upon the farmer's condition, are coming up with many pork promotions. There's the Iowa Farm Bureau plan Called "Operation Pork Lift" where entire counties have every grocer sell his pork products at cost or below as "lost leaders" to bring folks around to buying up the pork. Gas station owners are giving away a pound of bacon with each 10 gallons of gas; a car dealer is giving away a 200-pound hog, butchered and ready for the locker with each used car...and a furniture store dealer offered a live 200-pounds of pork on the hoof to each person who bought a dinnette set for $70, or two hogs with each living room suite.

As you look back at the expression on this hog's face, no wonder he isn't smiling...and no wonder his tail isn't curly. He's caused one helluva stir, right there in the feed lot, in the local store, and right up to Washington, where the top brains of the country try to figure out a solution.

Nelson, Stan

March 22, 1956

Dear Dr. Nelson:

Thank you for your letter.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

I am extremely sorry to have to disappoint you, but I feel that you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Stanley Nelson
30 Central Park South
New York, New York

fc

STANLEY NELSON, D. D. S.
30 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
NEW YORK CITY

PLAZA 5-1360

Dear Mr Murray,

This note is to request an interview at your convenience. I believe that fifteen minutes would be adequate to introduce the matter that I feel very surely will be of interest to you.

I also am of the belief that the time is now so that if this can be arranged within the next month it will be appreciated.

Very Sincerely,
Dr Stanley Nelson

P.S.

This is the fourth such request with no reply.

Nestler, John W.

No Ans

Tampa Free Port Committee

A Free Zone For Tampa

1016½ FRANKLIN STREET
TELEPHONE . . 2-3565
TAMPA 2 FLORIDA, U.S.A.

Dec. 10, 1957

Edward R. Murrow,
CBS
Radio City, New York

SUBJECT: Countering Russia's scientific advances

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A newsman has stated of the forthcoming NATO meeting in Paris:

" The NATO meeting has been discounted somewhat in advance by the failure of the U. S. or any other government so far to come up with any great new idea for welding the alliance closer together."

I suggest the construction of the long-proposed Labrador Dam as the answer to this show-down.

The story appeared in the April 1939 Readers Digest, under the title, "Blue River in the Sea." The late Gen. Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, approved this project. It was represented the proposed dam would, "... let the unimpeded Gulf Stream give northern Europe a California climate."

If, after proper investigation, you thought it worth-while to sponsor this proposed dam on the air, it would give you and the news profession a new stature.

Trusting this is of interest to you,

Yours very sincerely,

John W. Nestler

John W. Nestler, Chairman

"We approve in principle," Hillsborough County Port and Aviation Authorities. "Undoubtedly a worthwhile project," Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Extra Copy

Tampa Free Port Committee

A Free Zone For Tampa

1016½ FRANKLIN STREET
TELEPHONE . . 2-3565
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Yours very sincerely,

John W. Nestler

John W. Nestler, Chairman

"We approve in principle," Hillsborough County Port and Aviation Authorities. "Undoubtedly a worthwhile project," Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

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JOHN A. CARROLL, COLO.
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH
HENRY DWORSHAK, IDAHO
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
FRANK A. BARRETT, WYO.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

June 18, 1957

Mr. Samuel Lubell
845 West End Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sam:

I thought that was an excellent letter which you had in the editorial page of the New York Times for June 14th, with respect to the rather silly reaction on the part of the Administration to the CBS "Face The Nation" interview of Khrushchev. Because I thought that your comments pointed up so well the need for a genuine interchange of ideas between the United States and the Soviet Union, I took the liberty of including the full text of your letter in the Congressional Record for June 17th, along with some introductory observations of my own. I hope the presentation is satisfactory.

I am taking the liberty of sending copies of this letter and the material from the Record to a few of my friends at the Columbia Broadcasting System for their interest.

With good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

RLN:cag
Encl.

Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senator

cc: Mr. Theodore Ayers
Miss Nancy Hanschman
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Stuart Novins

ing the Republic that has guaranteed those freedoms.

Under the solid provisions for individual security that are inherent in our Republic the fruitful initiative of our citizens can continue to grow and grow. Our free enterprise system can continue to provide unparalleled opportunity for labor and management alike.

Our advances from the wooden spade to the tractor-drawn gang plow * * * from the ox-cart to the airplane * * * from the blacksmith shop to an incomparable genius for industrial production and so on through hundreds of equally significant transitions proves beyond the question of a doubt that our forefathers gave us the best form of government mankind has ever known.

But today, as 181 years ago, the challenge to believe in it—work for it—and if need be fight for it—still must have willing hearts and hands.

What would your reactions be if the press, the TV, and the radio were to announce to the world on Monday morning that the grandchildren of the great State of Illinois would find the campus of dear old Bradley University a shambles.

You would come out of your corners like the "Braves" that you are. In fact, I seem to remember that you did just this when a certain national magazine was thought to have neglected a certain championship basketball team not so long ago.

Why?

Because Bradley is your pride and joy. Her heroes are your heroes, both past and present.

Would that we had more of such college and university spirit in the big contest of our times where the latest prediction is that the grandchildren of Americans will live under socialism.

I am reminded that in this very city on October 16, 1854, the immortal Abraham Lincoln gave an immortal answer to all such observations. Said he: "If there is anything which it is the duty of the whole people to never entrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions."

In the light of this wisdom, compare, if you will, the results of the American Revolution in 1776 and the Russian Revolution of 1917. One produced for a deserving people religious freedom, civil liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, security of individual rights, popular education, and universal franchise.

Did Russia's deserving millions gain any such privileges?

On two blocks of granite that bound the main entrance of one of Washington's great buildings are chiseled these unforgettable words: "The past is prologue—study the past."

This we have done during these few minutes and to our mutual benefit, I hope. Briefly summarized, what we have been encouraging you to remember on this 60th anniversary of the founding of this great university constitutes a historic cycle that has too often ended like this: From bondage to spiritual faith, from spiritual faith to courage, from courage to freedom, from freedom to abundance, from abundance to selfishness, from selfishness to apathy, from apathy to dependency, from dependency back to bondage.

This is the answer we don't want to the prediction that America's grandchildren will live under socialism.

Now you know why I reminded you in the beginning that the challenge of Bradley's tomorrows is almost certain to be more demanding than all of Bradley's yesterdays.

From the college and university campuses of America must come the future of America and it must not fail to be worthy of the 60 centuries of struggle that gave us the Constitution of the United States.

Research Grant to Prof. Charles E. Dibble for Aztec Translation Work

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARTHUR V. WATKINS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 17, 1957

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I received a letter recently from the distinguished head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Dr. Jesse D. Jennings.

In it he revealed such a unique appreciation of the work being done by our National Science Foundation that I wish to take this opportunity to call it to the attention of all Members of Congress, and others who may be interested.

Dr. Jennings particularly comments on a recent award to Utah's Prof. Charles E. Dibble, made by the foundation, which will enable him to complete a first full translation of 400-year-old documents revealing the history and customs of that great American people, the Aztecs.

But beyond the purely personal rewards that ensue to such a recipient as Professor Dibble, as valuable as they may be, Dr. Jennings notes aptly the far more widening values that such a grant may truly engender. For instance, in his letter written to me Dr. Jennings remarks in part:

Grants for chemistry, nuclear physics, higher mathematics, and similar fashionable studies are commonly associated with the National Science Foundation. Less dramatic but equally important studies like Professor Dibble's do not so often come to your notice.

My purpose, therefore, in writing to you is simply to express my appreciation, on both the personal and departmental level, to you and the rest of our national legislators for the continuing and increasing support which you give the National Science Foundation annually through appropriations * * *.

Mr. President, I feel Dr. Jennings' full letter deserves careful reading by all Members of Congress and therefore at this time request unanimous consent that it be printed as a part of my remarks in the appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
Salt Lake City, April 22, 1957.

The Honorable ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WATKINS: We have just received word that Prof. Charles E. Dibble has been awarded a National Science Foundation research grant for a continuation of his Aztec translation work. Professor Dibble, of this department, has, in the past 10 years achieved worldwide notice in this very special study, a study to which he has dedicated all of his spare time since about 1946. The grant he has just received will permit him to finish the monumental task of translating Fray Bernardino de Sahagún's immortal General History of the Things of New Spain, the Nahuatl document of the history and customs of the Aztec people; the complete translation has never been attempted in the 400 years since the document was written.

The honor paid to Dr. Dibble's achievement through the award of the National Science Foundation grant will have far-reaching results over and above making available to scholars this ancient manuscript. First of all, Dr. Dibble's stature will increase and recognition of him will be extended. In consequence the department of anthropology and the University of Utah will gain prestige with a specialist of Dr. Dibble's strength on the campus.

But the long run advantages for the University of Utah students who work with Dr. Dibble throughout the rest of his teaching career are the greatest of all. His increased competence will enrich the technical skills and cultural appreciation of his students. My point is that this grant, apparently made simply to assist a scholar do a job, has many other overtones and implications which are not immediately apparent.

Grants for chemistry, nuclear physics, higher mathematics, and similar fashionable studies are commonly associated with the National Science Foundation. Less dramatic but equally important studies like Professor Dibble's do not so often come to your notice. My purpose, therefore, in writing to you is simply to express my appreciation, on both the personal and departmental level, to you and the rest of our national legislators for the continuing and increasing support which you give the National Science Foundation annually through appropriations.

There is no way to measure the full benefits and implications of these modest individual grants. I am sure that every scholar who receives a grant in any field of science brings new richness of subject matter and greater teaching skill to his work as will be true in Dr. Dibble's case. The Congress should take great pride in this program.

Sincerely,

JESSE D. JENNINGS,
Head, Department of Anthropology.

Mutual Interchange of Views and Philosophies Between the United States and the Soviet Union

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 17, 1957

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on June 14, 1957, the noted author and political analyst, Samuel Lubell, contributed a letter to the editorial page of the New York Times which tends to support those who feel that there should be a mutual interchange of views and philosophies permitted between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lubell has no patience with the backward administration attitude that the Columbia Broadcasting System interview of Mr. Khrushchev was a mistake. Mr. Lubell feels this afforded a splendid opportunity for President Eisenhower to ask Soviet officials to permit him to talk directly to the residents of Russia. Mr. Lubell, unlike the ad-

ministration, has faith that, in any such exchange, democracy's views would surely triumph.

Because the ideas expressed by Mr. Lubell synchronize so appropriately with the open air proposal voiced in New York City in a memorable speech by Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON on June 9, 1957, it is my request that Mr. Lubell's letter to the editor of the New York Times be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERVIEWING KHRUSHCHEV—FEAR THAT MISCHIEF WAS DONE BY TV PROGRAM IS REJECTED

(The writer of the following letter is a political reporter and author, whose latest book is The Revolt of the Moderates.)

To the EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The reaction that has been stirred in this country by the CBS interview of Nikita Khrushchev is worth some calm analyzing.

Some critics, for example, have suggested that CBS should have followed the interview with a denunciation of Mr. Khrushchev's views. A number of political leaders, including the President, seem to feel the interview gave Moscow some insidious opportunity to propagandize the American people. The charge is being repeated that much mischief has been done.

Most of these reactions, it seems to me, reflect a feeling that Americans are fools or children.

In every election campaign since 1950 I have interviewed thousands of typical voters all over the country. The notion that the attitudes of the American people to Soviet Russia could be affected significantly by a single broadcast, or even a series of broadcasts, strikes me as almost incredible.

QUERY ON HUNGARY

Of course, the program gave Mr. Khrushchev a chance to try to be disarming and charming. But I think Daniel Schorr of CBS exposed the Khrushchev performance for what it was with the question whether Mr. Khrushchev felt the present Hungarian Government reflected the will of the Hungarian people. When Mr. Khrushchev blandly insisted that it did, he exposed himself. Letting Mr. Khrushchev lay himself bare was far more effective than to have denounced him after the interview.

One weakness in the CBS questioning was in their followup on Mr. Khrushchev's airy proposal that we and the Soviets should both withdraw our troops from Europe. The CBS interviewers should have pressed Mr. Khrushchev on just what the proposal meant. Did it mean that Russia was prepared to guarantee that the troops would not be moved back into the countries from which they had been evacuated? Also how the existence of a Germany divided in two was to be resolved so that it did not become a pretext for such reoccupation in the future.

Questions of that kind would have focused on the real difficulty that obstructs a troop withdrawal from Europe—how to bring into existence the conditions that are necessary so a troop evacuation would not encourage aggression.

On this score, however, in justice to the CBS interview, it should be pointed out that our own Government has not done much better in exposing the faults in Mr. Khrushchev's proposal.

The CBS interview did ask whether Mr. Khrushchev's proposal did not mean the Soviets would be withdrawing only a few miles, while the United States would be withdrawing across an ocean. Even with this question Mr. Khrushchev did not do too well. He responded by talking of the distances between Vladivostok to Poland, ignoring the Soviet garrisons stationed in East Prussia.

I must confess to being puzzled over the reasoning behind the White House's antagonism to the suggestion that the President of the United States be given a similar opportunity to speak to the Russian people. One can understand the doubts of our officials that the Soviet regime would permit the Rusian people to hear a direct, uncensored talk by the President, but surely in principle at least this is an opportunity that would be worth taking if it could be realized.

REPORT ON A-BOMB PROPOSAL

As far as I know, for evample, the Russian public has never been informed of the details of the original American proposal to give up the atomic bomb if an effective control could be established over atomic weapons. It would be worth something to make our true position known—the more the Soviets denounced the proposal afterward the more they would advertise the fact that we made this proposal.

The basis of any propaganda effort of this country should be first of all to make certain that we are right in the policy we are pursuing. If we are not right, we should change the policy. If we are right we ought to be able to explain it.

Instead of arguing among ourselves whether Mr. Khrushchev should have been permitted to say over television what he has repeated so often in speeches and printed interviews, should we not be asking ourselves why our officials could allow themselves to get so upset over so minor an incident? Is it that they have so little confidence in the essential rightness of our foreign policy? Is it that they have so little confidence in the good sense of the American public?

SAMUEL LUBELL.

NEW YORK, *June 12, 1957.*

St. Lawrence Electricity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 17, 1957

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial, published in the New York Herald Tribune, which deals with the need for action in Niagara power, and compares it with St. Lawrence power.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of June 17, 1957]

ST. LAWRENCE ELECTRICITY

The development of electric power in connection with the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway has already brought considerable benefits to the north country. Construction has boomed in Massena, Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Carthage, and Watertown. Nearly 300,000 tourists visited the site of the power project last year and 500,000 are expected this year. There are new shopping centers, more service stations, an increase in the number of telephones and television sets, new hotels and motels—all indications of increased prosperity in the region since construction was started in 1954.

Yesterday's groundbreaking ceremonies for a new industrial complex based on St. Lawrence electricity in the Massena region constituted another step forward in increasing productivity. Power attracts industry, and because this new source of power is available the Reynolds Metals Co. is building an $88 million plant to produce aluminum, while the Chevrolet division of General Motors Corp. is building an adjacent $12 million foundry to cast the aluminum into parts used in manufacturing its automobiles. The Reynolds plant will probably employ 1,000 persons, the Chevrolet foundry an additional 700, a fact which will benefit all business in the area from grocery stores and soda fountains to such heavier industries as home construction.

These two facilities, of course, will not use all the power which will be generated at the first installation. Some of it will go east to the city of Plattsburgh, some of it even farther into Vermont. Eventually the transmission lines will be hooked up with those of the proposed Niagara power development plan to serve an area as far away as Pennsylvania. What has been accomplished here in providing more prosperity for New York State underlines the necessity of proceeding with the Niagara project, which thus far has been hamstrung by the refusal of Congress to designate an agency to develop the power. A compromise bill now pending in Congress apparently is acceptable to all concerned—the State power authority, the private electric companies, and the backers of cooperative users of electricity. The Massena development is an example of what can be accomplished in this field, and Congress should not delay in permitting the power authority to get going on the Niagara potential.

Taxes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD MARTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 17, 1957

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, we all talk much about high taxes. We are making every possible effort to cut Federal spending. While we are doing this, local governments and State governments are increasing expenditures. Local governments are asking grants from the State governments; State governments are asking grants from the Federal Government. In addition to the direct taxes, there are many hidden taxes. It would seem that it would be fair to the American public if all taxes were out in the open so the purchaser of an item, because he is really the one who pays the taxes, would know just what he is paying.

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer there is a very good editorial on the subject, entitled "Those Painless Taxes."

The Washington Star of Sunday contains an editorial entitled "50,000 Hidden Taxes." I ask unanimous consent that these two editorials be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer]

THOSE "PAINLESS" TAXES

Much is heard about cutting the Federal budget these days. But the Wall Street

Neuberger, Richard

February 6, 1957

Dear Dick:

I was much impressed that you saw fit to insert the small piece on education in the Congressional Record. I wonder if we shall ever get our national priorities straight.

I have real hope of spending some time on the West Coast next summer. As soon as plans shape up, I shall make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Senator Richard Neuberger
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

rh

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

January 26th, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

That was a grand program with Herbert and Edith Lehman, two of our favorite people. Mrs. Neuberger and I thought it was fine.

You might be interested to note that I have included in the Congressional Record your excellent broadcast of January 16th, contrasting the sums spent on armaments and foreign aid as compared with the pitiful sums allocated for schools. As sponsor of the Kelley school-aid bill in the Senate, I was particularly pleased with your remarks. We rarely find ourselves able, it seems, to put 1st things 1st! For example, how little we invest in cancer research when we consider the terrible threat which cancer poses to all mankind. What if the Russians were dropping cancer "germs" on us? Then we might appropriate billions to fight cancer!

Are we going over the Lewis and Clark trail in the Bitterroots some time, over the Lolo, for your viewers?

Good wishes.

Sincerely,

Dick Neuberger

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, U. S. S.

"Yesterday in our testimony meeting, a mother of one of the girls who went to Utah this year got up and told how grateful she was to our Father in Heaven that her girl had been able to go up to Utah where she could learn to pray, speak English better, cook, sew, and gain the schooling that she wanted her child to have that she herself didn't get."

One sister wrote of the first sacrament meeting after the return of the children from Utah how, without embarrassment, they had taken part in the services, giving talks, songs, and some had borne testimony with such poise and impressiveness that the parents were amazed as well as were other Indian children who had been away to other schools.

In our great country, times are changing. Schools are provided for practically every Indian child and tribal funds are made available for determined but impecunious students. True religion and faith in the eternal God are replacing superstition; the physician is taking the place of the medicine man, and administration by the priesthood replacing the sand patterns and the sings for the Latter-day Saints members. Young couples are obtaining licenses from court clerks and being married by ministers and bishops. Bodies are being buried much the same as the white dead. The Indians who still place on the grave meats and fruits and other foods cannot understand why the dead of the white man can smell the flowers any more than that the Indian dead can enjoy the food. The destructive custom of burning the home and its contents, when death occurs therein, is giving way. One of our sweet Apache sisters wrote this at the death of her husband:

"I live in my house. I do not burn it like other Indians. I believe what the missionaries tell me. I think they are my brother."

This is our adventure in good citizenship and righteous living, our experiment in human relationships carried on by this, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Knowing the origin and destiny of the red men and believing the promises of God as recorded in the Book of Mormon, our people are willing to sacrifice for the progress and development of these whose deprivations pyramided mountain high but whose curse is now being lifted. Hundreds more sacrificing Latter-day Saints may yet have the opportunity of providing temporary homes for Lehi's children to get an education and to learn the Gospel and to become church leaders.

This is not a proselyting program, for we bring from the reservations those Indian children who are already members of the church and whose families generally are members. The program will make good young people, stalwart adults. It will fortify them against the evils of the world; it will train them to become self-sufficient; it will develop them into leaders prepared to return to their own people and bring to them the benefits which can come from education.

This program has many advantages: It has at once the multiple advantages of the boarding school, the day school, the home, the refining and cultural influences of an improved community.

The children are taught in superior schools fully accredited and among the best in the Nation. They have sufficient companionship of their own race to retain their pride in and love for their own people, for in the same community and school are other Indian young people. They have the environment of the best communities where are found the least in the world's vices and the most of its culture and refinement. They retain their family ties with natural parents by correspondence, pictures, relayed reports, and also letters through the case workers, and they return to their homes for the summer months to keep bound their home and family loves and loyalties. They grow naturally into the culture of America at its best, attending with a minority of their own group and a majority of the non-Indian children, activities in school, community, church, and family. They are not institutionalized but individualized and become recognized members of the family where they are integrated and counted in for every family pleasure, adventure, or sacred experience.

Our program is unique. Here is no family of marginal income who must take in a boarder to supplement the family living. Here is no mercenary care. But here non-Indian families absorb in a very real and lovable way the Indian children as new members of the family. These families, give, give, and give as only dedicated people will give. There is no remuneration for them; but their total compensation for the food, clothes, shelter, care, and love they give is the satisfaction which comes in giving opportunity for an enriched life to one who could not otherwise have it.

We rejoice in the greatly accelerated schooling of Indian children by the Government, the States, and other churches and agencies, but we present this program of training in home and school and community as the finest program conceived of man for the rapid and permanent advancement and progress of the Indian child so long deprived. Let them have one generation of this sustained program, and see a new Indian world of prosperity, culture, and happiness.

In conclusion we say: God bless these selfless hundreds of families who have become and are yet to become "nursing fathers and mothers" who will continue to carry the chosen children of the ancient prophet, Lehi, "in their arms and upon their shoulders," I pray, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

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[1] Lamanite and Nephite are the names of two factions of the people who were descendants of a prophet Lehi who left Jerusalem at the time of the destruction of that city by the invading armies from Babylon and who found their way to America. The descendants of these people developed a great civilization as revealed by the ruins found in so many places in North, Central, and South America. The descendants of these Lamanites covered America at the time Columbus came in 1492 and were given the more modern name of Indians.

[2] Quoted from the Book of Mormon, the history of the peoples mentioned in ([1]) above. This book also gives a detailed accurate account of the visit of Jesus Christ to this people in the meridian of time after his resurrection in Palestine.

[3] A stake is a subdivision of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and represents an area comprising several wards of churches. The stake usually comprises about 4,000 to 7,000 members.

[4] Stake presidency: A president and two counselors, men who devote much time to the spiritual welfare of the members, this without compensation. They are business or professional men making their living and giving this spiritual leadership in addition.

[5] Most men and boys in the church hold the priesthood and have special spiritual and temporal duties to perform, this also uncompensated.

[6] The relief society is an organization of women whose principal objective is to assist the needy and unfortunate and raise the cultural and spiritual standards of the women and the homes.

[7] The celebrated church welfare program is known far and near. The church members in various areas produce and preserve foods, clothing, and other commodities in large quantities for those faithful of the church who find themselves in need. From one area cotton is produced for clothing and mattresses; in another section tons of prunes or peaches or apples are produced and contributed to the storehouses; in other areas, citrus and other fruits, potatoes, tuna fish, clothing, shoes, household needs, and numerous other commodities.

[8] The weekly meeting to which men and boys go to learn of their duties and to study the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

[9] Primary is the association of children up to 12 years where they learn, through supervised play, stories, and lesson material, the standards to give them foundation for a full and abundant life.

[10] MIA is the organization which gives to youth, from 12 up, wholesome recreation, ethical standards, and high spiritual concepts to fortify them against the temptations and evils of the day.

[11] The weekly Sabbath meeting to which all the members, old and young, are invited, where the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is given them and where speakers exhort to activity and spiritual living.

[12] The seminary is an organization where religious and ethical instruction is given youth usually before the school day and which is given to develop character and fortify youth.

[13] The bishop of the ward is the minister and presides over the ward membership which usually comprises some hundreds of members. He is the judge of his people and knows the family and the individual members.

[14] The great university of the church at Provo, Utah. It is one of the finest institutions of higher learning in the Nation.

[15] Many young men of the church, 20 years old or more, are given the privilege of filling a voluntary 2-year mission of proselyting somewhere in the world, teaching righteousness and bringing souls to the Christ.

United States Expenditures for School Buildings and Schoolteachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 25, 1957

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an excerpt from the January 16, 1957, commentary by the distinguished radio analyst, Edward R. Murrow, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

In this particular commentary, Mr. Murrow contrasts the sums of money which we are spending for military defense and on foreign aid with the relatively small amounts we are investing in school buildings and schoolteachers, upon whom the next generation of Americans must rely for their education.

Because Mr. Murrow's comments are so pertinent as we commence a crucial session of Congress, in which Federal aid to schools will be a vital issue, I hope his words will be read by all Members of the Senate.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the commentary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The character of a nation probably shows most clearly in its annual budget. That

being so, one may wonder why budget day in this country arouses only a perfunctory interest. Even though the budget consists of an array of fairly dull figures, there is nothing dull in what the figures reveal about the country and the men who run it.

President Eisenhower's budget tells what the Government of the world's richest and most prosperous people proposes to take from its citizens and what it will do with it. It is taking more than ever was taken before in peacetime, here or anywhere, nearly $72 billion. And it is spending the greater part on security. That says something about our character. It says two things right away. We care about our security, and are willing to pay through the nose for it. And we care more for military defense than for everything else. The amount we allot to help reduce poverty abroad is relatively insignificant, even though this bears directly on security, and can do much to promote the peace which ultimately will reduce the cost of security.

But even the amount to be spend on foreign aid is vastly more than we plan to spend on improving education. It is axiomatic that education has enabled us to become what we are today in capability and power. It is also undeniable that our education is lagging behind our growth, and cannot be kept abreast without Federal support. Not only are we behind in school buildings and the number of teachers, but also in training scientists and technicians for modern requirements. Yet as a Nation we are not able, or willing, to pay what it costs to gear our education to its current responsibilities.

Perhaps it is wrong to speak of this as a peacetime budget. Our leaders keep stressing that it is a time of emergency and period. In their judgment we can afford to do only so much. We must keep abreast of new weapons whatever the cost. We have to hold our own in the rivalry for power. We must do it even if we let our education lag. Presumably the leaders think that when the emergency is past it will be time enough to assure the future America an adequate education.

To put things that way is a revelation of character. And here is the arithmetic of it: For defense $38 billion; for economic and military foreign aid, nearly $4.4 billion; for atomic energy, $2.3 billion; for aid to States for building schools, $185 million this year, and a billion-and-a-quarter in 4 years.

Citizens supply just over half of the expected revenue out of income taxes, so it should be of widest interest how the tax dollar is spent. National security takes 59 cents of it. However, that is national security in only the narrowest sense. If one adds the cost of security in the past, the budget is seen for what it really is. Most of the public debt represents the cost of past wars, and interest on the debt now takes 10 cents of every tax dollar. Debt retirement takes another 2 cents. Veterans' benefits take 7 cents. Add these together and we have a total of about 78 cents of every tax dollar that can be put down to past wars and the prevention of future ones.

That leaves 22 cents of the tax dollar for the needs of everyday living. Agriculture taxes 7 cents, and so there is 15 cents left. It is in these 15 cents that the needs of education, health, and social security are to find whatever the Federal Government can spend on them.

Secretary Humphrey and those of the same mind in Congress, say convincingly that they hope for more orthodoxy next year. And they think some of the fat in this budget might come off through congressional action. But it will not be easy to take fat from a budget of which 78 percent goes to past and present security. Most of it would have to come out of some security item. The easiest to attack would be foreign economic aid. But the savings cannot be great, and even if they are made, this is true to remain the largest peacetime budget ever laid before the American people. And certainly it is one of the most lopsided ones.

The President has presented his budget, and never in peacetime history has a budget been so big. Kin Hubbard once said, "There's too blamed many ways to spend money and not enough new ways to get it." That is true. But Stephen McKenna was also right when he said, "We can always live on less, when we have more to live for."

Good night and good luck.

The Federal Budget and Big Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD MARTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 25, 1957

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two editorials published in the Oil City Derrick of January 23, 1957, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD. One editorial is headed "Federal Grants Demand Scrutiny," and the other is headed "Really Big."

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL GRANTS DEMAND SCRUTINY

The Federal budget for fiscal 1958 proposes record peacetime expenditures to be financed by record peacetime revenues. Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1958, will total $71.8 billion, and receipts are estimated at $73.6 billion.

Hence, if the spending figures are maintained as proposed and revenues reach the estimated total the budget will show a surplus of $1.8 billion. It will be the third successive year of a balanced budget, a commendable achievement.

However, it must be noted that expenditures are up some $2 billion over 1957. Much of this is accounted for in the increased sum being asked for national security and defense. No one will quarrel with that. Too, spending obviously is being pushed upward by the same wage-price factors that are responsible for increasing the cost of living. The Government is not immune to the higher costs of labor and materials. It, too, must pay higher prices for what it buys.

There is one field, however, of noticeable expansion of Federal spending to which opposition has arisen. This is the field of Federal grants and aids to the States. Federal grants show an increase from $3.7 billion in fiscal 1956 to a new high of $5.5 billion in 1958.

Obviously this is big government getting bigger. It is furtherance of the trend toward concentration of more and more power in Central Government with a proportionate deterioration in the responsibility and authority of States and municipalities.

There's a reason for this, of course. In recent years, there's been a growing tendency on the part of States and municipalities to depend upon the Federal Treasury for the financing of all types of projects. This dependence is actuated by the myth that such Federal grants constitute free money and those who get it are spending somebody else's cash.

Actually, however, this is a fallacy. There is no such thing as a Federal grant to the States. That money is collected by the Federal Government from the States and it is handed back only after deduction of approximately 20 percent for Federal overhead. Hence, the cost of projects financed by these so-called grants-in-aid actually is higher because of the trip of the tax funds to Washington and back.

There's another, and more important, factor than increased cost in these Federal grants. They strike at the very heart of State rights and reach down into local authority. They promote Federal usurpation of power which eventually leads to a loss of freedom. History shows that Government paternalism can reach the point of ruination.

This area of Federal grants certainly is one that should be carefully scrutinized by economy-minded Members of Congress. It appears to offer a fertile field for helping curb the rise in Government spending.

Congress also might take a good hard look at the proposed expenditure of $4.3 billion in foreign aid. There could be some fertile ground for slashing here, too.

REALLY BIG

We hear much about big business. We should hear more, and think more, about big government—which makes the biggest businesses seem pygmy.

Our Federal Government employs more than 5 million people—while the largest private employer, the Bell System, employs less than 746,000. The Government has annual revenues of about $80.8 billion—while the private enterprise with the largest sales, General Motors, has about $12.5 billion. The Government has total assets of $165.7 billion in the last year for which such figures are available—while the private enterprise with the biggest assets, Metropolitan Life Insurance, had a little lass than $14 billion.

These and other big private businesses, remember, are huge taxpayers—frequently, taxes account for a larger share of revenues than goes to the owners. Government, by contrast, pays no taxes and lives on our taxes.

Text of International Union of Electrical Workers Code of Ethical Practices

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 25, 1957

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article published in the New York Times of today, entitled "Text of IUE Code of Ethical Practices," dated at Miami Beach, January 24, which states:

Following is the text of a code of ethical practices adopted here today by the executive board of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

I think it would be appropriate and informative to have the article printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF IUE CODE OF ETHICAL PRACTICES

MIAMI BEACH January 24.—Following is the text of a code of ethical practices adopted here today by the executive board of the International Union of Electrical Workers:

Neuberger, Rich

January 25, 1957

Dear Dick:

It was grand to get even a brief glimpse of you on the platform the other day.

Next time I come to Washington I shall make you a signal in the hope that we may spend a little time together.

As ever yours,

Senator Richard L. Neuberger
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

rh

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT., CHAIRMAN
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
W. KERR SCOTT, N. C.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, OREG.
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, COLO.
GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH
HENRY DWORSHAK, IDAHO
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
FRANK A. BARRETT, WYO.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.

RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Jan. 19, 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

We liked your "Person to Person" last night with Bill Cullen and Jackie Robinson.

Thought the enclosed from Jan. 14 issue of "New Republic" might amuse you.

How is your son?

(OVER)

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT., CHAIRMAN
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
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THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
FRANK A. BARRETT, WYO.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

-2-

Are we going over the Lolo Trail with him some day?

Best Regards,

Dick Neuberger

The New Republic
A JOURNAL OF OPINION

When Rule XXII Swallowed Itself!

The following is a chapter from Professor Ludwig Nuclear's authoritative college textbook, History of the United States During the Unprecedented 1950's.

CONFUSION gripped America after the Senate had decided that the blessings of Rule XXII should not be confined to the Senate exclusively, but ought to be extended to the country as a whole. This was the cherished Senate rule under which debate never could be ended unless two-thirds of all the members of the Senate decided the time had come to do so. "Why make ourselves the sole beneficiaries of so splendid a policy?" Senators had asked. And so Rule XXII had been applied to every election for federal office as well as to Senate rollcalls.

The first national uncertainty arose after the 34th President of the United States, a former General of the Army named Dwight D. Eisenhower, had failed to poll the votes of two-thirds of all the eligible voters on his first try for reelection.

President Eisenhower's vote in all 48 states was 35,582,236. His Democratic opponent, Adlai E. Stevenson, polled 26,027,887 votes. It looked as if the President had been returned to office. However, the Bureau of the Census announced that there had been 102,743,000 eligible voters at the time of the 1956 election. This meant that Mr. Eisenhower would have had to poll 68,494,000 votes to satisfy the requirements of Rule XXII.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, jolted to learn that Mr. Eisenhower had fallen a staggering 33 million votes short of reelection, conferred frantically with GOP leaders on Capitol Hill concerning the immediate repeal of Rule XXII. They warned him that a two-thirds vote of all members of the Senate never could be mustered for repeal prior to January 20, 1957, when Mr. Eisenhower's first term in office would expire. The sole possible solution seemed to be the holding of another national election at once, which was set for December 6, 1956. Republican precinct squads, using mastiffs and police dogs, went into remote slums and backwoods solitudes to flush out all voters and escort them to the polls. They had discovered that, under Rule XXII, an absent voter was automatically a "no" voter.

Yet all the aggressive efforts of the GOP were in vain. Adlai Stevenson, one of the most eloquent orators of his era, decided that the unlimited-debate provisions of Rule XXII afforded him a far greater opportunity for exhaustive discussion of all issues than a December 6 election deadline allowed. Therefore, Mr. Stevenson announced that he was not ready to vote; he went right on talking.

In desperation, the Republican Attorney General sent his Solicitor to appeal to the Supreme Court, but Rule XXII evidently applied here, too. The Chief Justice was unable to convince two-thirds of his colleagues that the election ought to be held on December 6, regardless of Mr. Stevenson's desire to debate beyond that time. In fact, at least one-third of the members of the court declined to stop talking long enough for the Chief Justice to ask them to decide whether Mr. Stevenson could be compelled to stop talking long enough for the country to go to the polls.

Just when the governmental processes seemed totally snarled, an obscure young lawyer in Pendleton, Oregon, wrote a letter to the Sunday edition of the *New York Times*, pointing out that the very Senate which had fastened Rule XXII upon the nation was itself in serious violation of Rule XXII.

He went down the long list of states to show that scarcely a Senator had received the vote of two-thirds of the eligible citizens in his constituency. One Senator from a state where cotton and peanuts comprise leading crops was shown to have polled barely one-fifth of the qualified votes in his state. A predominant reason for this, according to the letter to the *Times*, appeared to have been that nearly all the citizens of colored skin never even bothered to show up at the ballot box.

"And so," concluded this historic communication to the *Times*, "Rule XXII actually has worked to render illegal, under Rule XXII, many of those Senators who were instrumental in making Rule XXII the law of the land."

At this point, with the Senate itself apparently in some danger of being declared null and void, the controversial provision was abruptly repealed. Hardly anybody knows precisely when this took place. It allegedly was done by voice vote late in the evening, with only two Senators, five pageboys and one Capitol policeman on the floor of the Senate.

IN THE new rules later adopted, a mysterious gap appeared between Rule XXI and Rule XXIII. Senators were said to be reluctant even to refer to any provision as Rule XXII. It was omitted like the 13th floor of some office buildings. No Rule XXII ever has been enacted since that era, although the United States is now one of the oldest of the earth's existing nations.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

Newman, Ralph

AUGUST 10, 1956

MISS KATHRYN CAMPBELL
CONRAD HILTON HOTEL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ANOTHER INVITATION MR. N. MIGHT BE INTERESTED
FROM RALPH NEWMAN FOR LUNCH OR DINNER ANY TIME
DURING WEEK. ABRAHAM LINCOLN BOOK SHOP,
18 EAST CHESTNUT STREET. PHONE IS WHITEHALL 4-3085.

R. HOLDER

444-43

Abraham Lincoln Book Shop

AMERICANA HOUSE ☆ 18 East Chestnut Street ☆ Chicago 11, Illinois ☆ phone WHitehall 4-3085

RALPH G. NEWMAN
MARGARET H. APRIL
RICHARD E. CLARK

8 August 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I hope that when you are in Chicago for the Democratic Convention, you will find an opportunity for a "live" Person to Person visit to the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop and the Civil War Book Club.

I would like nothing better than to welcome you here.

I realize, of course, that your schedule will be a very, very busy one, but it may be that in the course of that very active week, you will want to escape the politics of 1956 and go back to another era.

I sincerely hope that your schedule will permit this, and also hope that perhaps an opportunity for either lunch or dinner will develope during the week.

Presently, I am busily engaged in cataloguing the rather fabulous manuscript collection that I turned up in Florida earlier this year. It is, I think, the most remarkable collection of Civil War and Revolutionary War manuscripts to come to light in many, many years. And I owe you a "finder's fee" for the discovery, since the owner, the widow of a banker in Palm Beach, Florida, got in touch with me primarily because she saw me on Person to Person.

Sincerely,

Ralph

RGN:fh

Ralph G. Newman

American History
Lincolniana
Civil War
The Confederacy
Autographs

Newman, Ralph

March 7, 1956

Dear Ralph:

The response to our effort was one of those rare things that almost renews my flagging faith that this instrument of television might accomplish something if properly used.

I shall certainly come and initiate the glass at the first opportunity. Again, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Newman
President
The Civil War Book Club, Inc.
18 E. Chestnut Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

rh

Newman, Ralph

February 28, 1956

Dear Ralph:

First, let me tell you what a great pleasure it was to visit with you and your family on the program on February 10th. We have had many favorable comments on the show and I do hope that you enjoyed it as much as we did.

I have written Carl Haverlin my thanks for his nomination of me as a member of the Civil War Book Club and would now like to thank you for completing the enrollment.

Very many thanks for the delightful and valuable books you have already sent me. I shall look forward eagerly to receiving those which you say I may expect each month.

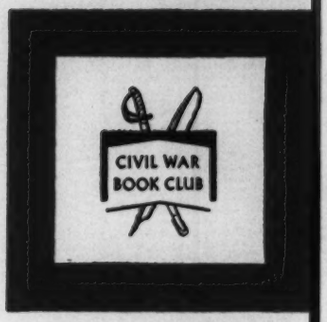
Sincerely,

Mr. Ralph G. Newman, President
The Civil War Book Club, Inc.
18 East Chestnut Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

fc

Editorial Board: Bruce Catton, Stanley F. Horn, Allan Nevins, Benjamin P. Thomas, Bell I. Wiley

The CIVIL WAR BOOK CLUB, Inc.



General Offices: 18 E. CHESTNUT ST., CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • *Telephone* WHITEHALL 4-3085

Ralph G. Newman
President

20 February 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

This letter should have been sent to you last week, but the flood of mail, telephone calls, wires and personal visits which have confronted me ever since my appearance on Person to Person completely upset any semblance of normal routine here at 18 East Chestnut Street.

First, I want to tell you what a really grand experience it was to appear on your show. Estelle and Carol (and Maxine at Wells) all share with me the thrilling excitement of that evening, and I know we will always look back on it as one of the nicest things that ever happened to us.

The crew was magnificent. Dave Moore and Bob Sammon did their usual efficient job, and the equipment was brought in and removed so painlessly that, in some ways, I am almost disappointed that we can't even introduce into our conversation anything about the hardships of being on Person to Person. I suppose that a lot of folklore has grown about the show, and many persons assume that being on Person to Person inflicts as much - if not more - damage to your home as a major remodeling job.

The mail and general response has been thoroughly remarkable. There have been messages from every corner of the country, from our friends in the history field but, in the main, from strangers whose letters display a wonderfully warm feeling toward Edward R. Murrow, Abraham Lincoln, and even the owner of the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop. Some people wanted to tell me about a grandfather or uncle who served in the War; others merely wanted to thank all of us for contributing toward what they say was a new and pleasing experience. And still others wanted me to help them discover the value of some particular collector's item which they had rescued from oblivion in their attic or cellar.

There were some rather strange letters - like the one from an undertaker in Pennsylvania who has a brother who, he says, looks like Abraham Lincoln and, in fact, might be "a reincarnation of Old Abe." He suggests that I invite his brother to visit me in Chicago where I can "give him lessons so that he might speak like Lincoln, and then he could be place on exhibition."

Then there is the dear soul who sent me a twenty-four page poem about Lincoln and the Civil War, followed by two letters bringing supplements to this great epic, which I suspect does not contribute much to the development of American literature.

Many business men, travelling from New York to the West Coast, or making the reverse trip, and having a few hours to spend in Chicago, have taxied to our quarters to visit.

In some ways, I believe that things will never be the same again here. You have helped us to make a lot of new friends, and some of these new friends say that you have helped point the way to them for a new experience.

I have been quite overwhelmed by the generous press coverage and the many kind things said about the show, although I am very much embarrassed that in some quarters, our segment of the show has been used to place the Eddie Fishers in a poor light.

I hope that I shall have the pleasure of welcoming you to the Civil War Book Club quarters in the not too distant future. Your glass has yet to be initiated, and the scotch and bourbon stand by, awaiting that happy event.

Thanks again, from all of us.

Sincerely,

Joseph

RGN:fh

Ralph G. Newman

P.S. Thanks much for the print of the show. We haven't had a chance to have it run off for us yet, but will within the next few days.

Editorial Board: Bruce Catton, Stanley F. Horn, Allan Nevins, Benjamin P. Thomas, Bell I. Wiley

The CIVIL WAR BOOK CLUB, Inc.

General Offices: 18 E. CHESTNUT ST., CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • *Telephone* WHITEHALL 4-3085

Ralph G. Newman
President

2 February 1956

Dear Ed Murrow:

A letter from Carl Haverlin asks that you be enrolled as a member of the Civil War Book Club as his "guest" prior to your Person to Person visit with me next Friday. I am delighted, of course, to have Carl arrange matters so that you will really be visiting your "Club" on the tenth.

Separately we are sending you autographed first editions of those titles which we have selected in the past. You will continue to receive one each month. We are also sending you a complete file of the Civil War Book Club Review for your collection. Subsequent issues of this publication will be sent to you each month as they are published. - Received

We are addressing books and correspondence to you in care of CBS. If you prefer to have future selections sent to your home, I would appreciate it is you would so advise me.

I am looking forward to next Friday night with much pleasure. My daughter, Carol, is much more excited about her proximity (on the screen at least) to Eddie Fisher than about her own small part in the show.

Sincerely,

Ralph Newman

Ralph G. Newman, President
The Civil War Book Club, Inc.

Mr Edward R. Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

RGN:pkl

This is your membership card in the

CIVIL WAR BOOK CLUB

The membership number in the lower left hand corner will appear on all parcels and invoices sent to you. It will greatly expedite matters if you will refer to this number when directing any communication to us.

RALPH G. NEWMAN
President

CIVIL WAR BOOK CLUB

THE
CIVIL WAR BOOK CLUB, INC.

This certifies that

EDWARD R. MURROW

of New York, New York

IS A CHARTER MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION

No. A-155

Ralph G. Newman
PRESIDENT

Nichols, Osgood

NICHOLS & PETERS

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNSEL

C. BROOKS PETERS
OSGOOD NICHOLS

1 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
PLAZA 1-1847

September 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note. I am delighted that it is Alex Kendrick. I remember him well from Washington days. Your secretary has been most helpful in giving us information about the whereabouts of Kendrick and McClure so that Brooks can contact them on his way through London or Paris, en route to Addis next week.

As for your last sentence, do let's have lunch after I get back from Israel in November. I am going there to do a short job for the Government of Israel and what I hear about that country sounds fascinating.

Warm personal regards,

Jim

OsgoodNichols:b

talk if calls

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

December 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Ed Murrow:

Thank you for your letter. attached The end of January would be splendid, or any time in February.

Just put it away until you get a bit of a breather. We can set it up on very short notice for your best date any time this winter.

We'll hope on it.

Yours sincerely,

Louis Lyons

Nieman Fund.

December 6, 1956

Dear Dr. Lyons:

Many thanks for your letter.

I am delighted to hear your good report on Bill Worthy.

I would like nothing better than to have the session you suggest with this group of Fellows, but at this moment it isn't possible for me to suggest a date. If I could do it at all, it will not be until around the end of January.

Let me write you again about this when things cast up a little bit.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Louis M. Lyons
Office of the Curator
Harvard University
44 Holyoke House
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

fc

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

October 22, 1956

V.C.
will do it
if I can

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been delinquent in not reporting earlier that Bill Worthy has proved an excellent selection as a Nieman Fellow and we are enjoying him.

He and I got together the other day to join hopes that we might get you up for an informal session with this group of Fellows. We'd hope for a dinner with you, but we can shape up any kind of session -- luncheon or afternoon -- if you can see any spot in your schedule that will give us a chance with you.

We'll be here all winter and can set it up on short notice. We'll hope on it.

Sincerely yours,

Louis M. Lyons

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

NIEMAN FELLOWS
1956-57

Robert F. Campbell	Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal	21 Maplewood Street Watertown
Hale Champion	San Francisco Chronicle	40 Lee Street
Burnell Heinecke	Chicago Sun-Times	Lowell O-31
Anthony Lewis	New York Times (Washington Bureau)	1572 Massachusetts Avenue
Harold V. Liston	Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph	42 Everett Street Arlington
John C. Obert	Park Region Echo Alexandria, Minnesota	186 Summer Avenue Reading
Frederick W. Pillsbury	Boston Herald	106 Dudley Lane, Milton
Frederick W. Roevekamp	Christian Science Monitor	19 Stonecleve Road Wellesley
Marvin D. Wall	Columbus (Ga.) Ledger	88 Lakeview Avenue
William Worthy	Afro-American and CBS	Adams C-22
Lawson M. Wright, Jr.	Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch	36 Alice Street, Revere

ASSOCIATE NIEMAN FELLOWS

John Cornwell	New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Leverett L-34
Kazuo Kuroda	Nippon Times (Tokyo)	Wigglesworth L-22
G. K. Reddy	Times of India (Bombay)	Dunster B-33
Manzur Siddiqui	Daily Dawn (Karachi)	Eliot F-12
Denis A. Warner	Australian Newspapers	34 Centre Avenue Belmont

Journalists who are Commonwealth Fund Fellows:

Hans Hanssen	Morgenposten (Oslo)	88 Lakeview Avenue
Dietrich Schulz	Der Tagesspiegel (Berlin)	6 Wyman Road

Night Beat

December 6, 1957

Dear Leonard:

I have your letter of November 18th, and regret to have to tell you that I cannot appear as a guest on Night Beat.

I have agreed with John Aaron and Jesse Zousmer, co-producers of Person to Person, that if I ever do an interview show, it will be on Person to Person with someone else doing the interview.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leonard Zweig, Producer
Night Beat
Dumont Broadcasting Corporation
205 East 67th Street
New York, N. Y.

gw

Cable Address "WABDTEL NEW YORK"

DUMONT Broadcasting Corporation

WABD 5

205 East 67th Street New York 21, New York LEhigh 5-1000

November 18, 1957

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Several months have passed since I last spoke to you about the possibility of your appearing as a guest on Night Beat. This letter is to re-open the invitation with the hope that the timing is right.

The general disappointment over the current television season points up even more the importance of your kind of programing in the public affairs field. I think the Night Beat audience would like to hear more about you.

Please let me know if you will be able to accept the invitation. We're on four nights a week, Tuesday through Friday and I'll leave the date, sometime in December, up to you.

Sincerely,

Len

Leonard Zweig
Producer
Night Beat

LZ:emc

Nilson, Alf

January 8, 1957

Dear Captain Nilson:

Please forgive me for not answering earlier your gracious invitation for the holidays. It seems I do nothing but work. The model of the junk reposes on my library table in the country. I fought Casey at some length for possession, and finally won.

As soon as the opportunity affords I shall propose to bring him for a visit.

With all best wishes to you and Mrs. Nilson.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Alf Nilson
"The Amry"
Westchester Inlet
New York 61, New York

rh

Nimitz, Chester

January 8, 1957

Dear Admiral Nimitz:

Permit me to say again how much we enjoyed our visit with you on Friday night. My thanks also for the photograph taken aboard the MISSOURI which you were good enough to send to me through one of my colleagues.

Some months ago I completed a record album of speeches of Winston Churchill. Some of it may serve to remind you of days that are done. I am presuming to send you a copy of the album.

Please say again our warmest thanks to Mrs. Nimitz.

Respectfully yours,

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz
728 Santa Barbara Road
Berkley, California

rh

Nims, Harry D

December 10, 1956

Dear Mr. Nims:

Many thanks for your letter of November 26th giving me the statement made by John Buchan.

I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harry D. Nims
Nims, Martin, Halliday, Whitman & Williamson
Lincoln Building
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

fc

NIMS, MARTIN, HALLIDAY, WHITMAN & WILLIAMSON
LINCOLN BUILDING
60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WALLACE H. MARTIN
WALTER J. HALLIDAY
STEWART L. WHITMAN
PERCY E. WILLIAMSON, JR.
ROBERT BONYNGE

M. L. SEVERN
WILLIAM H. BUCHANAN
OLIVER P. HOWES, JR.
BERT A. COLLISON
CAMERON K. WEHRINGER

HARRY D. NIMS
COUNSEL

November 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The statement of John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir) to which I referred at the Club the other day was this.

> "I believe-and that is my crowning optimism--that the challenge with which we are now faced may restore to us that manly humility which alone gives power. It may bring us back to God. In that case our victory is assured. The Faith is an anvil which has worn out many hammers." ("Pilgrims Way" p.297,1940).

"The Faith" to which he refers was that of his father who was a Scottish clergyman.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Harry Nims

2/io

Nissly, George

May 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Nissly:

I write belatedly to thank you for handing me the paper on the Nation's Farm Problems, and also to thank you for the gracious words about my radio and television reports.

Since the farm problem appears likely to be with us for some time, we may have the opportunity to visit again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George L. Nissly
Osgood and Nissly
Kilgworth & Jones Building
Iowa Falls, Iowa

rh

SUMNER J. OSGOOD GEORGE L. NISSLY

OSGOOD AND NISSLY

Farm Managers

ELLSWORTH & JONES BUILDING

IOWA FALLS, IOWA

January 4, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for the opportunity of handing to you

An Approach to a Method of Solving the
Nation's Farm Problem

and a copy of my letter to Mr. Henry Ford II, a copy of the reply that was made for Mr. Ford, and a copy of my letter to Bishop Fulton J. Sheen.

I am not interested in a job nor do I have any political ambitions. I have always voted a straight Republician ticket. You are at liberty to use the contents as you see fit.

You would have great satisfaction if you could realize the high esteem with which you are held by your radio and television audiences.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. L. NISSLY

GLN:mmb

An Approach to a Method of Solving the Nation's Farm Problem

(A talk given before the Iowa Falls, Iowa Rotary Club on November 28, 1955, by George L. Nissly)

A period of adjustment is upon us - following the World War II economy and the Korean War economy. A continuous upward spiral of the price level will lead to more and more inflation and ultimate disaster. There must be an adjustment. The adjustment will affect:

Farmers	
Labor	Income tax collections
Capital	of the United States
Business	Government
Professions	

Labor - I am conservatively pro-labor - but labor cannot continue to get wage increases. Labor must be prepared to take mark downs and like them.

Capital - Capital must set its house in order - costs of manufactured items must be cut - labor mark downs must be reflected in the market place.

Business and the Professions - will likewise find some painful adjustments necessary.

Farmers - Farmers have always been the first to bear the brunt of downward adjustment. Again, there are ominous signs that the farmers are headed for disaster. Every part of our economy - labor, capital, business, the professions, and the income tax department of the Federal Government - must see to it that the farmer's adjustment is orderly and not disastrous - else we will all go down with him.

An example is our lifetime - Following World War I, I had a job in a country bank. In a two-day period the price of a car of corn dropped from $1,400.00 to $900.00. Step by step the farm economy went down - you could get 27 cents for a bushel of corn and 15 cents for a bushel of oats - I don't like to mention what you could get for hogs and cattle.

Farmers went broke by the thousands - business stagnated - unemployment was the curse of the day.

Then came Henry Wallace and his support prices - immediately you could get 45 cents per bushel for corn and so on. This was a start toward a farm program, but it was not a long - range program - then came war and more war.

Therefore, now we must make an attempt to permanently solve the farmer's problems - hence, my suggestion for such a program. I will now read the program which I submitted in part in writing to members of the Senate Agricultural Investigating Committee which recently met in Des Moines.

The Program - The plight of our Nation's farmers has become so serious that bold action must be taken at once - action as bold as was taken by the United States Government when it entered World War II. Not only is the farmer adversely affected, but our entire economy is nervous because of the price squeeze on farmers; and, Labor in particular, has real cause for alarm. The action needed, therefore, is primarily for the farmer and Labor - and indirectly for the entire Nation's economy - and for the income tax collections of the

United States Government.

The Congress of the United States - should enact drastic emergency measures to cover a three year period, 1956, 1957, and 1958, during which period:

1. Existing Surpluses should be set aside as a food reserve for ourselves and our allies. These existing surpluses should be frozen out of the market. If they will not keep, they should be destroyed. Perhaps some of the surplus items could be spread back on the land as fertilizer as they deteriorate. Permanent new storage facilities should be erected for these existing surpluses at home and at strategic points abroad. Existing storage facilities should be kept for the storage of any future surpluses. These existing surpluses should include all surplus commodities owned by Commodity Credit Corporation produced in the year 1954 and prior thereto.

2. Mandatory Acreage Controls should be imposed on all supported crops for the three year emergency period, 1956, 1957, and 1958. During this emergency period, farmers should be paid an annual cash rental for the crop acres taken out of production. The cash rental to be the sum total of the following:

a. Interest on present market value
b. Local real estate taxes
c. Cost of seed and fertilizer for soil building
d. Labor for seeding and the application of fertilizer.
The soil bank proposal is a step in that direction.

3. Support Prices - for the emergency period only, should be at 90 per cent of parity starting with the 1955 crops and extending to the crops from 1956, 1957, and 1958. An announcement to that affect would immediately start hog prices upward. Surpluses, if any, from 1955 crops should be treated as future surpluses.

4. Floors and Ceilings should be established for basic crops and beef, pork, dairy products, and poultry. The floors should be at 90 per cent of parity and the ceilings should be at 115 per cent of parity - 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 crops.

5. Future Surpluses - starting with the 1955 crops should be handled by an agency administered independently of government. The authority for this agency should be given by Congress. Several of the large Philanthropic Foundations of the United States such as the Ford Foundation, Rockerfeller, Carnegie, etc. should be asked to administer this agency. The agency could by called Agresearch, Inc. Agresearch, Inc. would be given free of Charge all surpluses, if any, from crops produced in 1955 and subsequent thereto. Agresearch, Inc. would handle the distribution of future surpluses by processing them through existing commercial facilities and distributing them through existing retail outlets. The processors and retailers to be paid their regular profits by Agresearch, Inc. for these services. The recipients of these future surpluses would be the school lunch programs, low income people and hungry people in any part of the World. The school lunch program and the low income people, in some cases, could pay 40 per cent of the current market price for existing items, but Agresearch, Inc. would be required to sustain a loss of at least 75 per cent on its operations. The Foundations should be asked to make substantial contributions to Agresearch, Inc. to get it started. Agresearch, Inc. should be empowered to solicit tax exempt contributions from the national economy - farmers, bankers, manufacturers, retailers, processors, etc. Agresearch, Inc. should be deeply concerned about and have as one of its chief efforts, the

carrying on of research in connection with a permanent system of food and fiber distribution in the United States and throughout the World, Agresearch, Inc. should be required to acquaint the general public with the farmer's problem - an intensive publicity campaign. Agresearch, Inc. would be required to dispose of or destroy within one year the surpluses given it.

(Item 6 not included in my program submitted to Senate Committee)

6. Federal Food Reserve Board. To assist Agresearch, Inc. in carrying out its functions, there should be created what could be called the Federal Food Reserve Board.

Each state should administer and distribute the surplus commodities to the recipients within its borders. This could be done through an organization which could be known in each state as the State Food Reserve Board. One delegate from the State Food Reserve Board of each state should be sent to and be a member of the Federal Food Reserve Board.

Each state should bear a portion of the expense of the surplus commodities consumed in that state. For example: -

Estimate the annual cost of the Federal program to be two billion dollars - this sum far exceeds the average annual net cost to the Federal Government since support prices have been in effect.

There are 160 million people in the United States. Two billion dollars divided by 160 million makes the annual cost per capita, $12.50. Iowa's program on this basis would cost annually - 2½ million times $12.50 or $31,250,000.00 I propose that the Federal Government bear 90% of this cost and the states the remaining 10% and therefore, Iowa's annual maximum bill would be $3,125,000.00 There would be years that there would be no cost, except the cost of administration.

7. To Make The Program Work. The mechanics for the distribution of the so-called surpluses will have to be worked out. Perhaps it will be found that the functions of Agresearch will be to determine what items actually are in surplus supply and to designate them as such. Also to determine the demand for a crop before it is planted and to disseminate this information to the farmer producers so that they will know what the demand for a given crop will be. The farmer must be placed in a bargaining position and if he had the statistics from a reliable source, independent of government and the political lives of politicans, of any political party, he would be able to anticipate the demand and govern his production accordingly. It is trite to speak of Supply and Demand but the successful real solution to the farm problem will come only when the farmer can tailor his production to fit the demand. Agresearch would have a big important job to do to set up the production capabilities, based on accepted sound crop and livestock rotation programs, for every farming unit in the United States, but once these figures have been established, it would be a relatively simple matter to inform each farmer what percentage of a given crop would be in demand from his farming unit in a given year. I have written to Mr. Henry Ford suggesting that he take the lead in offering to set up Agresearch.

The Federal Food Reserve Board and the State Food Reserve Boards could then learn from Agresearch what products would be available as surpluses for distribution to its qualified recipients. The State Food Reserve Boards could supplement the aid now given by the various States to public institutions, poor relief, the school lunch programs, and perhaps, to some low income people. Real tangible relief could be available to declared disaster areas such as we now have in Northern California - and each year there are several such areas.

Perhaps here would be the mechanics to provide accomplishment, rather than talk, talk in connection with the desires of most of us to feed the hungry people of the World. Before I die, I would like to go to bed at night and not have to think that half of the people in the world had gone to bed hungry.

A copy of this talk and a copy of my letter to Mr. Henry Ford are being sent to Bishop Sheen. He is being asked if he can't find a practical way to use the surpluses which the Federal Food Reserve Board could make available to him. The suggestion is being made to him that then he could proudly say, instead of asking his listeners to send in a dime for his work, we can use a million pounds of pork or beef or poultry products, endless packages of processed dairy products carloads of cotton goods and what have you to raise the standard of living for people who have never had the opportunities that we have had.

8. The future following the emergency period should be planned for during the emergency period. We should return to flexible support prices and optional compliance with acreage allotments. Agresearch, Inc. should be ready to handle surpluses, if any, on a permanent basis. The government't food reserve, as originally forzen out of the market, should be maintained at home and abroad. Agresearch, should have the right to borrow temporarily from this food reserve.

The Federal Food Reserve Board and the State Food Reserve Boards could become demanding customers of the farmer. It is entirely possible that the demand could be made to exceed the supply - and this should be the goal of our efforts to solve the farm problem.

This, then, gentlemen is an approach to a method of solving the Nation's Farm Problem - please bear in mind that the farmer does not want relief, he wants a solution to his problem. The proposal in brief is that we -

Declare an emergency period;
That we freeze existing surpluses out of the market;
That we submit to mandatory acreage controls for the emergency period;
That during the emergency period we have support prices at 90% of parity and floors and ceilings;
That we set up Agresearch and the Federal and State Food Reserve Boards;
That we fully prepare to carry on permanently after the emergency period;

January 4, 1956

Bishop Fulton J. Sheen
7 West 66th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Bishop Sheen:

Perhaps you could help solve the Nation's farm problem and, at the same time, find resources for the futherance of your most laudable endeavors.

I take the liberty of enclosing the following:

1 - An Approach to a Method of Solving the Nation's Farm Problem

2 - Copy of my letter to Mr. Henry Ford II

3 - Copy of reply to my letter to Mr. Ford by Mr. Forrest D. Murden, Special Assistant.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. L. NISSLY

GLN:mmb

Enc.

Henry Ford II
Dearborn

30 December 1955

Dear Mr. Nissly:

Mr. Henry Ford II has asked me to acknowledge your recent letter concerning Agresearch, Inc.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to the Ford Foundation for prompt consideration.

Sincerely,

Forrest D. Murden
Special Assistant

Mr. George L. Nissly,
Osgood and Nissly,
Ellsworth & Jones Building,
Iowa Falls, Iowa.

SUMNER J. OSGOOD

GEORGE L. NISSLY

OSGOOD AND NISSLY

Farm Managers

ELLSWORTH & JONES BUILDING

IOWA FALLS, IOWA

December 5, 1955

Copy

Mr. Henry Ford II
300 Schaffer Road
Dearborn, Michigan

Dear Mr. Ford:

Re: The Farm Problem

Enclosed please find a copy of a talk which I made to the Iowa Falls Rotary Club on November 28, 1955, and a copy of a letter which I have today written to Senator Homer Capehart.

Your attention is called particularly to Items 5 and 6 of the talk on Pages 2 and 3. Perhaps the Ford Foundation could take the lead in creating Agresearch, Inc. Would not this be a situation where Reserach could be carried on with undreamed of raw material?

I am proud of the Ford Foundation and all of the other Foundations. What would we do without them? The enterprises which created them have helped make the United States what it is today - and, the United States is only in its infancy.

Couldn't we all get behind a new slogan, "What is good for the farmer is good for the United States!"

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Geo. L. Nissly
GEO. L. NISSLY

GLN:mmb
c.c. Senator Homer Capehart,
Washington, D.C.

Niven, Paul

DECEMBER 5, 1956

PAUL NIVEN
HOTEL STRAND
RANGOON

MURROW SAYS THANKS ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ARRIVING SEVENTEENTH VIA PAN AM EIGHT STOP PLEASE ADVISE IF EIGHTEENTH OR NINTEENTH DATE CHANGES.

BURKE

202-550-43

DBS RADIO NEWS GA PLS

Mr. Murrow

WU INTL CABLES RANGOON VIA CPR 20 3 1415

CBSIN

NYK

BURKE PROFRIENDLY BARRINGTON NOW CHANGES INTERVIEW

DATE TO EIGHTEENTH OR NINETEENTH STOP HOPE EDS PLANS

ALTERABLE REGARDS

NIVEN

PLEAS READ ADDS CBSINC

1034AM EST

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MCD CBS RADI NEWS

Nobel Peace Prize

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Betty Smith, Reference Department April 18, 1957

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

With the exception of the biographies on Jahn and Hambro, the following information was obtained from the Norwegian Information Service in New York:

Members of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee are chosen by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament) for a six-year term, and are five in number.

Gunnar Jahn, Chairman of the Committee, term 1955-60.

Norwegian economist and statistician;...Dir. Central Statistical Bureau of Norway 20-45; Chair. Exchange Comm. 25 and Financial Cttee.32; Chair. Clearing Cttee. 34-40; Chair. Nobel Cttee.42-; mem. L. N. Economic Cttee. 28-30, corresp. mem. 30; Minister of Finance34-35; mem. L. N. Cttee. of Statistical Experts 34 and I. L. O. Cttee. of Statistical Experts 35; mem. Norwegian Acad. of Science; hon. mem. and V. P. Int. Inst. of Statistics; mem. Admin. Council 40; Minister of Finance in Gerhardsen's Govt. June-Oct. 45; Gov. Bank of Norway 46-54; Gov. of Int. Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of Int. Monetary Fund 46-54; Chair. Norwegian Joint Cttee. of Research Councils 54-; Norwegian Whaling Council 54-; Chair. Economic Assn. of Norway 34-37 and 54-; mem. of Statistical Comm., U.N. Economic and Social Council 46-54.....

Address: Husebyveien 12, Oslo, Norway.

G. Natvig-Petersen, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, term 1955-60; teacher

Carl J. Hambro, term 1952-58.

Norwegian politician and writer; Fmr. Editor Morgenbladet; mem. Storting 19 and Pres. 26-46; Chair. Conservative Party of Norway 26; mem. Supervisory Comm. of L. N. 26-46, Chair. 39-46; Chairm. Board of Liquidation 46; Chair. Cttee. for collection of contributions in arrears 32, Nominations Cttee. 38; Chair. Norwegian News Agency; Pres. L. N. Assembly 39 and 46; left Norway with King and Govt. June 40; mission in America 44; returned to Norway 45; re-elected mem. Storting from Oslo after the liberation; Pres. of the Odelsting 46; Del. Peace Conf. in Paris and to U. N. Assemblies; Pres. 30th Int. Lab. Conf. June 47; mem. Peace Prize Committee, Nobel Foundation.

Publs. I Saw It Happen in Norway, 1940, How To Win The Peace, 1942, Crossroads of Conflict, 1944-45.

Hambro cont'd. Address: Storting, Oslo, Norway (NIS says he is M. P. now)

Martin Tranmael, term 1952-58; editor of a major labor paper

Aase Lionaes (Mrs.), term 1955-60; member of Parliament

Alternates

Helge Ressum, term 1955-60; judge in intermediate national court

Erling Wikborg, term 1955-60; lawyer in high court

I. E. Semmingsen, term 1955-60; Doctor of Philosophy

Source for the two biographies: International Who's Who, 1956

Nord, H. R.

Mr H. R. NORD

's-GRAVENHAGE, Holland
Borneostraat 77
Tel. 111358

22nd May. 1956

Ignore

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I believe that our mutual friend, Mrs Lilyan Alspaugh, has already mentioned my name to you. I shall be coming to New York with my wife, by M.S.Westerdam arriving June 18th; and will be there until June 27th, with the exception of a few days in Washington between June 22nd and 24th.

Whilst in New York I hope to see many people concerned with European and Atlantic affairs. In addition to being a lawyer, I am secretary-general of the Netherlands Council of the European Movement, chairman of the Netherlands Atlantic Committee, a member of the International Committee of the European Movement in Brussels and vice-president of the Atlantic Treaty Association, London.

Mrs Alspaugh wrote to me that you might be interested in doing a broadcast with me on these matters; if this is so, I would be most happy to cooperate. In case you would want to reach me, I am leaving the Hague on June 9th. My New York address will be c/o Mr & Mrs Walden Moore, 360 First Avenue, New York 10.

Yours sincerely,

Wm R. Nord

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

Novik, M.S.

September 14, 1956

Dear Morris:

Many thanks for your letter.

Starting the first of October, I must do five radio and two television shows a week, and I have no alternative but to decline all speaking engagements no matter how attractive they may be.

Please tell Mr. Maislish that I'm very sorry.

Sincerely,

Mr. M.S. Novik
300 West 23rd Street
Suite 1200
New York 11, New York

fe

M. S. NOVIK

300 WEST 23rd STREET · SUITE 1200 · NEW YORK 11, N. Y. · ALGONQUIN 5-4385

RADIO
CONSULTANT

September 12, 1956

My dear Ed:

After you catch your breath and find a moment - the following is from a recent note from our friend, Harry Maislish, of KFWB, Hollywood:

> "Now, Morris, I was asked to handle what is known here as the RTRA, which is similar to the Permanent Charities Committee in the movie industry. It is something I would like to do a good job on since I have taken it on. It involves the entire radio, TV, recording and agency field, and we have some nice plans for it. One plan calls for an appearance and talk by Ed Murrow. The tentative date is October 16th. I only met Ed through you some years ago at Carnegie Hall. I don't have the pleasure of knowing him, and I know my name on a letter would mean nothing to him...until after you had talked to him and advised me. Will you say a word, Morris, that I would like to write to him, tell him all about this event and purpose and invite him to be the speaker? I will appreciate this, as you know."

I know Harry is always helping good causes. He is a real exploitation man and has great ideas. I can't blame him for wanting the best, but, Ed, whether you are interested is something else again.

M. S. NOVIK

300 WEST 23rd STREET · SUITE 1200 · NEW YORK 11, N. Y. · ALGONQUIN 5-4385

RADIO
CONSULTANT

 September 12, 1956

If he hasn't written to you as yet, I'm sure he will be.

I guess the Egypt assignment wasn't easy. Hope you got some rest this summer.

Sincerely,

M S Novik

M. S.Novik

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Official Films

No answer.

HARMAN PRINTING CORPORATION

COLOR PRINTING · PUBLICATIONS · BROCHURES · ADVERTISING LITERATURE

TELEPHONE
MUrray Hill 3-7860

August 13, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which was recently sent by me to stockholders of Official Films, Inc.

The replies of stockholders owning several hundreds of thousands of shares have reached me indicating their enthusiastic support in the formation of a Stockholders Protective Committee for the protection of the mutual interests of all stockholders.

As a substantial stockholder of Official Films, I am sure that you, too, share the disappointment and concern which the rest of the stockholders of the company feel over the recent new lows which the shares of Official Films, Inc. have reached, and I solicit once again your understanding and co-operation in joining with the proposed Stockholders Committee for the protection of the interests of all stockholders.

If you or your representative will favor me with an early reply of your interest, I shall be pleased to keep you constantly in touch with the work of the proposed committee and to advise you of the manner in which you, as a stockholder, can likewise be helpful.

Very truly yours,

M. Lowell Harman

M. Lowell Harman

SLT:ht

M. LOWELL HARMAN
305 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Telephone: MUrray Hill 3-7860

July 23, 1957

Dear Stockholder of Official Films, Inc.:

As a stockholder of Official Films, Inc., in which I own more than 10,000 shares, I urge you to join with me in the formation of a Stockholders Protective Committee for the urgent protection of the interests of all of the stockholders of the Company.

I.

The value of the shares of our Company has plunged to 1¼ bid according to the New York Times of July 23, 1957, a disastrous recent new low. What percentage of loss does this represent in the cost of your shares? Despite the promises of management made at the last Annual Meeting and the rose-tinted communications since then, the Company's shares have continued to fall to a new low.

II.

At last year's Annual Meeting and before the meeting, management, at my prodding, promised to increase and to add to its Board of Directors capable businessmen to replace ineffectual members of the Board. Management has utterly failed to bring vigorous, effective and imaginative leadership into the Company, and the ridiculous value of our shares is but a reflection of this condition of stagnation and inbreeding.

III.

Last year the Company held its annual meeting without even taking the trouble of furnishing stockholders, at or before the meeting, with a profit and loss statement or the balance sheet of the Company, and although stockholders were completely in the dark regarding the Company's operations, management solicited proxies from the stockholders to vote their shares though they failed to give stockholders an accounting of their stewardship as the trustees of the stockholders' properties in the Company.

IV.

Although the executive office of the Company is centrally located in New York City, the Company nevertheless called the Annual Meeting at Ridgefield, New Jersey, an out-of-the-way surburban area where it would be inconvenient for most stockholders to attend the meeting and hear for themselves just what has been going on in our Company.

V.

Do you know that the voting powers of stockholders of the Company are such that 50% plus one share of the stock voted can elect all directors and 50% less one share of the stock voted cannot elect a single representative on the Board of Directors. This kind of voting may be all right in a close corporation owned by husband, wife and in-laws, but it is not the way that a publicly owned corporation should be run.

The fiscal year of the Corporation ended June 30, 1957. Management may call an annual meeting of stockholders within the next two or three months. It is urgent that you take action now and not wait until it is too late. Please communicate with me regarding your interest in joining the Stockholders Protective Committee.

What should you do in the meantime? Demand that your Company hold its annual meeting in New York City where stockholders can conveniently attend.

Insist that your Company furnish to you before the Annual Meeting a statement of its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, as most responsible corporations do.

Hold up the signing of any proxies until you have been furnished with a financial statement of the operations of the Company. Do not play it in the dark as we had to do last year.

I sincerely hope that you will respond at the earliest possible moment in order that a meeting of interested stockholders may be called to discuss our mutual problems without delay.

Very truly yours,

M. Lowell Harman

M. LOWELL HARMAN

Ogilvy

OGILVY, BENSON & MATHER INC.

Advertising

NEW YORK LONDON

DAVID OGILVY, President

589 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17
MURRAY HILL 8-6100

April 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Ogilvy, who is in London, asks me to tell you that our advertising campaign for Puerto Rico has just won the Saturday Review award as the best public relations campaign of the year. The jury includes some fairly wise people.

Meanwhile, the collapse of Don Pablo Casals has saddened us all.

Yours sincerely,

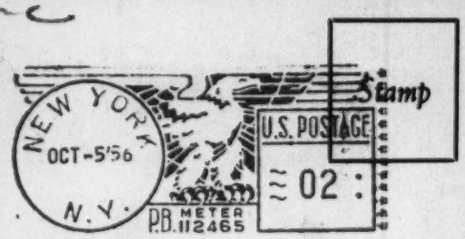
Wilma Findlay

Secretary to
Mr. Ogilvy

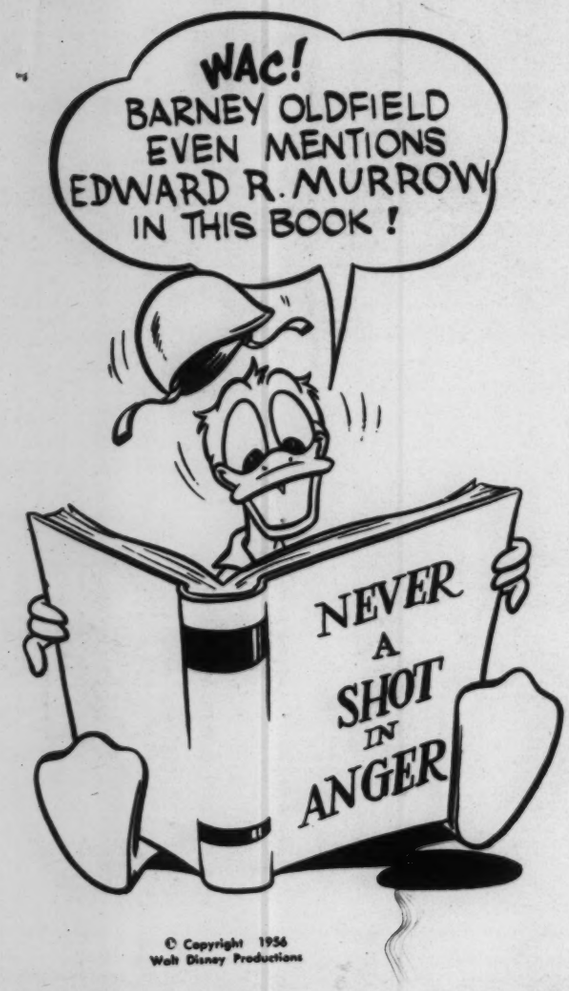
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Duell Sloan + Pearce Inc
124 E 30 St

... Gerd I have no objection to your use of this as a column inset, a TV closeup, or even showing it around in bars!
Barney



Mr. Edward R, Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.



© Copyright 1956
Walt Disney Productions

Oldfield, Barney

October 16, 1956

Dear Barney:

Suez has prevented me from reading the book, but I hasten to send my thanks and best wishes for its success.

As ever yours,

Colonel Barney Oldfield
Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc.
124 East 30 Street
New York, New York

rh

Olson, Ray

December 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Olson:

I have your letter of November 27th.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to fill in the questionnaire about tunes and performers. The fact is, the pressure of my radio and television schedule does not allow me sufficient time to take on extra-curricular activities.

I'm sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ray Olson
Program Director
WOW Radio & Television
Insurance Building
Omaha 2, Nebraska

mcc

WOW
RADIO • TELEVISION

MEREDITH WOW, INC. • INSURANCE BUILDING • OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA • WEbster 3400

Affiliated with BETTER HOMES and GARDENS *and* SUCCESSFUL FARMING *Magazines*

no time
Sim 486

November 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Whenever you say, "Ah, that's my kind of music!", you are expressing a reaction we would like to know more about here at WOW.

Would you please take a few moments to let us know about the tunes and performers that please you the most?

The brief story behind our request is attached. We would certainly like to hear from you.

Thanks and best wishes.

Cordially,

RADIO WOW

Ray Olson

Ray Olson
Program Director

RO/pb
Encl:

Would you mind telling us the names of three record albums (non-classical) that rank as your favorites?

WOW-Radio in Omaha has an evening program called "Hi Fi Heaven" on which we feature a great variety of broad-appeal music on long-play records. A popular segment of the program presents the instrumental and vocal choices of leading names in music, motion pictures, radio, television and the theater.

We would like to know of your favorite music or performers. Please fill in the three spaces below and return this page to us in the envelope we have supplied.

Our "Hi Fi Heaven" emcee will acknowledge your choices on the air as he plays them for the 560,100 listening families in the six States served by WOW.

	NAME OF ALBUM	PERFORMED BY
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

(We would welcome more than the above three choices if you wish to add them to the list.)

Please sign your name below and return to Ray Olson, Program Manager, WOW Radio, Omaha, Nebraska.

_____

Oppenheim, D. J.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

DAVID J. OPPENHEIM
Director
Masterworks Artists and Repertoire

March 9, 1956

No Ans.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for the "See It Now" book.

It is a fine job.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DO:cs

Oppenheimer, Kurt

November 1, 1957

Dear Kurt Oppenheimer:

Thank you for your nice letter of October 22nd.
I am indeed feeling better.

This is just a note to tell you that I have passed your suggestion on to Irving Gitlin, who as you know, is Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kurt H. Oppenheimer
33-73 163 Street
Flushing 58, New York

fc

New York, Oct 22 57
33-73 163 St
Flushing 58 N.Y.

Mr Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadc. System
485 Madison Ave
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the time and interest you gave me on last Thursday. I hope that your Avian Flu bugs have in the meantime found another host and that you are feeling better. If you should want to get in touch with me about the program idea we discussed, I have a week of vacation and will be back on November 1st. In the meantime I have a date with some deer and coons in Upper Michigan.

Hoping you feel better

yours

Kurt H Oppenheimer

Ormerod, CB

PERSONAL

Telephone:
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

14 December 1956

Dear Brother Ed:

In your broadcast last night you said that "the United States is reported tonight to be supporting a move that will allow Great Britain to count on an additional two billion dollars for its gold/dollar reserves. No details on the discussion are available at this time."

In the thought that you will be interested in reading it, I am enclosing a background note dealing with this very important subject. You might like to have it on hand in case you mention it again in a further broadcast.

Unless your plans have changed again, you will, I imagine, be leaving very shortly for "the other end of the world". Good luck, a safe return, and please call me as soon as you get back.

Yours as ever,

Bill

C.B. Ormerod

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Enc.

BACKGROUND NOTE

Information Office,
British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

December 12, 1956.

THE STRENGTHENING OF STERLING, AND THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

1. The general uncertainty and lack of confidence caused by Egypt's nationalisation of the Suez Canal on July 26th was followed immediately by a serious decline in the Sterling Area's gold and dollar reserves. /Large-scale speculative sales of sterling tend to depress the value of the Pound. To counter this, the British authorities buy sterling with dollars from the central reserves./

2. This speculative "run on the Sterling Bank" by holders of sterling throughout the world began at the end of July. It continued through August, September and October, and naturally became more intense in November, after the Egyptians had succeeded in blocking the Canal.

3. On December 4th Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Macmillan, announced a 3-point programme to demonstrate, first, the massive resources available to support the pound sterling, and, second, the determination of the British Government to maintain its parity of $2.80 to the Pound.

4. The British Government's aim was not so much to raise funds for current expenditure as to demonstrate, with the maximum psychological impact on holders of sterling, that something of the order of $2 billion can be called up to support the Pound if necessary at any time.

5. The Chancellor's 3-point programme consisted of the following:-

(a) A waiver (cancellation) of the interest component (totalling $104 million) of this year's annual payments on the U.S. and Canadian post-war loans to Britain. The claim for the waiver (as clearly envisaged, in circumstances such as have now arisen, by the U.K./U.S. Financial Agreement of 1945) was submitted to the U.S. Government on December 4th.

(b) A drawing of $561.5 million from the International Monetary Fund, with "stand-by" facilities for further drawings, if necessary, equivalent to an additional $738.5 million. These arrangements with the I.M.F. were announced on December 10th.

(c) A loan from the Export-Import Bank. The detailed negotiations for this loan began in Washington on December 11th, as soon as the discussions with the I.M.F. had been completed on December 10th. These detailed negotiations will naturally take some time to complete.

The Ex-Im Bank Loan

6. The Ex-Im loan will take the form of a "line of credit". Otherwise, its size and terms will depend on the outcome of the negotiations now under way. Since Britain's problem is primarily one of confidence in sterling, the size of

the/

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the loan will not necessarily be related to Britain's additional expenditure. on U.S. oil, freights, etc., as a result of the Suez crisis. A loan of this type could, for example, also be used to finance any of Britain's normal imports from the U.S. (monthly average in 1956: just over $90 million per month).

7. By financing a part of these imports by means of an EX-IM loan, Britain would be able to maintain her normal trade with the U.S., while putting into her reserves, to maintain confidence in sterling, many of the dollars which would otherwise have had to be spent on imports from the U.S. The British Government does not intend to deal with the present difficult situation by restricting dollar imports.

8. The extent to which Britain will actually use the "line of credit" now being negotiated will depend on circumstances in the coming months, and on the terms eventually agreed with the EX-IM Bank. The British Government could, if it wished, as indicated in paragraph 7 above, use the EX-IM funds to meet a part - even a substantial part - of the cost of imports from the U.S., while regarding the "stand-by" facilities granted by the I.M.F. as primarily a means of restoring confidence in sterling.

9. As he said on December 4th, Mr. Macmillan is perfectly prepared to put up some of the $750 million to $1 billion worth of U.S. industrial and commercial securities held by the British Government as collateral in connection with the EX-IM loan should that be required. The precise arrangements will depend upon the outcome of the present negotiations.

****

Ormerod, Wm.

May 31, 1956

Dear Brother Bill:

Belatedly, I am afraid there is no chance of our doing a SEE IT NOW on Cyprus this season. We will have to wait and see what the situation looks like in the autumn.

My "Day with Ormerod" was altogether delightful. Thanks.

As ever yours,

Major William Ormerod
British Information Services
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

rh

British Information Services,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

30th March

My dear Brother Ed.

Did you give any further thought to a "See It Now" on Cyprus? Do let me know if you think favourably of the idea.

I loved our evening together.

Wishing you, Janet & Casey a very Happy Easter,

Yours, as ever

Brother Bill

Ormerod,

British Information Services,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N.Y.

March 1, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ed:

I'm so sorry you had to call of my luncheon for John Peck today. I was particularly glad when I heard you were able to come, which made my disappointment over your inability to be present all the greater.

I am enclosing a letter introducing John Peck from Tony Nutting, which speaks for itself.

I will call you in a day or two to see what we can do about getting you and Janet together with John and Mariska Peck.

Yours ever,

Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

From: The Rt. Hon. Anthony Nutting, M.P.

Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

22nd February, 1956

Dear Ed.

This is a line to introduce our new Director of Information Services, New York, John Peck. He is an old friend of mine from the days when he ran one of our Information Departments at the Foreign Office, and I am sure you will like him enormously. He is taking John Russell's place and I have told him to look you up when I felt sure you would be kind and give him all the help he needs.

He is not, alas for him, blessed with a rich wife as John Russell was and therefore won't be able to do things with the same splash. But I am sure that with a little help he will make a great success of Anglo-American relations. He comes direct from that blessed Isle called Cyprus where he has been Political Adviser to the Commanders-in-Chief Middle East. Before that he was in Egypt, and during the war was one of Churchill's Private Secretaries. So he has seen and knows quite a bit about international life.

Mr. Edward R. Mörrow

I am so sorry we never got around to our shooting week-end during my brief return visit to New York in November. But I was only there for three weeks and that, as you may imagine, was nothing but a rat race. Outer Mongolia somehow took the place of quails as my foremost consideration. When I return this year I shall see that this does not happen again.

Yours ever.

Pierre

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

With the Compliments of

MAJOR C. B. ORMEROD

British Information Services

New York 20, N. Y.

REMINDER

Luncheon

Harvard Club, Presidents Room

27 West 4th Street

on

Thursday, March 1st

at

12:45 P.M.

Guest of Honour

Mr. John Peck

Armard

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

AN AGENCY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

PRESS SERVICE

P.8380

MR. JOHN HOWARD PECK TAKES UP APPOINTMENT
AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF B.I.S., NEW YORK

Mr. John Howard Peck, C.M.G. has just taken up his appointment as Director-General of British Information Services, New York. He succeeds Mr. John W. Russell.

Mr. Peck's last post was Counsellor and Acting Political Representative with the Middle East Forces. He was formerly stationed at Fayid, Egypt, and then in Nicosia, Cyprus. His previous job was Head of Information Research Department at the Foreign Office.

For more than five years during and immediately after the war, Mr. Peck served as Private Secretary to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Mr. Peck is 42. He is married, and his wife and 5-year-old son arrived with him. His elder son, aged 15, is at school in England.

E N D

N, Blb, G3-4

February 17, 1956.

This material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement of B.I.S. under 56 Stat. 248-258 as an agency of the British Government is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government

New York Offices, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Telephone : Circle 6-5100
Chicago 3, 39 South LaSalle St. : Washington 5, D.C., 903 National Press Building
San Francisco 4, 310 Sansome St. : Los Angeles 13, 448 South Hill St.

D-1

E44385 Wt. 15722-317D 200,000 7/52 Gp. 58 F. & C. Ltd., London

Ormerod

Telephone
CIRCLE 6-5100

Cable:
DIGESTION, NEW YORK

Reference for reply

B 804/11/2

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

February 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Brother Ed.:

I thought you would like to see the enclosed extracts from an editorial published on January 7th in the "New Times of Burma".

Hope you enjoyed your visit to Israel and look forward to seeing and hearing the results shortly.

Yours ever,

Brother Bill

C. B. Ormerod

/js

Extracts from editorial in [illegible]mes of Burma" of January 7th

"Public interest in the relations between the United Kingdom and Burma has increased by leaps and bounds recently mainly because of the state visit being paid country by Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, the last British Governor of this country".

"While the invitation to Sir Hubert may or may not be a subtle Burmese way of showing to the world that old emnities and bad feelings between the two countries have long been dead and buried and that any attempt to revive these is doomed to failure, one cannot but point out that the relations between the United Kingdom and all her former colonies have evolved along a unique pattern that has no parallel elsewhere. The close understanding of mutual view points, brought about undoubtedly by the years of close association between Britain and the Burmese, is something that is generated in the hearts and minds of the leaders and people of both countries quite spontaneously and does not need any spectacular gesture for it to be felt. Since each visit of a high-ranking leader weaves another strengthening thread in the fabric of friendly relations between the two countries, Major-General Sir Hubert Rance's present sojourn, which has been prolonged for about a week, has quite naturally provided a source of great pleasure for the Burmese. The good relations existing between Burma and the United Kingdom may be puzzling for some people, particularly in view of the fact that there are undoubtedly some differences in outlook towards certain important world problems, But it should be understood that these differences are certainly not in aims and ideals. Sir Anthony Eden when he visited Burma last year as the Foreign Secretary of Her Majesty's Government emphasised the basic unity of purpose of the two countries. Both are dedicated to the cause of peace and have pledged themselves to work harder with each succeeding month to make this dream a living reality. The difference lie only in some of the means that these two countries are adopting to achieve this end. The future of the world would appear more rosy if relations between all other States could evolve along the same pattern of those between Burma and Britain. If world peace is to be based on a solid everlasting foundation, it must be built on the kind of spirit that today unites the British Commonwealth, that unites powerful States like Britain with small ones like Burma".

O'Sullivan
Maureen

RECEIVED
1956 MAR 19 PM 5:29
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

7

WU042 PD

BEVERLY HILLS CALIF MAR 19 116PMP

ED MURROW, CBS TV

MAY I THANK YOU ALONG WITH MANY OTHER THINKING PEOPLE FOR YOUR VERY FAIR PRESENTATION OF THE ARAB ISRAEL SITUATION

MAUREEN OSULIVAN

517P..

Oswald, Richard

October 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Thank you for your letter.

This is just a note to tell you that because of the pressure of my radio and television schedule, I will be unable to participate in the film you suggest.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Oswald
Richard Oswald Productions
5746 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

fc

RICHARD OSWALD PRODUCTIONS
KTTV STUDIO
5746 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE: HO 5-6777

Sept. 28th, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your recent letter in which you refer me to Mr. Gitlin of CBS for his consideration of my TV series, THE WORLD THEATRE.

Apparently you misunderstood the intent of my letter. I submitted my WORLD THEATRE television format to you personally for the purpose of ascertaining your reaction to same and find out if you would be interested in becoming associated with this venture. We would like you to present this show appearing in the capacity of host or narrator. We would be prepared to offer you an attractive participating financial proposition.

We would appreciate hearing from you with regard to the above mentioned proposal at your earliest convenience. Thank you and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Oswald

RICHARD OSWALD PRODUCTIONS

Oyserman, Ben

March 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Oyserman:

Thank you for your letter of February 24th. As I explained to you during our brief meeting in Haifa, your project is outside my purview. However, I am sending your letter and the attached material to our Vice President in charge of such matters, Mr. Sig Mickelson, and I have no doubt you will hear from him in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Oyserman
Film Productions
180 Hayarkon Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

rh
cc: Mr. Mickelson

Pader, Norman

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, INC.

In Support of Radio Free Europe and Free Europe Press

345 EAST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., OXFORD 7-3939

EUGENE HOLMAN, *Chairman of the Board* — WILLIAM A. GREENE, *President*

April 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed news items are collected from Crusade sources for the information of our own staff. However, because most of it is the kind of material which would not ordinarily reach you I thought you might be interested in having a look at it.

If you feel you would like to have these items as a regular thing I can arrange to send you a copy of this Information Digest whenever it is run off, which is about every three weeks.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Norman H. Pader

Norman H. Pader
Director, Radio & Television

NHP:jf
Enclosure

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: *John L. Burns • Benjamin F. Fairless • Henry Ford II • William A. Greene • Eugene Holman • E. Palmer Hoyt • George Koegler • H. B. Miller Earl Newsom • Arthur W. Page • Samuel F. Pryor, Jr. • Whitney H. Shepardson • Walter Bedell Smith • Edwin L. Weisl • Brayton Wilbur • Charles E. Wilson*

INFORMATION DIGEST

To: Crusade Staff April 25, 1956

The following is a digest of brief items of interest to the office staff and friends. The purpose of digesting these items is to save staff time and to stimulate thoughts on how this information can best be used. In some instances brief comments have been added to clarify the item.

WIPING STALIN OFF THE MAP.....The National Geographic Society has produced some information indicating that mapmakers will have a major problem if the Soviet leaders decide to erase the name of Stalin from the map in connection with their denunciation of the late Soviet dictator. The Society's cartographers examined drawers full of Soviet Union maps and here are some of the things they found: There are 62 places named Stalinski, 7 Stalino, 2 Stalinsk and 2 Stalinskoe. Then, there is Stalinabadski, Stalinskoye, Staliniriski, Stalinka, Stalino-Zavodski and Stalingradski. The map revision would also include the satellite countries. The Society points out that Czechoslovakia has its Stalin peak in the Carpathian mountains. So does Bulgaria, along with Stalin Dam, Stalin Gulf and the City of Stalin. Poland has its Stalinograd, Romania its Orasul Stalin and Albania its Stalin.

STALINALLEE - "PROMENADE OF NONENTITIES".....The West Berlin newspaper Der Abend suggested that Stalinallee be renamed in view of the denunciation of Stalin and offered prizes for the most appropriate suggestions. In the flood of entries, this suggestion won the first prize--"Promenade of Nonentities" (Nullenkorso). Prizes also were awarded to "Collective Avenue" and "Great Un-Freeway."

STALIN PLANNED TO RESETTLE JEWS.....East European CP members are currently circulating a story that Stalin, just before his stroke in March, was so enraged against the Jews in the Soviet Union he decided to resettle the Jewish community in a northern region, away from everything. The story, attributed to Khrushchev who supposedly told it at a smaller party meeting following his famous anti-Stalin speech at the CPSU Congress, is that Molotov, Voroshilov and Mikoyan protested this move so vehemently that Stalin worked himself into a fury and then had his stroke. The significant thing, according to this report, is that whatever the truth of the story, it is being passed around among Communists in East Europe.

SOCIALIST TRANSITIONS MAINLY VIOLENT, SAYS RED STAR.....The Soviet army newspaper, Red Star, says that if Communism is to take over in most countries it must do so by "proletarian violence." The military organ repeated Khrushchev's recent declaration that transition to socialism could be achieved by peaceful, parliamentary means, but said this will be true in only some cases. "In most countries, as Marx taught," Red Star asserted, "the main way of achieving" Communist control of society "will be the way of proletarian violence."

BAN CHRISTIAN NAMES AS "INCOMPATIBLE".....Hungary's Szabad Nep reports that Hungarian Communist authorities have forbidden the christening of children by the names Victor, Victoria or Gertrude as these names are incompatible with "Socialist morale." The paper does not explain where the incompatibility lies.

POLISH INTELLECTUALS DEMAND MORE FREEDOM.....Leading writers and artists in Communist Poland are said to be asking for much greater freedom now that the myth of Stalin's infallibility is being destroyed. A recent issue of the Warsaw newspaper Zycie Warszawy reveals this in reporting on a cultural conference, during which various speakers attacked the "reign of myths" that brought "intolerance, fear and cynicism" in the past. Said Jan Knott: "another dying myth has been that everything which happens in a socialist state is good and right, that every new step is better than the last...and everyone who does not agree with this myth is an enemy of the people and a counter-revolutionary."

"POLITICKING" NOVELS SHUNNED IN CSR.....The 3/17 issue of the Czechoslovak Communist trade union organ, Prace, carried a complaint by Zdenek Novak about people who shun contemporary literature because of its "politicking." Novak pointed out that they prefer the old pre-war adventure novels or similar serialized novels slipped from old newspapers. Lately, he said, the Czechoslovaks have turned to reading Sholokhov's "Quiet Flows the Don" because it was rumored that the author "criticized something."

TOP HUNGARIAN INTELLECTUAL PURGED FOR REVOLT.....A top Hungarian intellectual, Jeno Szell, is reported to have been recently purged because he joined a revolt against the CP line and then refused to back down. Szell, Director of Hungary's Institute of Folk Art, Budapest dispatches said, fell victim to the purge carried out by Party boss Rakosi, after a writers' revolt last November. He and scores of Hungary's best writers at that time had signed a protest against Party attempts to force them to keep strictly to the Party line in their writings. After Rakosi publicly attacked their protest most of the rebellious writers reportedly withdrew their signatures. Szell however, dispatches said, refused to withdraw his.

HOUSEWIVES SENTENCED AFTER ROW WITH TAX AGENTS.....Four Hungarian housewives who assaulted tax collectors and their police escort have been sentenced to as much as twenty months inprisonment. According to the Hungarian newspaper Bacskiskan Nepjusag, 300 other citizens joined the four women in their revolt, and it was three hours before order could be restored in their section of the town of Kecskemet. One of the women was sentenced to ten months in prison, another to twenty, and a third to four months.

PEASANTS TERRORIZED IN COLLECTIVIZATION DRIVE.....A recent refugee from Hungary reports that the Communists' collectivization drive reached "an intensity never before experienced" last February. The situation compared he said, to that prevailing in 1945, the first and worst year of Hungary's Russian occupation, as agitation brigades of 18-20 persons went into villages to drive peasants into the kolkhozes. Panic reigned in victimized villages and many farmers did no work but listened to Western radio broadcasts behind closed doors. Initially, agitators used persuasion; later, however, they resorted to terrorist methods, threatening peasants who resisted with deportation. Half of one West Hungarian community was pressured into joining the kolkhoz within a week. Several other communities, however, resisted the agitators' terrorism by sending dogs after them.

HUNGARY CALLS BACK THE HORSE AND BUGGY.....Communist Hungary is stepping up production of horsedrawn carriages because of a shortage of cars for transportation in towns, recent reports in Hungarian newspapers reaching Vienna reveal.

CRAFTSMEN'S SOLIDARITY FOILS COMMUNIST DESIGN.....A recent issue of the Hungarian publication Uj Kisipar (New Craftsmanship) carried an article stating that the small craftsmen of Kapuvar were unwilling to "unmask" colleagues subjected to political criticisms. "Unfortunately the craftsmen of Kapuvar (are) permeated by the spirit of a wrongly interpreted 'humanitarianism'." the paper said. "Things have gotten to a point where at the meeting of the Kiosz (Craftsmen's Association) leadership small craftsmen could not be won over to a new idea put forward by the representatives of the Local Council. The Council had proposed to set up a new committee with the participation of two to three craftsmen to supervise 'bunglers.' But so far not a single craftsman has shown the slightest willingness to participate in the work of this new committee."

HUNGARY REFINES AUSTRIAN OIL FREE OF CHARGE.....A confidential source discloses that Hungary is refining Austrian crude oil for the Soviet Union free of charge. Hungarian economic experts figure that Hungary, although technically receiving $7.63 per refined ton, pays the USSR more than world prices for the refined oil she keeps, thus actually refining the oil for nothing. 35% of the refined oil, one million tons of which is refined at Almasfusito annually for the USSR, is taken over by Hungary at $66.84 per ton, which is $24 over the world price for oil used for heating purposes and $12 over the world price for Diesel oil. The Soviet government's profiteering also applies to oil-coke, another by-product of oil refining. Hungary pays the USSR $27 for this oil-coke, needed for her aluminum works, which is $7 over the world market price.

HUNGARIAN PEASANTS HELP ROMANIAN TO FREEDOM.....A Romanian skilled worker, formerly employed in a railroad repair workshop in Temesvar (Timisoara), recently managed an escape to Austria, with help through Hungary by four Hungarian peasants. The peasants whom he encountered along his escape route provided him with food, money and counsel. En route to freedom he found that there were no differences between Hungarians and Romanians in the Banat. The standard of living of the Hungarian urban dwellers was somewhat above those of Temesvar, but the rural population in the Banat and in Hungary seemed to wear the same drab clothes. Russian troops withdrawn from Austria, he later reported, are now stationed in the Banat near Temesvar where they are plundering and pillaging.

Page, Ken

CALDWELL TELEVISION FILM SALES

447 JARVIS ST., TORONTO 5, ONT., WA. 2-2103

A Service of S. W. Caldwell Ltd.

February 18, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News and Public Affairs,
CBS
35 West 45th Street,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To this letter I am attaching a synopsis of an extremely interesting half hour program which was produced by Associated Rediffusion Limited, London, England, entitled - "Our American Cousins". We represent Associated Rediffusion in Canada and have located a number of their properties with the CBC network. This particular half hour film played the CBC inter-connected network on Sunday February 4, 1957 at 11.15 p.m. substituting for what is normally a live program - "This Week", in which various political questions are discussed in forum fashion.

Phoned

I wonder if you would be interested in screening a print - it would be a very simple matter to get a 16mm print down to you for audition purposes. The opening is a bit of a shocker and I don't know whether network policy would allow such a frank introduction, but the film winds up with a general agreement that any differences are only on the surface and we are blood brothers under the skin !

NN

I am advised by Associated Rediffusion that they located a print of the film with Mr. Jock Fearnhead, of WINS - they don't know whether he contacted you with it or not and have suggested that we might do so from Canada. I don't want to confuse the issue if you've already been offered the film.

Yours very truly,

S.W. CALDWELL LIMITED.

Ken Page.

Ken Page.
Television Film Sales.

KP/sj

P.S. I am also writing Mr. Sig Mickelson with advise of this film's availability.

enc:

CALDWELL TELEVISION FILM SALES
447 Jarvis Street
Toronto 5, Ont.

A Service of S.W. Caldwell Ltd.

January 15, 1957.

PEOPLE ARE TALKING
ABOUT
"OUR AMERICAN COUSINS"

Following are details of this programme, the fourth in Associated-Rediffusion's topical series, to be transmitted over the London and Manchester ITV stations on January 15th at 9.00 p.m.

STORYLINE: A half-hour documentary on the state of Anglo-U.S. relations as seen through British eyes at this moment in time. The film opens at a scrapyard between Tring and Berkhamstead where the owner Mr. James O'Neill has erected a sign "No Americans Served Here". He tells us he took this action as a direct result of American policy over Suez and a neighbour whose windows overlook the sign describes it as an outrage. Two G.I.'s then tell of their feelings when they first saw it. From here we go to a pub where we test the truth of a letter to "Time" stating, "In any English pub the vast majority of people will say the sooner we British get out of the alliance with the Americans the better". There follows in flash-back the history of Anglo-U.S. relations on newsreel, etc. The programme ends with experts discussing the various facets of the relationship.

EXPERTS:

Scientific Relations... Professor Philip Moon of Birmingham University, who worked with Amercan scientists at Los Alamos on the atom bomb.
Dr. Julian Huxley, Biologist, First Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O. in America at the time of the Suez crisis.

Economic Relations..... Mr. James Scott, British businessman largely concerned with exports to America.
James Currie, American Industrialist.
Barbara Castle, Socialist M.P.

Political Relations.... The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, M.P. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

-more-

DIRECTOR, INTERVIEWER AND COMMENTATOR:	Michael Ingrams
CAMERAMAN:	Randall Beattie
SOUND RECORDIST:	Stan Clarke
FILM EDITORS:	Bill Morton John Zambardi
SCRIPT TEAM:	Elkan Allan Norman MacKenzie George Markstein
PRODUCER:	Caryl Doncaster

* * *

Returned
to
vet
Chron

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

July 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Page:

I have your letter of June 8th and regret very much that I am unable to answer your question.

After I went to Europe for CBS in 1937 I lost touch with the NSFA entirely.

The only person I can suggest who might be able to help you is Mr. Chester Williams. You may write to him at WORLD INFORMATION, Empire State Building New York, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Murrow

Mr. Richard Page,
USNSA Coordinator
Oberlin College
115 Noah Hall
Oberlin, Ohio

fc

KC

Richard Page
USNSA Coordinator
Oberlin College
115 Noah Hall
Oberlin, Ohio
June 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear "President" Murrow:

I say "President" because I have just finished reading the minutes and reports of the Sixth and Seventh Annual Congresses of the National Student Federation of the United States of America, and practically every other sentence reads "President Murrow gave a brief outline...," or "Chairman Murrow opened and the meeting and...."

As the newly appointed Oberlin College campus Coordinator for the United States National Student Association, the successor to the NSFA, I have been searching through old material, putting the files in order, and getting as much historical and reference information together as possible. One letter, which I enclose, interests me particularly. This letter is the last document which I can find, and its text deals with an extremely critical situation, the outcome of which I am unable to discover.

Since the USNSA has obviously replaced the NSFA, am I correct in assuming that the latter was not able to raise the necessary two thousand dollars called for in your letter? Although the information could probably be secured from the USNSA offices, I would especially appreciate it if you could take the time to tell me of the events leading to the collapse of the NSFA. Since you were so closely involved in the construction and management of the organization, your comments would be of particular value.

My summer address is 412 Greeley Avenue, Webster Groves 19, Missouri. Please return the enclosed letter, a valuable part of my files. Thank you very much, sir, for your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Richard Page

Richard Page,
USNSA Coordinator

TELEPHONE: CALEDONIA 5-3879

CABLE ADDRESS: CONFEDAM, NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
218 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

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WILLIAM G. SCHRAM

PRESIDENT
FRANCIS NEMECK
HONORARY DIRECTOR
E. R. MURROW

April 25,1932

Mr. Robert Henry,
Oberlin College,
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Mr. Henry:

This letter is written as a last resort and only after we have exhausted every possible source of income. We have raised some funds from individuals since the Toledo meeting, but if the Central Office is to remain open, we must raise two thousand dollars during the next month. Income from dues payments have not at any time represented half of our income, and now, unless the work of the last seven years is to collapse, the Federation must have support from its constituency.

Certain commitments have been made - foreign debating teams have been invited for next year - office rent must be paid - arrangements for next year's Congress must be completed. The situation is very serious and unless funds are forthcoming, we must close the office.

I address this letter to you because the Executive Committee has asked me to act in the capacity of honorary director during this spring. I have known intimately the people who have been responsible for building up this Federation. They have given unsparingly of their time and money and have passed the organization on to you. If it is deserving of the name of a National Student Federation, you will see fit to assist it at this time. An average contribution of ten dollars per member institution will save the Federation and carry it through these trying times. For seven successive years the students of this country have developed and expanded the work of the Federation. Will you place this matter before your Council and inform me of their decision at once? Haste is essential!

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Murrow

E. R. Murrow
Honorary Director.

EDWARD R. MURROW

October 1, 1956

PERSONAL

Dear Bill:

As you know, I am in the process of negotiating a new and possibly long-term employment contract with CBS. It seems to me inappropriate that I should remain a member of the Board while these negotiations are in progress.

Years of association with you and the other members of the Board have convinced me that considerations of a personal nature could in no circumstances influence the judgment or decision of the Board. It will continue to make decisions in the light of what it regards as being in the best interests of the Corporation and its stockholders. However, were I to remain a member of the Board during this period there would, I believe, exist the possibility, even though limited, of some contention that my presence on the Board had influenced the nature of the negotiations.

I submit this resignation with deep personal regret, with rather prideful memories of my association with the members of the Board, and with increased respect and indeed affection for you.

I have contributed little, but I have learned much.

As ever yours,

Mr. William S. Paley
Chairman
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh
bc: Mr. Seward

Parkinson, John

June 28, 1956

Dear Mr. Parkinson:

My belated, but sincere thanks for your gracious note of June 6th. I have never faced an assignment with more trepidation, but the boys were generous and you were too.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Parkinson
485 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

JOHN PARKINSON.

485 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

June 6 1956.

Dear Mr Murrow

I went to the Buckley Junior closing today partly from curiosity to see the equivalent of a school 'Speech Day' and partly because I wondered what in the world you could find to say to ten-year-olds.

"It was fine, it was great" said my son. He remembered the shaggy dog story, the Korea and the London story (but was not very strong on the morals drawn) he 'dis-remembered' the "tears" story, probably because it was a little too close to home. He was not in active sympathy with the admonition to limit summer T.V in favour of books but it will carry more weight than if it came from his father.

I can imagine it took a great deal of work to prepare the speech, but please be assured that your loss of sleep was highly rewarding to Parkinson primus and secundus. Doubtless to Casey too.

Congratulations, and thanks

Sincerely

John Parkinson

Parsons, Geoffrey

September 1, 1956

Dear Geoff:

I am just off for Cairo to do an interview with Nasser, so this is a hasty answer to your letter of August 27th. I will be glad to do the revised job whenever the copy is ready.

I have some slight hope of stopping in Paris on this trip, and if so will make you a signal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Parsons, Jr.
Director of Information
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Palais De Chaillot
Paris XVI
France

rh
Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow

ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT
PARIS-XVI
Tél. : KLEber 50-20

GP/as.

27th August, 1956.

Dear Ed,

As I believe Morton White has told you, the American Council for NATO is considering investing some $15,000 with Sterling-Movies U.S.A. to have widespread TV and non-TV distribution of "Alliance for Peace". They apparently feel quite strongly that some sort of an epilogue is necessary to take into account recent developments in the international scene. I am inclined to agree.

Last week at Berchtesgaden I attended a meeting of some 250 public information officers of the U.S. Army in Europe as well as a number of U.S. Information Agency officers. I was supposed to talk on "NATO Today and Tomorrow", but in talking about "NATO Today" I felt it was essential to remind people of what they so often forget and what "Alliance for Peace" illustrates so effectively - namely the events leading up to the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. I also wanted to make the point that you cannot understand "The Atlantic Alliance Today" unless you know something about "yesterday". Therefore I started off my talk by showing "Alliance for Peace", and then moved into an analysis of the present situation.

After the meeting, several U.S.I.A. officers came up to me and said that they felt rather strongly that without some bringing up to date the film would be much less effective.

All of this, as you began to suspect as soon as you started to read this letter, leads up to the fact that the busiest man in New York is likely one day soon to receive another plea for help. No final text for the epilogue has yet been worked out, but when it is we hope very much that you will at least have a look at it, and give serious consideration to the plea of the American Council for NATO.

/....

It has been much too long since we have seen you and Janet. Please give her our love, and our very best to you.

With best wishes,

As ever,

Geoff

Geoffrey Parsons, Jr.
Director of Information.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Parsons, Geoffrey, Jr.

E.R.MURROW

Dear Geoff:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for yours of October 9 about the NATO anniversary next April. I'll talk it over with Fred Friendly, my colleague on SEE IT NOW.

I'm sorry, too, to have missed seeing you on the Berlin junket and shall hope that the next time I get over things will be less hectic.

As ever yours,

Mr. Geoffrey Parsons Jr.
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Palais de Chaillot
Kleber 50-20
Paris, France

dm

cc: Fred Friendly
with correspondence

Parton, James

AMERICAN HERITAGE

551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

January 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for your thoughtful note about my suggestion on Hungarian relief and also for your gracious compliments about AMERICAN HERITAGE. I was particularly pleased to hear that the magazine appeals to your boy; the interest of children as young as 10 has been one of the surprising elements in the magazine's growth -- one we did not anticipate but are repeatedly told about by our subscribers.

Sincerely,

James Parton

James Parton
Publisher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

JPjg

P. S. Incidentally, we have been trying for a couple of years to evolve a high level TV format for AMERICAN HERITAGE and I have recently chatted with Sig Mickelson about a possible joint approach with the CBS Public Affairs Department.

JP

Parton, James

January 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Parton:

Please forgive the delay in answering your interesting letter of December 28th. Your suggestion has undoubted merit, but I have had to adopt the practice of refraining from using radio and television to attempt to raise funds for any charitable cause because it is impossible to meet all the requests or to comply with the many suggestions received.

May I take this opportunity to express not only my appreciation, but that of my eleven year old son, for the sustained interest and excellence of your magazine.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Parton, Publisher
American Heritage
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

AMERICAN HERITAGE

551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Magazine of History

Sponsored by • American Association for State & Local History • Society of American Historians, Inc.

December 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have an idea for a simple plan whereby all Americans can participate effectively and dramatically in Hungarian relief. With the endorsement of the International Rescue Committee, I am writing to you and to other influential voices in broadcasting with the thought that you may care to pass the idea along to your listeners.

Because of the nature of our magazine, we are naturally concerned every day with what the people of America have done over the years to preserve their freedom. Hence, when two of our editorial research staff suggested that AMERICAN HERITAGE contribute as a group to help Hungary in its fight for freedom, I offered to match employee contributions dollar for dollar from the company till. The response was immediate and unanimous.

Our staff is small, so the total amount we have just sent to the International Rescue Committee is not large. But, if every American enterprise, from the local grocery store up the line to General Motors, were to institute the same procedure, the amount raised would be enormous. The need is enormous, as you are of course well aware.

Furthermore, such voluntary teamwork between workers and the companies that employ them would be a dramatic display of American democracy and free enterprise at work. It would brighten the beacon of hope America has always shone to men deprived of liberty.

We hope you will think this idea worth recommending to American groups and companies of all types and sizes, including your own. Contributions may be sent to:

Hungarian Relief Fund
The International Rescue Committee
62 West 45 Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Sincerely,

James Parton

James Parton
Publisher

Patt, John F.

April 5, 1957

Dear John:

I have your letter of March 29th and I will do my best to observe WJR's 35th Anniversary as you ask.

I am leaving for Puerto Rico tomorrow morning but expect to be gone for only a week. It is possible that I may have to be out of the country again around the first week in May, but if not, I shall certainly do what I can for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John F. Patt, President
WJR
1243 Statler Hotel
Cleveland 1, Ohio

fc

WJR

THE GOODWILL STATION, INC.

DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

JOHN F. PATT
PRESIDENT

1243 STATLER HOTEL
CLEVELAND 1, OHIO
PROSPECT 1-8343

March 29, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

WJR's 35th Anniversary is Saturday, May 4. We are celebrating the occasion with an Anniversary Week beginning Sunday, April 28, and carrying throughout the week.

Would you do two things for me? (1) Mention our Anniversary some time during that week over the Network. (Most other Network programs are arranging a sort of salute.) (2) Send me a tape of two or three minutes of special greeting which can be used on our Anniversary Program, Friday night, May 3.

Of course, we will return the tape and pay any necessary charges.

I am sure you know many of our WJR people, and my present associates join me in expressing thanks to you in advance for whatever you can do.

Sincerely,

John

Enclosure -
WJR Highlights

HIGHLIGHTS OF WJR's 35 YEARS OF OPERATIONS

Began as WCX, then owned by Detroit Free Press.

First studios in old Free Press Building (?). (two small rooms on 9th floor)

Studios in new Book-Cadillac Hotel inaugurated fall of 1924.

Red Apple Club - one of radio's first DX (distance) programs broadcast every Tuesday night, beginning December 1922. ("Big Chief" Neal Tomy was M.C.)

WJR - second "super power" station in the country - (WLW, Cincinnati, was first) - as 5000 watts then called.

WJR was started by Jewett Radio and Phonograph Company on August _____, 1925. Station shared its wave length (then 517 meters), its time on the air, studios in the Book-Cadillac, and transmitter equipment with WCX. Howard Campbell, engineer, was the first station manager; Corley Kirby was assistant manager; Leo Fitzpatrick, first program director - made manager year later.

John F. Patt, president of WJR since 1950, joined WJR in November, 1926. He was assistant manager, program director, and announcer; (also publicity director for several years). Patt is second oldest employee of WJR. (Andrew Friedenthal, now chief engineer, joined WJR a week earlier.)

Option by G. A. Richards and associates (Leo Fitzpatrick, John Patt, P. M. Thomas, and M. R. Mitchell) acquired December 18, 1926. Option exercised September 1, 1927. Present corporation was formed January 2, 1929. November 11, 1928, WJR-WCX assigned to Clear Channel of 750 kilocycles (400 meters). WJR acquired all WCX assets in 1929.

WJR joined NBC Blue Network in April, 1927.

WJR joined CBS Network, September 30, 1935.

Staff: Original WJR full-time staff: 11 persons; 1929 - 35 persons; 1931 - 70 persons; today - 110 persons.

December 16, 1928 - studios moved to the "Golden Tower" (28th floor) of the Fisher Building; subsequently took over 21st floor, as well as part of 22nd floor.

Power in 1922 - 500 watts
1925 - 5000 watts
1931 - 10,000 watts
1935 - 50,000 watts (maximum permitted by F.C.C.)

Highlights of WJR's 35 Years of Operation - continued

A few of WJR's "Stars" over the years:

Uncle Neal Tomy (now deceased)
Bernice
Whispering Will Collins
Norman White
Al and Pete
Charlotte Myers and Mary Tudor
Muriel Kyle, once "Detroit's Favorite Soprano"
Ford and Glenn - later Gene and Glenn
Edgar A. Guest - (annually on Christmas Night - later on NBC Network)
Gene Goldkette
Danny Thomas
"F.O.P. Detroit"
"Hermit's Cave"
"Make Way for Youth"
Orchestra Leaders Owen Bartlett, Jack McCay, Freddy Bergin, McKinney's Cotton Pickers, the Casaloma Orchestra, Joe Gorman, Benny Kyte, Samuel Benanie, and many others.

Some of WJR's firsts were -

1. Weekly broadcasts from U. of M.
2. Weekly concerts by Detroit Symphony
3. First grand opera
4. "Today's Best Story" with Detroit Times Mobile Studio
5. Farm Show
6. Election Night returns

Present WJR Ownership -
G. A. Richards Estate
Mrs. Frances Richards Parker
Forty staff members, including officers and directors
Forteen hundred-plus additional stockholders

Patton, James

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

National Farmers Union 1575 SHERMAN STREET DENVER AMHERST 6-2601

January 20, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o SEE IT NOW
Room 1703
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
385 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

First, I wish to say that I am delighted you are going to do a show on agriculture on January 26. I am looking forward with keen anticipation to viewing it.

My good friend, Morris L. Ernst, tells me that you may do an hour show dealing with the material in his book, "Utopia 1976". I certainly do hope that you will do this. "Utopia 1976" is one of the finest books that has been written in a long time. One of the things that I feel is needed in America is to paint fresh dreams and hopes for the people of this great country of ours. Morris Ernst's book is the first attempt to put into layman's terms the whole picture, including health, education, housing, agriculture and industry, in terms of what economists call "an economy of abundance". Several of us who worked so hard on the Full Employment Act of 1946 feel that Morris Ernst has done a better job of spelling out what the results of such policies could be in bringing true abundance to America and in aiding in the struggle against totalitarian Communism than those of us who have talked in more formal economic terms.

I do hope that you will decide to do a show on "Utopia 1976".

Sincerely,

JAMES G. PATTON
President

Patton, James

December 23, 1955

Dear Mr. Patton:

Thanks for your letter of December 16th.

We are, I hope, making some progress with the piece on Agriculture and we will undoubtedly be bothering you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. James G. Patton, President
National Farmers Union
1575 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado

fs

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT National Farmers Union 1575 SHERMAN STREET DENVER AMHERST 6-2601

December 16, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
"See It Now"
Room 1703, Columbia Broadcasting Bldg.
385 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I greatly enjoyed our recent visit, and I want to express my appreciation for the deep interest you have in the farm crisis.

It seems to me the world is faced with the problem of bringing two surpluses together -- food and hungry people. Under even the most ideal conditions this would be an extremely difficult task, but it is one which must be done.

I cannot bring myself to believe that our reserves of food and fiber are burdensome as long as one half of the people on this earth go hungry to bed each night.

These reserves were grown, in the main part, by the farm families of this nation at the urging of their government which was then at war in Korea. Unlike industry, farmers could not turn off their production overnight. A war ends, but crops and cattle continue to grow. They must be harvested and sold.

America's family farm pattern of agriculture has produced an abundance never rivalled in history. Now this abundance is being used as an excuse for our chaotic agricultural economy. The family farm is too important a segment of our democracy to be made the goat for unwise legislation, and unworkable administrative rulings.

Seven billion dollars worth of some of the finest food the world has ever seen is waiting to be used to win the friendship, trust and respect of a very large part of the world. Technical assistance for the developing nations is also, of course, a necessity, as is capital investment and education. Hospitals, roads, schools, sanitation facilities - all of these are urgently needed by these same countries. But food will enable children to attend school, instead of working from the time they are either old enough, or large enough.

There has been, here in our own nation, a great deal of

effort and time expended on civil defense. Evacuation plans have been mapped, and trial evacuations to the surrounding countryside initiated. However, very little planning has gone into the problem of feeding city people once they were evacuated. If we are at all serious about civil defense, we should make plans now to store supplies of a variety of our food stuffs at strategic points throughout the nation where they would be easily available to evacuate people in the event of an attack.

These are some of the ways this nation of ours could use its abundance to help establish peace and security throughout the world. The problems of the individual nations and the barriers of international trade are not insurmountable -- not when peace is the goal.

We live now, all of us, in an age of abundance. We are going to have to learn to live with this abundance whether we like it or not.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jim Patton

JAMES G. PATTON
President

Pearce, Charles.

March 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Pearce:

Very many thanks for your note and for the photograph which Janet and I will treasure as a memento of a fascinating trip.

I hope that by now you will have seen the film of the Middle East show. It wasn't an easy job cutting ten hours of film down to ninety minutes, but public reaction was so overwhelmingly favorable that we feel adequately rewarded for our efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles E. Pearce, Chief
Mass Communications Division
United States of America Operations Mission to Israel
Tel Aviv, Israel

fc

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OPERATIONS MISSION TO ISRAEL
TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

IN REPLY REFER TO

March 6, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

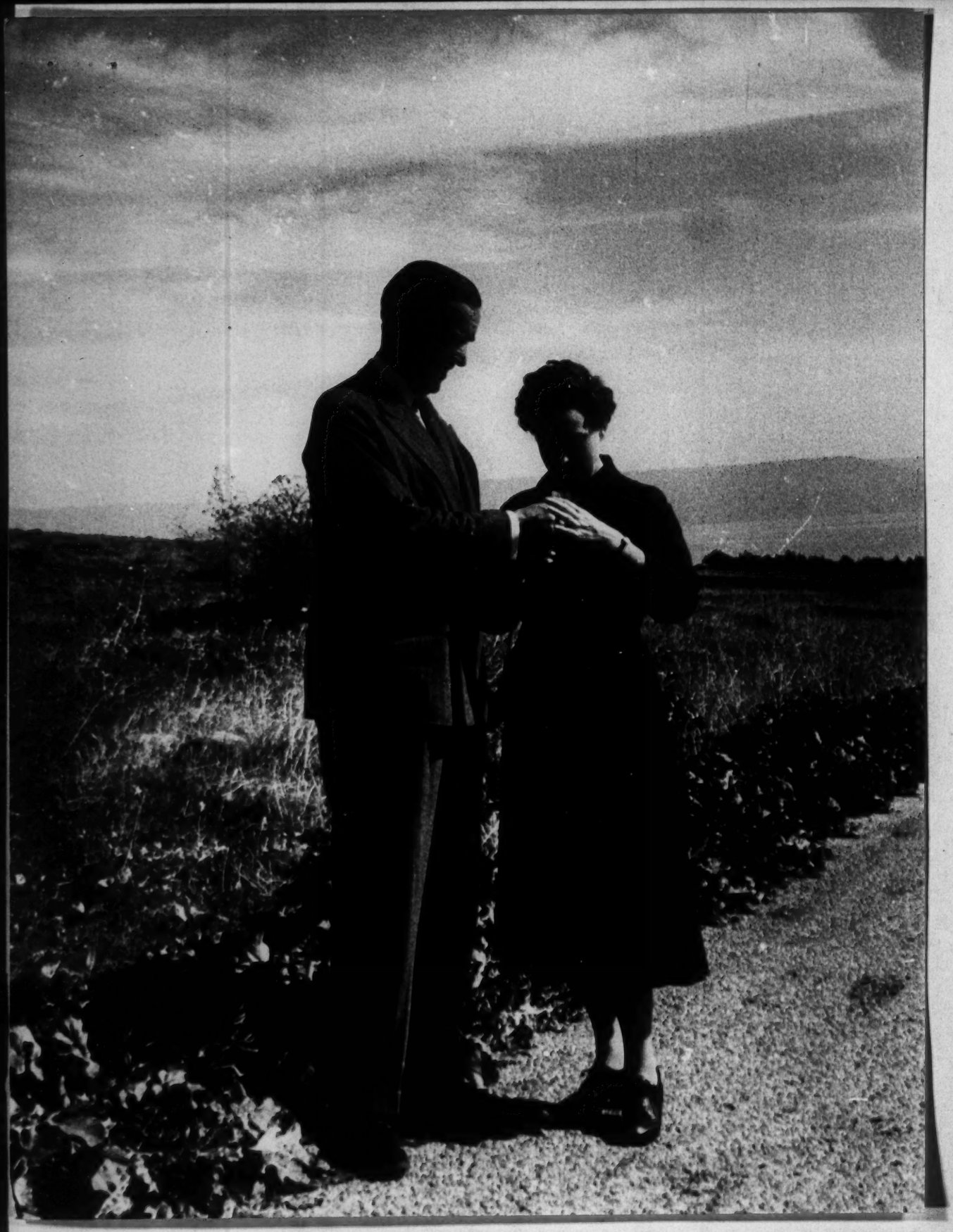
Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Sea of Galilee is pretty hazy in the background but if you and Mrs. Murrow look real hard you can spot it. It was nice spending a day with two such very fine people. Now we're waiting for Teddy Kollek to get the film. A lot of us really miss "See It Now", and "Person to Person",too.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Pearce

Charles E. Pearce
Chief, Mass Communications Div.



Peerce, Jan

December 27, 1957

Dear Jan and Alice:

Very many thanks for the liquor.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Jan Peerce
370 Beechmont Drive
New Rochelle, New York

mcc

Peerce, Jan

January 9, 1957

Dear Jan:

What happened was this: I was sitting here in the late afternoon with all of my colleagues from abroad. We were trying to put together an hour television program, and inspiration was sadly lacking. I repaired to my office and broke open your handsome package and there went, in an astonishingly short time, the two bottles of Haig Pinch. So, you see, whatever merit or demerit the Year End program had was due primarily to your generosity.

The bottle of Chevas Regal I am holding to be consumed one nip at a time, and always with fond memories of a pleasant evening with you and Alice.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jan Peerce
370 Beechmont Drive
New Rochelle, New York

rh

Penney, J.C.

July 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Penney:

The enclosed letter has reached my desk and I am sending it on to you.

Best wishes to Mrs. Penney and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.C. Penney
888 Park Avenue
New York, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Narrow)

July 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Hollander:

Please forgive my delay in answering your letter regarding Mr. J.C. Penney. I have but recently returned from a trip to Yugoslavia.

I know of no one other than Mr. Penney himself who can answer your question and therefore I am sending your letter on to him.

Incidentally, I was unaware of the situation you described.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A.H. Hollander
376-W Fairview
Somerset, Pennsylvania

fe

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Pepper, Bill

August 26, 1957.

Dear Bill:

A belated answer to yours of August 14th. I am just back from a fishing trip with Casey to the West Coast, in the course of which we really re-discovered our own country.

I'm afraid the Braggiotti story is not for me, since I simply don't have enough air time to deal with it.

I go back on the air next week, with the usual schedule, and the prospect fills me with stark terror. However, sometime, somewhere, I'm sure we'll meet in the course of the coming year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Pepper
Via Vallisneri 3-a
Rome, Italy.

Newsweek
European Edition

54 Via della Mercede
Roma Telef. 64866

14 Aug 57

Dear Ed:

Met Mario Braggiotti in Madrid who tells me he has set Lincoln's Gettysburg Address into cantata form. What's more, he's planning to have it performed either this Nov. 19, on the anniversary of the original address, or perhaps on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12. It'll be done in a little chapel at Gettysburg. Original plans for an earlier production there included President Eisenhower's attendance; but I was told Ike cancelled out because of ill health. The newly scheduled performance also envisages Ike's attendance, but I gather this has not been firmly crystallized yet in Washington. Mario states he is planning to use the Marion Anderson choir, with Miss Anderson participating. The cantata is written for baritone or contralto, with mixed chorus and accompanied by a full symphony orchestra.

I'm shooting this note hurriedly on to you with the thought that this unusual production and dramatic setting might be just what you would need for some program in the near future. Or maybe it might be suited for some CBS show which needs something like this. I have no way of knowing with full certainty just how good a musical work it really is, but I understand it is excellent. Mario is not only a piano virtuoso, but also a serious composer. The first performance for this cantanta was given in Town Hall, Feb. 12, 1954, and was carried by WINS. The cantata filled the second part of the program dedicated to contemporary music, held under auspices of the Society of Composers and Conductors BaritoneLawrence Winters and the Columbia Concert Choir with the Little Synphony Orchestra under direction of Izler Solomon did the job. The workslasts 20 minutes --- which makes me suddenly wonder what length of time Abe needed, with his slow, mid-Western drawl.

That's it. I thought of you immediately as Mario talked about his plans in Madrid (where I was doing the Newsweek cover story on Spain). Those Braggiottis are the damndest, most amazing critters. Lots of 'em in all directions.

more

Newsweek
European Edition

54 Via della Mercede
Roma Telef. 64866

Bev andI, with the two children and an unhappy, nostalgic Roman maid, are here in this as yet ~~un-discover~~ un-discovered (terrible [redacted] road) little fishing village in southern Spain, some 70 miles south of Valencia. Have a month's vacation. Fishing's great. Spanish won't tolerate bombing fish and the underwater going is great. Also a great white beach going out long and clean and free for the kids. Lots of good fiestas in the area; but most important of all, there's a great mountain of salt nearby where the men stand in a long line hacking away. Bev paints the men and salt and I think of Lot's wife and wonder if that isn't what's wrong with a lot of Democrats today.

Bev saw the Zousmers in Rome and I gather it went through the night. I was up-gathering Spain at the time. ~~I gather~~ They're in Madrid today -- at the Ritz-- and we'll try calling them. My God, how far away the world seems here.

Hope all goes good with you...fondest regards to Janet from both of us,

Bill

P.S. If you need it, Mario Braggiotti can be reached c/o Ambassador Lodge, United States Embassy, Serrano 75, Madrid.

Bill Pepper
Via Vallisneri 3-a
Rome, Italy.

Petersen, ~~Pete~~ A.H.

May 3, 1956

Dear Pete:

Very many thanks for your cordial note.

Needless to say, it is always gratifying to be given an award, but I think the nicest part is the letters I receive afterwards from my very good friends.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. A.H. Petersen
P.O. Box 2008
Middle City Station
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

fe

A. H. PETERSEN
P. O. BOX 2008
MIDDLE CITY STATION
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

March 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Just a note to extend my congratulations on winning the "Emmy" award as the best News Commentator in the country. In my opinion the would have been grossly in error had they presented it to anyone else.

Best regards to Janet & Casey

Sincerely

Pete

Petri, Tony

May 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Petri:

Many thanks for your cordial letter and for the copy of the local newspaper.

I found the story about your mother particularly appealing.

Thanks again for taking the trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tony Petri
315 Lauderdale Building
144 Westminster Street
Providence, Rhode Island

fe

Tony Petri studios

315 LAUDERDALE BLDG.
144 WESTM[redacted]ER ST.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GA[redacted] 1-9242

c. 2-7.

Edward R Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

April 8, 1957

Dear Mr Murrow:

A rather belated congratulations on winning the Emmy Award for "Year of Crisis". Since the local newspaper saw fit to represent it as a battle between your program and me, I am impelled to tell you that I felt I was never in it. I've been an admirer of your work for years.

I'd like to tell you a cute story in connection with this award. The morning after the awards were announced I received a telephone call from my fine Italian mother. Of course she had watched the television show the night before and was certain I would be covered with glory. "But Tony", she said, "who is this Ed Mauro?"

But before you panic, she's a fan of "Person to Person", she had failed to connect the name.

Just to make this letter completely rosy, not only have I been an admirer of your work, I've admired Fred Friendly's work ever since he created radio spots for the Apex Tire Co here in Providence. I'll never forget we used to discuss the latest Apex spot around the lunch table in Art School where I was a classmate of Dot Greene (Mrs Friendly).

May I wish you continued success, and if you should ever find need for a cameraman who almost beat you out for the Emmy (it says in the enclosed article), who speaks French and Italian fluently, and who has been in accord and sympathy with everything you've done so far, let me know.

Good luck.

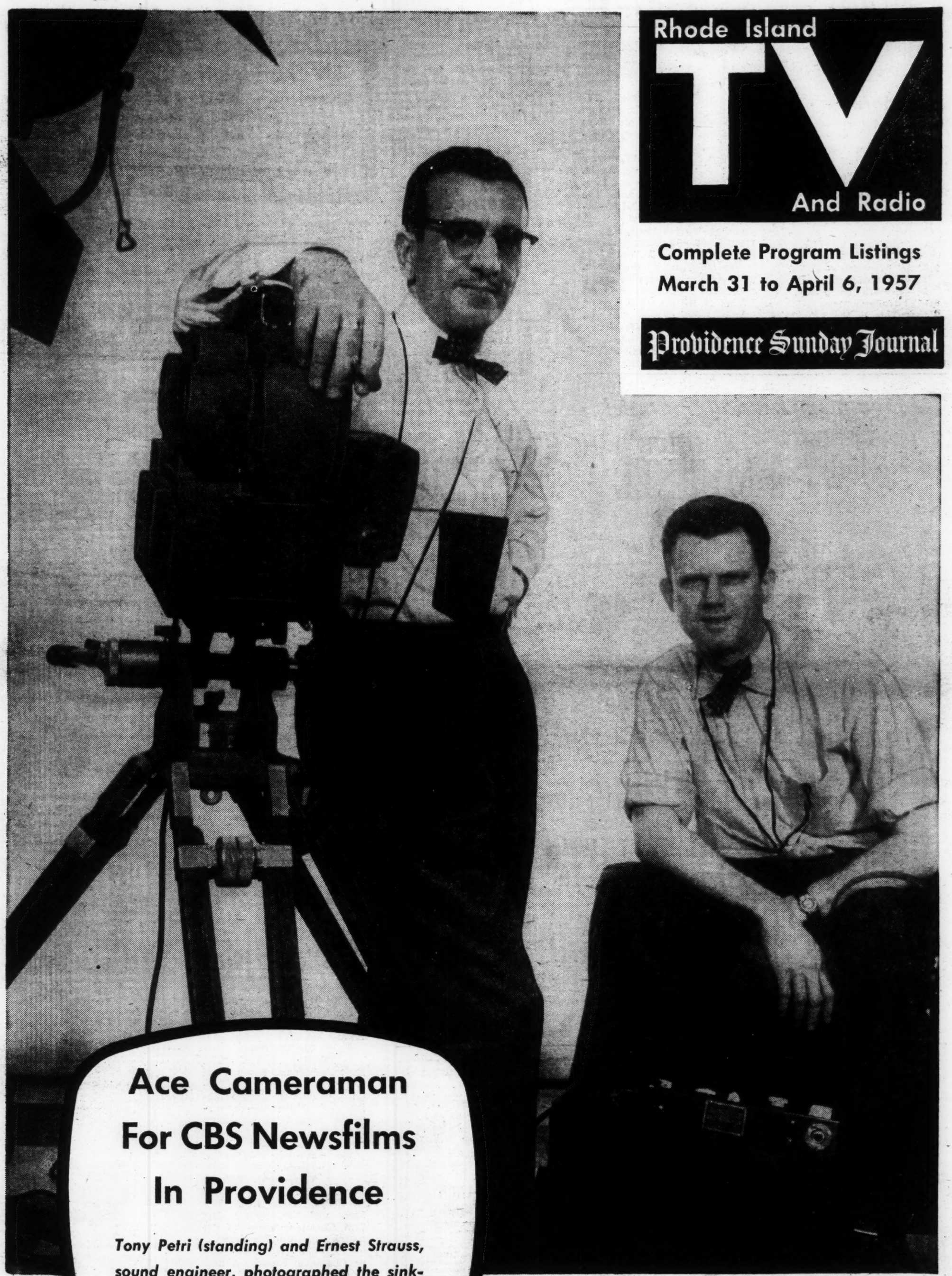
Very Sincerely,

Tony Petri

Rhode Island
TV
And Radio

Complete Program Listings
March 31 to April 6, 1957

Providence Sunday Journal



Ace Cameraman For CBS Newsfilms In Providence

Tony Petri (standing) and Ernest Strauss, sound engineer, photographed the sinking of the Andrea Doria. *Story on page 5.*

—Staff Photo by Thomas D. Stevens

Crossing the Channels

BY TED HOLMBERG

Tony Petri's Films WonEmmyNomination

The Doug Edwards show failed to win an Emmy Award but its nomination for the coverage of the sinking of the Andrea Doria in the "Best Coverage of A Newsworthy Event" category deserves some mention because of the splendid newsfilms taken by Tony Petri of Providence for the show.

It was Mr. Petri with his perceptive camera who captured the last moments of the ill-fated Andrea Doria on moving picture film.

The film, with narration by Doug Edwards, was used on video. The sound track was used on CBS radio and later on the 10 Best News Stories of the Year by the network.

Mr. Petri, a camera correspondent for CBS newsfilm since 1951, was awakened at 2 a.m. on the morning after the ocean collision by a call from CBS in New York.

It notified him that Doug Edwards would arrive in Providence at 6:30 a.m. and that a plane was expected to be ready to fly over the Doria.

A Flying Albatross was obtained from Quonset and the big plane arrived over the sinking ship at 9:40 a.m. In the Navy craft were Mr. Petri, Ernest Strauss of Providence, his sound engineer, Doug Edwards and Don Hewitt, producer-director of the "Doug Edwards and the News" TV show.

"The ship was still listing at 45 degrees as she had been since the collision," recails Mr. Petri. "We took our pictures from an open hatchway as Doug Edwards introduced and described the scene below."

Finally, as the big ship rolled over and was disappearing under the waves, the pilot informed his passengers that only one more pass would be made over the Doria.

Mr. Petri leaned out of the hatchway and into the propellor blast to get his film.

"It insured my getting all of the sinking action," he said.

Mr. Petri photographed the sinking with a sound camera and with one that does not record sound.

During the return flight of the plane, Edwards covered his head with a coat to muffle the sound of the engines and re-enacted a description of the sinking into the microphone of the sound camera. This was later dubbed into various portions of the silent film.

The Emmy Award nomination for his film, marked a high point in a photography career that started as a hobby in college and developed while he was in the Army.

Born in Providence on May 4, 1916, Mr. Petri attended Classical High School and in his senior year, won an art competition which resulted in a year's scholarship at the Rhode Island School of Desig

He entered the school as an education major but later switched to fine arts and received a scholarship for each of the five years he attended the school.

But while the scholarship paid for studies, it didn't provide clothing or spending money and young Tony started taking pictures to provide extra cash.

At this time, he won a Gold Cup at the All Rhode Island Salon for a photograph. After his graduation he became a commercial artist for three years while also exhibiting his oils in Providence, Philadelphia, New York, Newport, and Worcester.

During World War II, he served as a map editor in an engineer battalion but later, after VJ Day became a photographer attached to 8th Army Headquarters in Yokohama.

He worked as a commercial photographer in Los Angeles and Boston before returning to Providence and his own business. He was the first TV news cameraman to use a sound film camera in this state (in 1952) and has covered most of the major news events here, and in nearby Massachusetts and Connecticut.

He and his wife live at 158 Underwood Ave., Warwick, with their two children; Anthony, 7, and Nicole, 11.

Will Continue Good Music

Akron, Ohio—Continuation of the standards of musical entertainment which have been broadcast every Monday night on the "Voice of Firestone" for the past 28 years has been assured by Raymond C. Firestone, president of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, who stated:

"We are looking forward to the fall season when the 'Voice of Firestone' will be tailored to the interests of television viewers exclusively. After the first summer vacation the program has ever enjoyed in its 28 years of continuous broadcasting, it will open its 1957-58 season on Monday night, Sept. 9, in the new time spot of 9 to 9:30 p.m. over ABC and will feature the best in popular and light classical orchestral, chorus and solo musical programs.

Increasing cost of the combined televising and radio broadcasting of "Voice of Firestone" programs was the principal reason for the summer hiatus of the program and the decision to use only television next season.

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1957 MODEL IN CARTON

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Phelps, Kaye

Phelps, Kaye
ignore

December 30,1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS -Radio
New York,New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a professional free lance writer, and have specialized in the quatrain (and couplet) form of verse - both light and serious. Many of these have appeared in national magazines as double-page-spreads, - single column features and innumerable 'fillers'. Also - during the early part of last year (1957) I had a book of humorous quatrains published which was a take-off on the mores and morals of our day. The book was titled DIAMONDS ON THE CUFF and received very good reviews.

I am now putting together another original series for my next book . This series -titled RIMES OF THE TIMES - comprises a satirical, running commentary of the topical, political and historical events of our time. All of which prompts this letter.

I have been following your evening radio broadcasts with great interest - firstly -because I feel yours is the best news coverage, and secondly - because of the closing segment - THE WORD FOR TODAY. Since it is your policy to use quotes - and sometimes rhymed-quotes -for THE WORD FOR TODAY I am writing this to find out if I can interest you in an occasional quote from my RIMES OF THE TIMES. Those that I would be submitting to you - for your consideration would tie right in with the news.

On page one of the attached, I have included a partial list of subjects and on page two -a few sample 'rimes'. I am only submitting these sample few to get your reaction to the idea thus far, and will be glad to submit more material for your further consideration. Since I am only in N.Y. on a short visit, however - I am sending this special delivery in the hope I amy have some word from you while I am still in N.Y.

To give you further idea of my work I am enclosing just a few clippings in the acetate presentation enclosed - a couple of book reviews, a few magazine pieces, etc. I have had much more published than that, however.

In closing let me say again how much I enjoy your programs. With all good wishes for the New Year, I remain

Sincerely, K. Phelps

Kaye Phelps
576 Fifth Av
N.Y.C.

PARTIAL LIST OF SUBJECTS

EAST VS. WEST

THE MIDDLE EAST

NASSER

IBN SAUD

NEUTRALITY

SECURITY

BAGDAD PACT

NATO

ATOM BOMB

HYDROGEN BOMB

SPUTNIK

ARMS RACE

DISARMAMENT

WAR

PEACE AT ANY PRICE

HISTORY

STOCKPILES

etc,etc,etc,

see next page

The following are only a sample few . More material gladly submitted for your further consideration.

NEUTRALITY

How to stay neutral ?

It's really no riddle;

You just play both ends

Against the middle.

.....

THE MIDDLE EAST

It once claimed the land

Of milk and honey;

The issues now

Are oil and money.

.....

HISTORY

The thing about History

That's so nice is,

God steps in

At every crisis.

original topical quatrains
by
Kaye Phelps

Diamonds on the Cuff

a satire on our times

Men: Foreign and Domestic

Gay Divorcee

Apron Strin
Silver

Free Love

Mink

Eternal Tria

Cocktail Par

Lorelei
On the

Reno * Hol

At the Offic

Wire-Tap

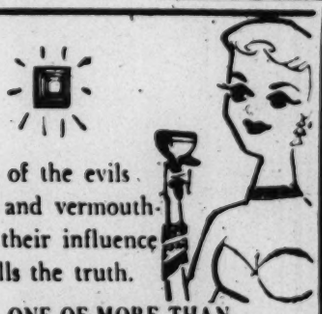
Bar-Fly

Society We

verse by Kaye Phelps

illustrations by Doug Anderson

NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, S



Beware of the evils
Of gin and vermouth
Under their influence
One tells the truth.

ONE OF MORE THAN
100 HUMOROUS QUATRAINS IN

DIAMONDS ON THE CUFF

by Kaye Phelps

illus by Doug Anderson

"Margaret Fishback, Richard Armour, Ogden Nash et al., may well look to their laurels. They have in the person of Miss Phelps a formidable challenger for the honor of being the composer of the wittiest and most easily memorable of modern light verse."

—CLARK KINNAIRD,
King Features Syndicate.

"The amusing views of a modern Muse . . . brilliant."

—JOHN CIARDI,
Poetry Editor,
Saturday Review

A 14 CARAT BOOK
for only $2. at your Bookstore or

This stat comprises two of the book reviews - there were more reviews - all of them good.

on the opposite page- are only a few of the
many fillers I have had published -
and on the next page a portion of a double page
spread, of which I have had ~~accepted~~ several.

The Saturday Evening

POST

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ETIQUETTE

It's very impolite to grab—
Unless, of course, it's for the tab.

—KAYE PHELPS.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FEUDAL SYSTEM

A man's home
Is his castle,
In which he finds
He is the vassal.

—KAYE PHELPS.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Redbook

Children are
What parents mold them;
Small wonder then
That parents scold them.

—*Kaye Phelps*

Don't save for that rainy day;
That's no way to end it.
What if it should rain so hard
You can't go out to spend it?

—*Kaye Phelps*

SUMMER VACATION

Travel near
Travel far—
Just hitch
your wagon
To a car.

The black sheep seems
To be primarily
The only colorful member
Of the family.

—*Kaye Phelps*

The New York Times Magazine

The Leveler

Let not the atom bomb
Be the final sequel—
In which all men—
Are ordinated equal.

KAYE PHELPS.

next page

Name Your Potion

Verses by Kaye Phelps • Drawings by Doug Anderson

MARTINI

Beware of the evils
Of gin and vermouth;
Under their influence,
One tells the truth.

PORT

A girl in every port,
He gives each one a whirl,
Aided and abetted by
A Port in every girl.

GIN AND TONIC

There's something about
Gin and tonic
That makes you feel
Supersonic.

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Pierre

Hotel Pierre

FIFTH AVENUE AT 61ST STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

July 18, 1956

Mr. E. R. Morrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In checking our list of patrons, we note that you do not have a credit account with us and perhaps it is our fault for not having suggested it to you before.

If you are interested, may we ask that you kindly complete and return the two credit application cards enclosed, after which your account will be established and we shall notify you accordingly.

We hope that we may have the pleasure of serving you at the Pierre and assure you of our special attention to your every request and comfort.

Thanking you for any courtesy accorded our letter and with best wishes, we are

Sincerely,

HOTEL PIERRE

E S Wilson

Ethel S. Wilson
Credit Manager

ESW:GE
ENC.

Returned 8/31

Pinkley, Virgil

MIRROR-DAILY NEWS

145 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES 53 · MADISON 5-2311

VIRGIL PINKLEY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

October 23, 1956

Dear Ed:

THE YEARS WERE GOOD certainly is a book I want everyone at the Mirror-News to read, remember and utilize.

Louis Seltzer has turned in another magnificent job.

Cordially,

Virgil

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

VP:rr
encl.

For Your INFORMATION:

- THAI NEWSMEN CALL
- TRUE NEWSPAPER INDEPENDENCE
- AIR TRAVEL EVEN SAFER
- LOUIS SELTZER'S GREATNESS

BY VIRGIL PINKLEY, Mirror-News Editor and Publisher

This week a group of pleasant and inquiring Thai newspapermen from Bangkok visited my office.

They asked pertinent questions about freedom of the press, newspapers in general and why the Mirror-News can state in its masthead "Your Independent Newspaper."

The group has been brought here by the State Department to spend three months in the United States observing and studying our ways of life; how national elections are conducted, how votes are tabulated and political coverage handled; and how our institutions function.

Three times the visitors asked politely but bluntly: "Does the Mirror-News receive money or give money to political parties or candidates?" Each time I just as flatly and honestly replied "NO!"

I explained that the press of America is not a "kept" or controlled press. I said there is a vast difference between our newspapers and those published in a democracy such as, say, France or Belgium. In those countries many papers are owned, controlled or subsidized by a political party, an industry or some business. They serve as mouthpieces and propaganda outlets for such groups.

FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER

Carefully, I explained that the only income we have is from our fine readers and good advertisers who pay published rates for the advertising space purchased.

As to our independence: I said that we try to examine each candidate and issue and support or oppose him on the basis of what we believe to be best for the greatest number of people in our area. We do not blindly endorse a party label, or advise our readers to take the ingredients of a political bottle without first ascertaining what the contents are.

Sometimes we support Republicans, sometimes Democrats and sometimes Independents. We try to select the best qualified candidates who have courage and integrity and adhere rigidly to honesty. This means that at times our rabid Republican readers will be disappointed; and Democrats sometimes surprised and even critical of our actions.

I explained that our political editor makes a careful examination of candidates and issues and lists a box score of groups for or against the office seeker or the proposed

—AP WIREPHOTO

SETTING THE STAGE FOR DRAMATIC RESCUE
Raft is placed in water from wing of crippled plane.

legislation. Frequently these findings are discussed jointly by our managing and assistant managing editors, our chief editorial writer and myself. We call in our business, sports and women's editors if the subjects are connected with their fields.

Our decisions and recommendations are reached jointly and represent a composite of our research. This may not be the only way, or the finest way, to decide, but we think it is the fairest. This is why we will never always support or oppose a political label—why we are honestly independent.

Of course the writer and even our responsible editors can and do make mistakes. But if we make a wrong decision it is an honest error, and not something done to twist the facts or dilute the truth through some devious and studied efforts.

✓ ✓

This past week saw another dramatic, thrilling and capable air crash-rescue operation in the Pacific midway between San Francisco and Hawaii. The pilot, crew and passengers of the crippled Pan American Stratocruiser handled themselves magnificently and a wonderful rescue was carried out by the weather ship and its crew.

A SELDOM-TOLD TALE

There is an inspiring but seldom-told story behind this episode. It is the constant efforts of the aviation industry to provide not only faster, smoother and more comfortable service, but a safer means of travel, too. The aviation industry spends millions each year on research to learn ways to build and operate better and safer planes.

Aviation companies devote vast sums of time, money and effort to providing even more advanced communications, additional safety aids and equipment or apparatus to bring it about. Crews are trained on how to ditch planes if forced to land on water, and how to crash land with minimum damage. Passengers are told and shown how to don life jackets and sit in the event of an emergency. All who travel should listen and watch such instructions carefully.

The record of safety in air travel grows constantly. I never cease to marvel at the low cost of aviation insurance and the time and distance over which it provides protection. These amazing policies are charged for on a slide-rule basis calculated by insurance companies which are in business to make money and not operate as philanthropic institutions.

As long as men travel in automobiles, busses, trains, ships or planes there will be human errors, mechanical failures and accidents. But air travel has become remarkably safe and the safety factor will grow constantly as aviation leaders and companies continue their forward-looking policies and place heavy emphasis on prevention of mishaps.

No passenger has been lost for years in regularly scheduled commercial airlines operating between California and Hawaii, despite the thousands of crossings and the millions of passengers flown. The Hawaiian Air Lines, carrying out a large service between the Isles of Paradise an-

Turn to Page 6, Column 1

Ike Assails Adlai's 'Incredible' Folly

Continued from First Page

cratic promises to lower taxes, raise spending and balance the budget.

"The biggest and most flamboyant three-for-one sale in recent American politics," he termed it.

"Perhaps we should not be too astonished by the politicians who are offering this extraordinary sale.

"Such sales are the common practice of businesses that expect soon to go entirely out of business. And, after all, time runs out for these particular men—on Nov. 6."

But when the issue is the H-bomb test and the draft, it's no time for joking, the President said.

"We might afford to be tolerant, in an amused sort of way, of the current effort to sell senseless economic panaceas in a political bargain basement.

"We cannot be very tolerant of the suggestion that the peace of the world can be bought on the same terms and at the same counter."

The President didn't mention Stevenson by name when he talked about "incredible folly and incredible ignorance," and he added that he's not questioning Stevenson's sincerity.

"I, as your President and the Commander in Chief of the armed forces, cannot and will not tell you that our quest of peace will be cheap and easy. It may be costly—in time, in effort, in expense and in sacrifice.

"And any nation unwilling to meet such demands cannot—and will not—lead the free world down the path of peace."

Ike departed from his prepared text to put in a plug for his running mate — California-born Vice-President Nixon.

The President commented that there have been a lot of "factious and futile and foolish attempts to belittle this great man (Nixon)." He praised Nixon's accomplishments and his "devotion to duty" and said "I hope you will rally around him and see that these futile attempts to belittle him are squashed—as they should be."

The crowd obviously loved it.

The President also called for the re-election of Sen. Thomas Kuchel, of Anaheim, and of the 19 Republicans in California's 30-man Congressional delegation.

Ike's appearance last night created a king-size traffic jam on Hollywood Freeway. By 7:27 p.m., traffic was inching along toward the Bowl, and police radioed a "sig alert" warning to motorists to stay off the freeway.

More than 250 officers were called out to direct the "hardened artery" of Eisenhower supporters who clogged the freeway for almost three hours.

Sen. Kuchel was "pinched out" of his television talk when the Hollywood entertainers who appeared before the crowd ran over their time. Kuchel barely had time to introduce Gov. Knight, who introduced Ike and Mamie. Ike's inflexible national TV hookup made a longer speech by Kuchel impossible.

Ike slapped at what he called "a lot of recent, clamorous partisan oratory" and gave it a name—smog, political smog. He chided "overambitious politicians" for raising the issue of corruption in government.

That's the last word in the dictionary he would bring up, if he were on the opposite side, Ike said.

"For when this word is uttered in any political hall of the opposition, it echoes with a most curious ring." He recalled what he said was "the Washington mess of only four years ago" and recited this proverb:

"Never mention rope in the house of one who has been hanged."

The crowd roared with laughter and applause and Ike grinned with obvious delight.

Truman Sees Danger if GOP Wins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP) Former President Truman said tonight there must be a change of government in Washington "because our economy is in danger and our national security is in danger."

He said a Stevenson-Kefauver victory is necessary to achieve a "firm and honorable" peace, not just a "suspension of shooting while things get worse and worse."

Truman asserted that "we will never get the kind of government we need from the Republicans — with Eisenhower and Nixon. That has been made abundantly clear these last four years."

He accused the Republicans of feeding the voters "a lot of political pap and propaganda."

Truman said Republican campaign gadgets this year include eyeglasses with "I Like Ike" printed on the bridge. Saying the glass in them is tinted, he continued:

"It must be that Mr. Eisenhower has been wearing these rosy-colored glasses."

The truth is, he said, the nation's economy and security are in danger. He said the farmers and small businessmen are "in trouble," schools are facing "a crisis," many parts of the country are suffering from "industrial stagnation and unemployment," and wives are struggling against "a rising cost of living."

Quiz Adlai on Issues, Nixon Asks

TIMONIUM, Md., Oct. 20 (AP) — Vice-President Nixon challenged Adlai Stevenson last night "to call an open press conference at which he can be cross-examined" on his draft and H-bomb proposals.

Winding up a two-week, 10,000-mile campaign swing, Nixon said the Democratic Presidential candidate "has refused" to submit to press questioning on these issues.

Nixon said each new Stevenson speech and statement on the H-bomb tests "presents a new inconsistency."

ESTES HERE FOR BIG DEM DINNER TONIGHT

Sen. Estes Kefauver, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, speaks tonight at a $100-a-plate fund raising dinner in the Biltmore Bowl.

The Tennessean is scheduled to land at International Airport at 3:30 p.m.

His chartered plane brought him to California from Salt Lake City, where last night he accused the Eisenhower Administration of playing favorites with private utilities in development of western power resources.

His two-day stumping tour of California called for visits to Chico, Sacramento and Los Angeles.

Kefauver surprised newsmen before leaving Salt Lake by saying he believed he and Adlai Stevenson were running behind the Republicans in the election race.

"I think we are running behind," he said. "It may be we haven't caught up yet. I think we are gaining ground."

He said he figured the situation in California was "nip and tuck."

In remarks prepared for delivery at stops during the day he carried on his attack on Vice-President Nixon, stating Nixon's voting record was made as a member of the House and Senate, before a "new Nixon" ran for national office.

NEWS ON THE HOUR

Mirror-News flashes—KFWB (980) every hour on the hour seven days a week.

—MIRROR-NEWS Photo

THE SMILING EISENHOWERS DEPART AFTER ROUSING RALLY IN L.A.
Among the throng to say farewell to First Couple was Sen. Kuchel (on left.)

—MIRROR-NEWS Photos

RELATIVES INTERCEPT IKE AND MAMIE AT BURBANK AIRPORT
Marybeth Cochran shows Ike sign as her mother (far right) smiles approvingly.

EISENHOWER FLYING HOME

BY CARTER BARBER
Mirror-News Staff Writer

President Eisenhower, his politicking here completed, departed for home today amid many greetings exchanged with early risers and an impromptu reunion with kinfolk.

His split-second schedule dissolved at Burbank Airport where he chatted at length with relatives of Mrs. Eisenhower.

"I practically flipped and my heart was going 90 m.p.h. when he asked me how I was," said Marybeth Cochran, 13.

"He wanted to know how I'd made out with the fishing flies he gave me," said her brother Nicky, 14.

Both youngsters, and their sisters, Pamela, 10, and Ann, 7, are grandchildren of Mrs. Isabel Doud Cochran, of Altadena, first cousin to the first Lady.

With their mother, Mrs. Mary Cochran, they'd gotten up at 5 a.m. to intercept the President's party at the airport.

"We brought the pictures of some other children," said Mrs. Cochran, "and Mamie showed us hers."

The President also had a 5 a.m. reveille in his suite at the Beverly Hilton. The neighborhood had been kept quiet during the night by many cruising police and the Chief Executive appeared rested.

He wended through a hotel lobby crowded with other police and, while a special detachment stood guard on the sidewalk, he entered his car for the motorcade to Burbank.

The President shook hands and grinned at bystanders. He waved at knots of 10 to 20 persons on many of the street corners along his route.

The Presidential palm got another workout at the airport, where he individually thanked the 22 California Highway Patrolmen of his escort.

"What are you, an expert pistol shot?" he asked Officer Onis DeGray, spotting a decoration on the CHP uniform. "Oh, it's a sharpshooter's medal? Fine, fine!"

After poking his fingers through the wire mesh of an airport gate, behind which several scores of cheering children and their parents stood, he entered the four-motored Columbine at exactly 7:45 a.m., and was off for Denver, then Washington.

Polio-Stricken Grid Players Still Critical

David Fuller, 18, and Thomas Clayton, 16, Rosemead High School football players stricken with polio early this week, remained in "very critical" condition today in General Hospital.

Team physicians are maintaining a daily check on other members of the Rosemead squad who may have been exposed to the disease.

Neither of the young athletes had received Salk anti-polio vaccine shots. Fuller is reported paralyzed from his waist down. Clayton's right leg is affected.

MIRROR-NEWS
Copr. 1956, Mirror Enterprises Co.

Vol. IX, No. 9, Sat., October 20, 1956

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT SUNDAY
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Stevenson in Telecast to 40 Cities

Continued from First Page

keep things the way they are—that most Americans want "a relief from fear, a relief from militarism, together with a restored confidence and faith in the future."

In Cincinnati last night, Stevenson said President Eisenhower is providing the nation only "leadership to disaster" because any bold international action by him would "split the Republican Party right down the middle."

Stevenson charged that Eisenhower's recent statement that there was "good news" about the Suez Canal crisis was "highly misleading."

"My friends," the Democratic Presidential nominee said solemnly, "there is not good news about Suez. Why didn't the President tell us the truth?

"Why hasn't he told us frankly that what has happened in these past few months is that the Soviet rulers have accomplished a Russian ambition the Czars could never accomplish? Russian power and influence have moved into the Middle East — the oil tank of Europe and Asia and the great bridge between East and West."

In a full-fledged indictment of the GOP administration's foreign policies, Stevenson said that "the central fact is that the leader of the Republican Party cannot possibly deal with the problems of today's world."

"If he did," he said, "if the President called now for the action that is needed in the conduct of foreign affairs, it would split the Republican Party right down the middle—with the election only three weeks away."

Stevenson said:

"I ask your support not because I offer promises of peace and progress, because I do not. I promise only an unending effort to use our power wisely in pursuing the goal of peace.

British Jet Sets Record

ROME, Oct. 20 (AP) — A British Hunter-Hawker jet fighter flew from London to Rome today in 1 hour, 35 minutes, 24 minutes under the previous best time for the 908-mile flight.

WIN DINNER AT PLYMOUTH HOUSE

Here's another "Nite-On-The-Town" EXCLUSIVE from the bargain-packed Saturday Shopping-Spree Section. Two couples will win a delicious dinner for two at The Plymouth House, courtesy Mirror-News Classified. The Plymouth House, located on the dazzling Sunset Strip, is famous for fine food and entertainment. Enter these exciting "Nite-On-The-Town" contests, featuring the Southland's most glamorous restaurants, EVERY Saturday. For details on today's contest, turn to Mirror-News Classified, all-time leader in the big Los Angeles afternoon field.

Ciro's
HARRISON CARROL
Herald-Express
"L.A.'s Smash Hit."
TIME MAGAZINE, Sept., 1956
"The most remarkable vocal group in the business."
★ HI-LO'S ★ HALF BROTHERS
★ ERNIE RICHMAN ★ CAROLE CONN
★ GERI GALIAN ★ FELIX MARTINIQUE
★ CIRO'S FAMOUS SHOW GIRLS
Prices, V-e-r-r-y Reasonable
FOOD, NONE BETTER SERVED ANYWHERE REGARDLESS OF PRICE
Full Course Dinners from $3.50
Member of Diner's Club
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DORIS HART
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To show you dozens of things that will help you so much that within a few months you can become one of the best dancers among a thousand average dancers and without taking a single lesson from us or anyone else but just by using the pointers that you will get at this Free Exhibition.
We have spent many thousands of hours over a period of several years getting the material together to be able to put on this Free Exhibition.
We will show and explain hundreds of new steps, in WALTZ, standard and slicker; FOX TROT, standard and slicker; one step and two step and especially RUMBA—TANGO—SAMBA—GUARACHA—MAMBO and CHA-CHA-CHA

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—UP TELEPHOTO

RUSSIAN TROOPS AND TANKS LIKE THESE ARE ON THE MARCH AGAIN
Soviet power, such as this on display in Moscow, is reported to have encircled Polish city in crisis.

For Your Information

Continued from Page 2

chored in the Pacific, has a perfect safety record for travelers and crews for more than 25 years.

Therefore, a salute to the aviation industry and its marvelous safety record!

For those of you who want a genuine lift, may I suggest that you read Louis Seltzer's **THE YEARS WERE GOOD,** to be released soon.

LOUIS B. SELTZER

This distinguished editor of the Cleveland Press, one of America's greatest editors, writes frankly of his life, the city in which he lives, the profession he loves and of his warm, human philosophy.

He tells in simple, direct, moving words that few could match what the opportunities and responsibilities of a newspaper are, and what the roles of papers should be if true freedom of the press is to be justified and preserved.

Although the book, which I have read three times in the past 10 days, is not on sale until Oct. 29, I've wired and obtained gracious permission from Louis Seltzer to present in the remainder of this column his preface to **The Years Were Good.**

Read, think, live and be proud of America and our competitive free enterprise system. Those of you who don't want complete and absolute security handed to you and administered by the heavy and stifling hand of statism, but who prefer to work most or all of your own way will thrill at Seltzer's words. He pleads for unity in America and he detests any efforts to create class distinction or turn one group of our citizens against another.

Seltzer writes:

I live for tomorrow. I can scarcely wait until it comes. To be sure, yesterday was interesting. Of course, today is the immediate challenge. But, tomorrow is for the plans, for the dreams, and for the reaching up.

It has been that way ever since as a small boy I began to wonder what life was all about. And if again I were granted the chance of reliving my life, not a solitary thing would be changed—nothing added, nothing subtracted.

SELTZER SINGULARLY BLESSED

It has been, and it is, an exciting, lifting, exhilarating life, both hard and good, dismaying sometimes, oftener otherwise. I have been singularly blessed to work in a profession I love, in my home city which I worship, and at the side of the only girl I have ever known—and whom I adore today even more than when 40 years ago, as this book relates, I first looked into her brown eyes.

Struggle is good for the soul. I have had my full share of it. It is shaping, building, strengthening, even when, at times, it seems almost intolerable. I have had no time for worry, and even less for self-pity. Nothing more sharply or more deeply cuts into the ability to meet today and tomorrow—and their problems—than to worry or feel regret.

My heart has always gone out to the children of the rich. I feel for them. Little of my sympathy has been reserved for the children of the poor. I am one of them. I am proud to be so regarded.

The sheltered child who has much is denied the sharp contrasts which give life its true meaning. The appreciation of life comes only from living it—being a part of its struggle, its sacrifice, its tragedy, its self-denial, its heartache, its making nothing to be something—even from feeling hunger, desolation, misery. The child psychologist may squirm at this. Nevertheless, I believe that a good measure of these experiences is more often good than bad for a child. For these are inescapably the ingredients of character, of personality, of compassion, of sympathy, of understanding—the contrasts without which a child's growth is not complete, or full, or with perspective.

I like living, for example, in the north country of changing seasons. I like the chilling cold of winter and the almost intolerable heat of summer—the swift transition from color to the attractive grays and blacks of fall, and winter's imminence—the contrasts which make appreciation deep and vivid. I would not wish the monotony of a steady, unchanging climate.

Because, as a boy, I wore patches on the seat of my britches, and shoes whose soles were stuffed with cardboard as I walked through winter's snow, I appreciate good clothes the more as a man. Because as a boy I ate stale bread larded and salted to give it a flavor it did not have, I appreciate food the more.

My heart beats with those who today are suffering those deprivations, yet I do not feel truly sorry for them—except when health is actually endangered and souls are permanently damaged.

Within those limits, deprivation will be good for them. They will be better men and women for it. When these things are experienced throughout the making years—the shaping and testing years—the years that children of moderate and poor circumstances will know best and remember longest—they are truly the good years.

It is to these years—to those who have seen them—to those who all over America and the world are now seeing them and will be lifted and strengthened by them—that this book, **The Years Were Good,** is put between these covers.

—L. B. S.
Oct. 20, 1956.

(Hear Virgil Pinkley's coast-to-coast news commentary on KHJ radio at 6:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.)

Tension Grips Poland in Struggle for Power

Continued from First Page

parts of Poland, but that the internal security services and police were remaining loyal to the Polish government.

(Le Monde's dispatch said information received in Warsaw indicated "a Soviet regiment arrived at Szczecin coming from Germany, 800 tanks were seen in the region of Poznan moving toward the capital, trucks overflowing with soldiers passed through Lodz. In the outskirts of Warsaw itself, notably at Bielany and in neighboring towns of Taiblonna and Henryklow were sighted important concentrations of Soviet troops."

(The dispatch said the Polish army had been put on alert.)

(The Stockholm newspaper Expressen said that Khrushchev warned Polish Communist leaders that he never would let them "sell this country to American imperialists."

(In a dispatch from Warsaw the paper said Khrushchev lost his temper during a meeting with the Polish party's central committee. He rose from his place and shouted:

("I will show you what the way to Socialism looks like. If you don't obey we will crush you. We are going to use force to kill all sorts of risings in this country. Russian soldiers were slain on this ground. We will never permit this country to be sold to the American imperialists.")

In a similar vein, The New York Times quoted Polish sources as saying troops were placed around Warsaw at Khrushchev's order to back up his demand that pro-Russian elements be kept in the Polish party's leadership.

The Times reported that Polish Communist Boss Edward Ochab forced Khrushchev to halt the movement of one Soviet army division to Warsaw by threatening to walk out of the conference and "break off all contact."

(In Moscow the Soviet Communist Party paper accused the Polish press of "polluting the minds" of Poles with anti-Marxist "imported poison.")

(From Vienna came news that more than 3000 Hungarian students at the Universities of Budapest and Szeged have walked out of Hungary's Communist youth organization and formed an independent group.)

Gomulka addressed a fateful meeting of the party's central committee in Warsaw, but his speech was not immediately made public. Radio Warsaw said he talked about fundamental political and economic problems.

The committee also was reported to have elected a new politburo, but no word of its composition leaked out.

Russ Pressure on Satellites Shows Up Fear

BY WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Writer

There can be little doubt about it now — Moscow is scared.

The naked Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the Polish Communist Central Committee had to be dictated by a consideration as strong as fear.

The reasons for Soviet intrusion on the Polish meeting had to be of the utmost importance to the Kremlin for it to risk exposing itself before the world in an act of colonialism.

Moscow would be extremely embarrassed now if it had to use force to reimpose discipline in Poland and Hungary, the two satellite Communist countries which are rushing headlong toward some form of political independence. But the Russians may yet have to apply force. If they do, Khrushchev's days as the boss of Communism are numbered.

ANSWER TO WORD GAME
Test on Page 7

Gist, gust, gush, units, using, night, nigh, shin, shun, shunt, sight, sigh, sign, sing, smith, smug, smut, smit, snug, stun, sting, suing, suit, mist, mint, might minus, must, mush, musing, muting, thug, thin, this, things, thus, ting, tush, hist, hints, hung, hunts.

DENNIS THE MENACE *By Hank Ketcham*

"What did she expect us to do? Miss the best football game of the year?"

ALL WORK, NO WAGES FOR U.S. SUEZ PILOTS

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (AP) — An American pilot says he and his countrymen working on the Suez Canal are considering a walkout because the pay situation hasn't come up to expectations.

"We are disappointed with the way things are turning out," said Elmo Holland, 43, of Newport Beach, Cal. "So far, all the pilots received is 110 Egyptian pounds expense money (about $330) but the Egyptians took 9 pounds ($27) income tax, which is contrary to the way we understood it.

Holland and four other American pilots arrived here last month.

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a NEW KIND of deodorant
ban lotion deodorant
rolls on
More Effective Than Creams! Easier To Apply Than Sprays!*
ban rolls on with revolving marble applicator
• checks perspiration — stops odor 24 hours
• no drip — no waste
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• safe for normal skin
98¢ plus tax
Deodorant... Anti-perspirant... Pleasing lotion... all rolled into one... that's ban
*In a recent survey against both the leading cream and spray deodorants, 7 out of 10 prefer BAN.

LB Pomade
Small ..... 33¢
Medium ..... 53¢

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WILDROOT CREAM-OIL 1/2 PRICE SALE
NEW FORMULA
WILDROOT CREAM-OIL HAIR TONIC
REGULAR 65¢ TUBE ONLY 33¢

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TO MATCH YOUR HOME FURNISHINGS
Smart, modern extension cords to match your own wall and rug colors. COLOR CORDS—the first extension cord offered in eight pastel shades. Made of lifetime geon plastic Can't crack or deteriorate. Three outlets to each cord.
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For Upset Stomach
AMERICA'S LEADING REMEDY
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ST. JOSEPH ASPIRIN for Children
Large Economy Size
39¢

Use the beauty shampoo of 4 out of 5 top Hollywood Stars
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60¢ to $1.00
LUSTRE-CREME SHAMPOO

Antizyme
DOUBLE Your Money Back
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BRISK FLUORIDE TOOTHPASTE
Contains the same fluoride dentists use!
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ANACIN
for Fast Pain Relief
Headache—Neuritis—Neuralgia
TINS OF 12's 23¢ TINS OF 30's 49¢ BTLS. OF 50's 69¢ BTLS. OF 100's 98¢

Plaut, Ed.

Tues. 4:00.

Will see

Ed Plaut
Lone Tree Farms Road
New Canaan, Conn.

13 November '57

Dear Ed,

Perhaps you'll remember me for my shameless begging, as an aide to Adlai Stevenson who came to you for several favors like "Please build the Taj Mahal." We met again, when you unexpectedly joined Tom Finletter at lunch the day of your Clinton report.

I'm writing you because I've developed a variation of one of your ideas. Senators John Cooper and Jack Kennedy are really excited about it ... so much so that they've agreed to devote four to five weeks to it, if it can be started next month. This seems to be either a very great Murrow program or a pipe dream.

Maybe I have an idée fixe and I've merely been swept away by my own enthusiasm. If so, Cooper and Kennedy are caught in it, too. I'm very anxious to discuss it with you, and they've authorized it. There's only one more question. Got ten minutes?

I'll 'phone your secretary in a couple of days to learn whether you can squeeze this in.

Sincerely,

Ed Plaut

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Talk to Fred.

Plant, Ed

January 16, 1957

Dear Ed:

I don't think you overstate the case. I don't know whether your criticism of CBS Television is valid or not, because frankly I don't look at it.

Thanks for the comment on Clinton. The real test of a piece like that is whether the people who live there think it a fair shake, and they did. I even received indirectly a favorable comment from someone who was in the clink.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ed Plant
Lone Tree Farms Road
New Canaan, Connecticut

rh

Ed Plaut
Lone Tree Farms Road
New Canaan, Conn.

7 Jan 57

Dear Ed,

Some of the things said at lunch with Tom move me to send you this report of my autopsy of the late campaign. (Cheeky request: since it's my only copy, would you have it returned to me?) Does it overstate the case? I've sent it to AES, by the way.

You mentioned the need to get tough with local TV personnel, to demand proper lighting and other conditions. Well — no candidate was ever more pampered than the Guv. Whether we were using local or national TV, whether we were paying the bills and calling the shots or involved in a kid glove situation, I always managed to provide the right conditions when I was on the scene. It didn't help. The problems were too fundamental to be improved by low angles and low-key lighting. (Now, if Marlene had taught him how to dress ...)

Please keep in mind that I don't consider my piece as making the entire case. Among many other factors:

1. Our tiger is a great man, but a lousy candidate. (Is that treason? If so, please tear this up and swallow the pieces. I have dependents.)

2. Darwin's Law of Natural Selection: we couldn't survive in that climate of opinion, and I fought for months for a plan to change the climate. All news media failed the public. The newspapers weren't as aggressively one-partied as in '52. In fact, they wore the pretense of impartiality in news columns like a figleaf, decorously and discretely concealing, and fooling every one who doesn't know the difference.

Even the most competent reporters — the Restons — seemed to have checked their healthy professional skepticisms regarding Big Daddy and to have all but joined the White House claque. Mention Ike now to the average voter and his "I like" juices flow as freely as the saliva in Pavlov's dogs when the bell was rung.

During the entire campaign, I did not once hear Murrow or Severeid (although I received the transcripts of a few Severeid talks and passed them around the plane). My wife tells me I missed the only consistently worthwhile comments of the campaign, and I don't doubt it for a second.

Now, you must foregive a young buck for being completely tactless. I feel strongly about the next.

CBS-TV was another matter. For example, the most significant things the President has said in the last year may have been in his April 26 talk in Washington to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, including the impromptu, but on-the-record, remarks after his speech. The speech also contained one extremely regrettable fatuity: a pious reminder that after three years of GOP rule, there was no shooting anywhere in the world. That remark was made to seem like the gist and highlight of the speech on the tv newscasts. The reason is obvious: it provided the tidy 60-90 second package ... filmclip of remarks that could be lifted conventiently from context.

Lucille and I hope you'll always be loyal to radio.

Sincerely and gratefully yours,

Ed Plaut

Ed Plaut

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

P. S. Since writing this, we have seen the Clinton job. I hope that I do not seem to be minimizing an extraordinary job of selecting, shooting, writing and editing when I say that it was the damndest casting job we've had the pleasure of seeing.

Plissner, Harry

December 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Plissner:

Many thanks for your letter of November 23rd.

While your project sounds like a worthwhile one, I am afraid I cannot participate in it due to my very heavy radio and television schedule.

Thank you for taking the time to write me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Plissner
345 West 58th Street
New York, New York

mmc

no time
busy sked

345 W. 58th St.,

N.Y. Nov. 23rd. 1957.

Person-to-Person, Inc.,

New York City.

Gentlemen:-

" A WAY TO FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING" is our Person-to-Person project.

In two months time my wife and I have put 14,000 overseas writers in contact "Person-to-Person" with more than 4000 Americans who write to them and send them their "used" magazines and exchange services and ideas.

In the United States the undertaking has spread like a forest fire and the financial and workload has become too much for a man-and-wife project and we must give it up or find some large group or organization to carry on. THERE IS NO OTHER GROUP OR ORGANIZATION THAT IS DOING THIS WORK IN THE SAME MANNER AS WE DO. WE TURN OVER TO AMERICANS ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM PERSONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA AND A "PERSON-TO-PERSON" CORRESPONDENCE IS INAUGURATED.

If you are interested in talking about it, please let me hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Harry Plissner

Harry Plissner

A WAY TO FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING

How soon will the magazines you bought today become trash? A day, a week, a month? 30 million U.S. magazines - Time, Look, Readers Digest House and Garden - are destroyed every week. Some go up in smoke, some are pounded into cardboard. After all, they are trash. Or, are they?

From a dozen different countries I am getting more than a thousand letters a day asking for used copies of American magazines. From Indonesia alone I received more than one thousand requests in one day. These letters were solicited. I wrote the editors of newspapers in these countries asking them to let their readers know that I would supply them with these magazines.

Why this response? All over the world people want to know about America. In the so-called "uncommitted" countries we have many potential friends, curious about us and at the same time skeptical. They resist what they take to be propoganda whether it comes to them over the radio or in official information bulletins. And yet they DO want information. They would buy the current U.S. magazines available to them, and many do, but the overseas prices are very high in terms of local currency. One of the letters is from a man who writes: I am a professor of English in Taiwan University. I get $30 U.S. a month and can hardly afford to buy books and magazines. Another letter is from the "Cultural Officer" attached to the U.S. Embassy in one of the pivotal nations of the Middle East very much in the news just now. He gave me the names of twenty important people in the capital city -- legislators, educators, municipal officials, judges -- who were firm friends of the U.S. and could use American magazines to win more. Some of these men also wrote to me on their own. I have several letters marked "Nagasaki, Japan," including one from a high-school student who lost both parents when the "bomb" was dropped. Most of the letters are from teachers, students and missionaries but there is also a large number from persons in the arts and sciences. Many of the writers live in remote areas where magazines, even for purchase, are unavailable.

It costs about 6 cents to send Readers Digest or Time magazines anywhere in the world. Life or the Saturday Evening Post costs about 12 cents. The magazine itself costs you nothing for it was about to become trash - but it needn't. If you will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope I will send you one of these letters. Wrapping the magazine is simple. Just slit the sides of a large or small envelope roll the magazine and seal it with the flap.

It would not, I think, be hard to find customers for all the thirty million magazines which are destroyed every week in America. These customers would pay us, not in coin, but in the friendship and understanding which is the most valuable kind of foreign exchange.

Harry Pissner

Box 329
New York 23, N.Y.

Pobers, Michel

1

Michel Pobers
39 Fifth avenue
Gr 7 6752

Friday

Dear Ed:

I saw Max Ascoli: he was interested and friendly - may use occasionally an article... but the Reporter does not have permanent or regular contributors or correspondents in Europe.

I am sorry to bother you again. I have managed somehow, for thirteen years, to live in New York without the assistance of influential friends. But this time I desperately need a helping hand: - some kind of assignment, in Western Europe, from a publication, radio, film concern... Research, writing, public relations... It can be a small job, half-time, or less.

Please keep me in mind. I believe that you are among the few who can help: - I also belive that my knowledge of European politics, culture, litterature, history ... and people is rather exceptional.

I am sailing for France, Febr.1st, on "United States". Until my departure, I can be reached at Gr.7-6752 (39 Fifth ave); in Europe, my permanent address will be : 21 Mariahoek, Utrecht, Holland.

I'll try to reach you by phone next week. I am very grateful for your understanding and friendly attitude.

Yours as ever,

M. Pob

PS. The following data may be useful: I am US citizen since 1947 - born in Russia from French-Russian descent. Unversities : Sorbonne, Geneva, Berlin. PhD, LLD (Diplomatic History, Psychology) Before the war: chief diplomatic correspondent, "l'Intransigeant", Editor in chief "Le Jour" in Paris, League of Nations correspondent. Occasion. articles in Christ. Science Monitor, N.A.N. Daily Telegraph. In New York: owner and editor French language papers (sold in 1952 to "Figaro" in Paris). 48 years old. Languages: English, French, German, Russian.
In 1954: Lecturing Utrecht University, on "Psychology of contemporary life". 1955: appointed Director , Univ. Research Center, Psychology of Contemporary Life. in Utrecht Holland. In connection with a research project on "Creative Personality" shall have to travel extensively in West. Europe and North Africa.

Pollard, Margaret E.

April 5, 1957

Dear Mrs. Pollard:

Thank you for your letter of March 22nd, and this is just a note to tell you that your suggestion is being taken under consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Margaret E. Pollard, Acting Director
Organization Relations Division
The Asia Foundation
105 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

fs

cc: Mr. William Ackerman

Powell, Lewis

February 16, 1956

Dear Judge:

Sorry about Mr. Gambrell. Our major problem is technical, but facilities are improving throughout the south and we will definitely keep him on the "active list."

Many thanks for guiding Arthur Morse. We are determined to do the piece provided, of course, we survive the one on Israel and Egypt now scheduled for March 13th.

Do give me a signal when you are coming to town again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis Powell
Hunton, Williams, Gay, Moore & Powell
Electric Building
Richmond 12, Virginia

rh

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, MOORE & POWELL
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B. WARWICK DAVENPORT
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T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.

JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
JOSEPH A. HOWELL, JR.
ROBERT P. BUFORD, JR.
E. MILTON FARLEY, III
HARRY FRAZIER, III

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS
(1901-1952)

HENRY W. ANDERSON
(1901-1954)

February 8, 1956

FILE NO.

PERSONAL

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting Company, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

During your absence, John Aaron wrote me that it was not possible to do Mr. Gambrell on Person to Person in the foreseeable future.

This is quite a disappointment, as I had gained the impression (no doubt erroneously) from our last talk that you felt quite hopeful about this. I still think Mr. Gambrell would be a fine subject, and the American Bar Association is particularly newsworthy this year. I enclose a booklet which gives you, fairly briefly, an idea of some of its important projects of considerable public interest.

I hasten to add that I have no disposition to "re-argue this case" after the "Judge" has decided it against me. But I do at least hope you will keep it on your docket for possible future consideration.

Mr. Aaron pointed out that in addition to being very heavily booked, an origination from Atlanta would present unusual technical problems. The ABA Headquarters are in Chicago and it also has a Washington office, so that either of these points could be used for origination.

Changing the subject, I enjoyed very much meeting your colleague, Arthur Morse. He arrived in Richmond at just the right time to hear the General Assembly debate 20th Century Nullification -- euphemistically now called "Interposition". I hope Arthur doesn't think that the South is actually going to start a new rebellion -- which is not entirely impossible in states like Georgia and Alabama.

Sincerely,

Lewis

24/119
Encl.

your

American Bar Association

JOIN Feb. 10-17
during ABA'S
50,000-New-Members
WEEK

...its

ACHIEVEMENTS
PRESENT ACTIVITIES
SERVICES
OBJECTIVES

WORK FOR YOU

And it is your
American Bar Association,
whether your name appears
on its membership rolls or not,
if you . . .

feel a sense of pride in the Association's
ACHIEVEMENTS ..... *pp 1-4*

recognize the inherent worth, to you,
your profession and the nation, of its
PRESENT ACTIVITIES ..... *pp 5-8*

avail yourself as a lawyer of its
SERVICES ..... *pp 9-16*

share its determination to achieve its
OBJECTIVES ..... *pp 17-21*

During the formative period of our Republic, lawyers played a central role in molding the structure of our free institutions. In the intervening years the legal profession has continued to contribute more to their development and preservation than has any other group or combination of groups.

Testifying forcefully to the dynamic manner in which the efforts of individual lawyers have been given cohesion and direction by the American Bar Association are the representative achievements enumerated in the pages that follow. The complete record of these achievements fills many shelves. Mention of several of the most outstanding will serve to demonstrate that *all* lawyers – and the nation – have profited by the generousness with which members of the organized bar have given of their time, resources and energies.

ACHIEVEMENTS

". . . in modern times it is only by the power of association that men of any calling exercise their due influence in the community."

ELIHU ROOT

1. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

". . . the American Bar Association has been the generous godfather of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws."

LYMAN D. BREWSTER
Commissioner from State of Connecticut (1898)

The Conference has in turn, drafted, promulgated and assisted in the enactment of more than 50 Uniform Acts and 20 Model Acts, including the Partnership and Limited Partnership Acts, Negotiable Instruments Law, Warehouse Receipts Act, Sales Act, Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, Bills of Lading Act, and Uniform Commercial Code.

2. CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL ETHICS

The American Bar Association formulated and promulgated the Canons of Legal Ethics which have been universally recognized for almost a half century as the standard code of professional conduct for lawyers. First adopted in 1908, the Canons have been formally recognized in most of the states. In 1924 the Code of Judicial Ethics was formulated under the leadership of the ABA. This Code too has been widely recognized.

3. HIGH STANDARDS OF LEGAL EDUCATION

". . . the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools have been and are mighty forces for the advancement of legal education."

DEAN ALBERT J. HARNO
University of Illinois College of Law

The American Bar Association's system of inspection of law schools and approval of those schools conforming to the high standards required by the ABA have

contributed substantially to the elevation of the level of legal education. The Association of American Law Schools, another powerful and constructive force in legal education, received its original impetus from the ABA.

4. STANDARDIZATION AND ELEVATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Elevation of standards of admission to the bar has been a prime function of the ABA. The Association's first national conference of state law examiners to deal with this problem was held in 1898. That meeting was the forerunner of the present National Conference of Bar Examiners, formed in 1930, which works closely with the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar in standardizing and elevating requirements for admission to the bar in the several states. As a result, in nearly all of the states, only graduates of law schools approved by the Association are eligible for admission to the bar.

5. BANKRUPTCY ACT

"The Bankruptcy Act, as it stands today, is largely the work of the ABA."

PROF. EDSON SUNDERLAND
University of Michigan Law School

6. LEGAL AID; LAWYER REFERRAL; LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO SERVICEMEN

The American Bar Association, particularly in the last decade, has exhibited aggressive leadership in making legal services available to all citizens regardless of their economic status. Through Legal Aid bureaus serving persons without financial means, through the Lawyer Referal Service program serving persons of moderate income, and through the program of Legal Assistance to Servicemen, the ABA and the organized bar have made legal services more readily accessible to millions.

7. FEDERAL TAX REFORMS

The ABA has been primarily responsible for the elimination of many inequities in the federal tax laws. As but one of many examples, the income-splitting and marital deduction privileges now enjoyed by married taxpayers under the federal tax law were adopted by Congress largely as the result of the work of a Com-

mittee of the Section of Taxation of the American Bar Association.

8. PRESERVATION OF INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

Proposals for "recall of judges" and "recall of judicial decisions", advocated widely in the early decades of this century, were viewed by the Association as a serious threat to the proper administration of justice. Between 1911 and 1919 the Association conducted an intensive campaign to inform the American people of the hazards of making the judiciary subject to transitory pressures of public opinion. The result was that the movement lost its force and soon passed from the national scene.

Again, in 1937, the Association played a significant and perhaps decisive role in the defeat of the proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court of the United States, sponsoring a national referendum of lawyers (both members and non-members of the ABA) which reflected overwhelming opposition to the court plan.

9. NON-POLITICAL SELECTION OF JUDGES—THE "MISSOURI PLAN"

The American Bar Association initiated a plan for non-political selection of state judges at its 1937 meeting. This plan was first adopted in Missouri and is now widely known as the "Missouri Plan." Experience has shown conclusively that under this plan better qualified men have been placed and kept on the bench.

10. MODEL STATE ANTI-CRIME CODE

Recognizing the growing menace of "big" crime, the ABA Commission on Organized Crime, in consultation with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, drafted for the guidance of state legislatures a model state crime code dealing with gambling, modernization of police recruitment and strengthening of enforcement procedure.

11. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Beginning in 1933 the ABA began advocating the reforms which culminated in 1946 in the Federal Administrative Procedure Act. In the 13 year interim the Association lent persistent and enlightened support to the campaign for passage of this vital legislation, made necessary by the tremendous expansion of federal governmental agencies created to meet the problems of the depression and war eras.

12. COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE IN LEGAL RESEARCH AND CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Association has worked closely with the American Law Institute in the field of continuing legal education, in the drafting of model criminal and commercial codes, and in various research projects having to do with the restatement and codification of substantive law.

13. PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

The Association has consistently pursued, and is today carrying on with increased vigor, a campaign to instill in the public mind an understanding of the fundamental principles of the Constitution and a keener appreciation of the privileges of American citizenship. The Association was largely responsible for the enactment by Congress of the law designating September 17 for the annual observance of Citizenship Day. A program to dignify naturalization proceedings in the federal courts with appropriately impressive ceremonies is another achievement of the Citizenship Committee.

14. UNIFORM PUBLIC UTILITY ACT

Most of the public utilities acts now on the statute books of the states are based on the Uniform Public Utility Act, the preparation of which was started by the Section of Public Utility Law in 1924.

15. FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The Association took the leadership among lawyers in each stage of the preparation of the present Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. It has been stated that, without the services of the Section of Criminal Law, the present improved rules of criminal procedure could not have been so successfully drafted.

16. FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Referring to the Association's efforts on behalf of uniform rules of procedure in the federal district courts, spanning a period of more than 20 years prior to the enactment by Congress in 1934 of legislation authorizing the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Professor Sunderland has stated:

"The Association's long campaign of education had established a public opinion in favor of the measure which only needed an opportunity to express itself. . . . In its final form it authorized the Supreme Court not only to makes rules of practice in law actions in the federal district courts, but to write the rules of practice in equity and law so as to secure one form of procedure for both. . . . These rules entirely revolutionized the practice in the federal courts, and have exercised a profound influence upon the practice in the several states."

PRESENT ACTIVITIES . . . *in the public interest*

" . . . You who practice the law have a specialized knowledge and unique influence in human relations. Indeed, without your counsel and advice hardly a single policy decision is reached by any of the forces most potent in the American economy — by labor organizations, by management, by farm groups, by welfare and professional associations, or by governmental agencies. Your attitude today often overshadows the facts of tomorrow."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
addressing the Assembly of the American Bar Association

Attesting to the continued activity of lawyers in the field of public service is the broad program in which the American Bar Association is presently engaged. The scope and variety of problems to which committee activity is directed demonstrates the value of this program.

Committee on
FEDERAL JUDICIARY

Consults with and advises the Attorney General prior to judicial appointments by the President. In addition, is consulted by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate before confirmation of new appointees to the Federal bench.

Committee on
AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Concerns itself with public education as to both the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy. The Association was the recipient of a recent award of merit from the American Heritage Foundation growing out of the activities of the American Citizenship Committee in sponsoring a non-partisan "register and vote" campaign. The Committee publishes the American Citizenship Quarterly which is effective in coordinating the citizenship activities of the state and local bar associations.

Committee on
COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

After exhaustive research, recently published an authoritative brief on "Communism; Marxism-Leninism", analyzing Communist tactics, particularly as they relate to the obstruction of law enforcement and the administration of justice. Has assumed leadership in an effort to bar from practice of law any attorney found to be-

long to the Communist Party or adhere to its aims, on the ground that such membership or adherence is incompatible with the obligations of a lawyer as an officer of the courts of the United States and the several states.

Committee on
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AS AFFECTED BY NATIONAL SECURITY

Recently engaged in specialized research under a $50,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic, as to the following problems: limitations, if any, which should be placed on Congressional Committee investigations in order to protect the rights of individuals; loyalty program; issuance and withholding of visas for foreign visitors and refusal of passports to American citizens; improper use of alleged needs of national security so as to destroy or limit individual property rights; operation of state sedition laws; obligation of the Bar to provide representation of unpopular defendents.

Committee on
LAWYER REFERRAL

Has encouraged and advised local bar associations in the initiation of Lawyer Referral Services in nearly 100 communities. These services extend referral assistance to over 100,000 persons of moderate means each year, and the program is growing rapidly. The Committee

pendium of Laws", a digest of the laws of the several states.

Committee on
DIVORCE, MARRIAGE LAWS AND FAMILY COURTS

Was responsible for the establishment of the Interprofessional Commission on Marriage and Divorce Laws and continues to serve as the liaison agency between the ABA and the Commission. Its broad aim is to draft and encourage passage of divorce laws predicated upon realistic and humane premises and to secure the establishment and extension of family courts and juvenile courts.

Committee on
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND GRIEVANCES

Engages in a continuing study of professional and judicial ethics, responds to specific inquiries by ethics committees of local bar associations and conducts such investigations of professional conduct and abuses in connection with the practice of law as may be directed by the House of Delegates or the Board of Governors. Publishes Canons and Opinions.

Committee on
PEACE AND LAW THROUGH UNITED NATIONS

Considers legal and constitutional questions relating to the United Nations, and to all international tribunals, treaties or agreements affecting the rights and liberties of the American people.

Section of
BAR ACTIVITIES
and
Committee on
COORDINATION OF BAR ACTIVITIES

Integrates and coordinates the activities of the state and local bar associations as to matters of universal concern to the profession and the organized bar. Is assembling a library of materials for use of all bar associations relating to outstanding bar association activities. In cooperation with the Committee on Public Relations and the Section of Bar Activities, publishes the COORDINATOR, a bi-weekly newsletter advancing the objectives outlined above.

Committee on
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Carries on a continuing program of public information about the activities and objectives of the organized bar. Its aim is to increase public understanding of the role of the lawyer in American life and to advance public acceptance of the objects of the profession. Has pub-

lished a manual, "Public Relations for Bar Associations", and regularly contacts state and local associations through the COORDINATOR and Public Relations Bulletin.

Committee on
TRAFFIC COURT PROGRAM

Supervises the Traffic Court Program of the ABA which was initiated in 1940 and presently conducts 10 to 12 Regional Traffic Court Conferences each year (each Conference being attended by interested persons from several surrounding states), about 8 surveys of local or state traffic conditions (each at the request of the local or state authorities), and cooperates closely with state and local bar associations in the improvement of local administration of traffic court justice.

SURVEY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

On the premise that lawyers are the stewards of all the legal rights and obligations of all the citizens and that it is incumbent on stewards, if they are to be faithful to their trust, to render an accounting from time to time, the Association has sponsored the Survey of the Legal Profession. Over 150 reports, bearing on every facet of the profession, have been prepared and published by the Survey, contributing immeasureably to the knowledge of lawyers about their own profession and to public enlightenment as to the activities of the profession.

OTHER COMMITTEES presently actively engaged in fields primarily concerning the public interest include:

Bill of Rights
Civil Service
Commerce
Judicial Selection, Tenure and Compensation
Jurisprudence and Law Reform
State Legislation
Unemployment and Social Security
Amendment of Rule 71-A in the Supreme Court
Court of Claims
Disciplinary Procedures
Income Tax – Submission of Amendment
Lawyers' Indemnity
Lawyers in the Armed Forces
Mentally Ill
Military Justice
Uniform Laws for the Americas

SERVICES . . . *to its members and all lawyers*

While recognizing fully the necessity of concerted participation by all lawyers in activities whose primary benefits accrue to the American public as a whole, nonetheless the Assocation feels a concomitant responsibility to assist its members and all lawyers in the more effective conduct of their law practices. The activities of Sections are open to participation by all members having an interest in the specialized fields of law with which the Sections concern themselves. No conscientious lawyer should fail to avail himself of the manifold advantages accruing to Section members.

Section of **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Functions effectively in the field of state and federal administrative law, procedure and practice. The Section provided much of the leadership which resulted in passage by Congress in 1946 of the Administrative Procedure Act. Since then the Section has led the movement to curb abuses, improve procedures, and maintain integrity in administrative practice and on judicial review. A comprehensive quarterly bulletin keeps Section members abreast of legislative developments and recent cases in this field.

Section of **ANTITRUST LAW**

Deals with antitrust matters in all fields of the law. Endeavors to promote better legislation and a clearer understanding of the scope, requirements, judicial construction and administrative objectives of the antitrust laws, with regard to corporations, cooperatives, trade associations, the Federal Trade Commission, and matters relating to patents and trade-marks. The Section publishes its proceedings at Section meetings for distribution to its members.

Section of **CORPORATION, BANKING AND BUSINESS LAW**

Gives consideration to all problems in the law relating to corporations, various forms of non-corporate business organizations, bankruptcy and reorganization, finance and securities, and general commercial law such as sales, negotiable instruments and secured transactions. Its purpose is to endeavor to improve and develop the law, procedure and practice in these areas. It has drafted and published new Model Business and Non-Profit Corporation Acts which have been and are being used by various states as a basis for revising their corporation laws. It has participated in various bankruptcy revisions and in the drafting of the proposed Uniform Commercial Code. The Section also has a Division on Food, Drug and

Cosmetic Law. The Section publishes THE BUSINESS LAWYER, a publication devoted to reports and articles on pertinent matters of current interest to members of the Section.

Section of **CRIMINAL LAW**

Is given over to the study of criminal law in all its phases, including aviation and international criminal law, problems of juvenile delinquency, police training, organized crime, prisons and parole, procedure, prosecution and defense, traffic and magistrate courts — and to the improvement of the administration of criminal justice in all its operations and aspects.

Section of **INSURANCE LAW**

Deals with all branches of insurance law in relation to the protection of persons and property — automobile, aviation, casualty, fidelity and surety, fire, health and accident, life, marine and inland marine, workmen's compensation and employers' liability. Each year it prints the proceedings of its annual meeting, including reports and important addresses on timely subjects. The Section also publishes and distributes to its members from time to time annotations of the standard automobile and fire insurance policies, the standard health and accident insurance policy, and the standard workmen's compensation and employers' liability insurance policy — invaluable to the insurance lawyer engaged in litigation and research. In recent years it has conducted and published panels on "Trial Tactics" and on "Expert Testimony in Insurance Cases."

Section of **INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW**

Concerns itself, through its 40 committees, with matters ranging from International Communications, Transportation, Fisheries, Double Taxation and Trade Regulation to Constitutional Aspects of International Agreements, United Nations — Constitutional Structure, and International Control of Atomic Energy; from European Law and Latin American Law to Comparative Jurisprudence. It also maintains contact with other international bar groups here and abroad. This Section publishes each year the proceedings of its annual meetings, which include many valuable committee reports, as well as the addresses presented and the action taken on resolutions.

Section of **JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION**

Open to lawyer members of the state or federal judiciary, court executives and ad-

ministrators, members of judicial councils, bar committees and others dealing with judicial administration. Objective: Improved organization, personnel and operation of all courts. Its handbook on minimum standards, covering pre-trial practice, trial practice, selection of judges and juries, evidence, appellate practice and administrative agencies is the basis for a program of judicial reform throughout the country, including a current survey of special problems of metropolitan courts. The Section publishes a series of reports and handbooks, twenty in all, and has approved several others. It now has a working staff to carry out its program.

Section of LABOR RELATIONS LAW

Is of interest to all lawyers engaged in solving legal problems or negotiating agreements in labor relations field. Since it includes in its membership lawyers representing employers, labor unions and governmental agencies, as well as law teachers, it presents a balanced approach to all phases of the subject. The Section's committees are devoted to studying federal and state labor legislation, wage and hour legislation, and to improving the processes of collective bargaining and the administration of union-employer contracts. Each year the Section

prints and distributes to its members committee reports and addresses presented at the annual meeting, in addition to special studies of particular importance.

Section of **LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR**

Is responsible for raising and maintaining standards of legal education throughout the country. Inspects the various law schools to see that they achieve the minimum standards set by the American Bar Association. Each year it publishes a Review of Legal Education, which summarizes the law school and bar admission requirements in the United States.

Section of **MINERAL LAW**

Deals with law concerning hard minerals, coal, oil and gas. Its objectives are to study the law pertaining to those special fields and make recommendations relating thereto, and to support or oppose legislation in the field dependent upon its soundness and effect on the public interest. This Section publishes each year the proceedings of its annual meeting, including reports and addresses presented.

Section of **MUNICIPAL LAW**

Deals with the law of cities, counties, special districts and authorities, and other local governments, and the improvement thereof. Appeals particularly to lawyers who represent municipalities and other local governments and to municipal bond attorneys and investors in municipal securities. Publishes a monthly bulletin containing current legal items of special interest in this field.

Section of **PATENT, TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW**

Directs its efforts to the consideration of legislation and to the study of substantive and adjective law relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights, unfair competition and the causes relating thereto. This Section strives to correct legislation not in the public interest in these particular fields. It also cooperates with the Commissioner of Patents and the Register of Copyrights in the matter of improvement in the rules and regulations governing their administration of the pertinent laws. Each year prior to its annual meeting it publishes its committee reports to be presented at the meeting and each year after the annual meeting it publishes its proceedings and the action taken on resolutions presented.

Section of **PUBLIC UTILITY LAW**

Devotes itself to legal matters pertaining to the public utility field — electric, gas, and water utilities — publicly or privately owned — telephone, telegraph, and radio communications, railroads, airplanes, motor carriers and water carriers. It has two annual publications; (1) Report of the Standing Committee to Survey and Report as to Developments During the Year in the Field of Public Utility Law, and (2) Addresses Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Section. Both are published and distributed in pamphlet form.

Section of **REAL PROPERTY, PROBATE AND TRUST LAW**

Invites the membership of those lawyers having as their main interest the improvement and development of the law of real property and legislation relating thereto; the study and simplification of probate law and procedure; and the study of trust law, including pension and profit-sharing plans and trusts, charitable foundations, and legislation affecting trusts and estates. Each year the Section publishes the proceedings at its annual meeting, its reports and addresses presented.

Section of **TAXATION**

Objectives include (1) the improvement of federal, state and local tax legislation, and (2) the dissemination of current tax information to all Section members. This Section consists of more than 30 committees, each devoted to improving a specific phase of the tax law — such as federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, taxation of corporations and partnerships, Tax Court procedure and pension and profit-sharing trusts. It publishes a tax bulletin periodically for its members, and before each annual meeting it prints in full its committee reports and recommendations to be presented and discussed.

OTHER STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

of the Association performing valuable services to lawyers include:

Admiralty and Maritime Law
Aeronautical Law
Communications
Customs Law
Washington Office
Facilities of the Law Library of Congress

ADDITIONAL ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

devoted to the service of members and other lawyers include:

Committee on
UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF THE LAW

One of the highest courts in the United States has described unauthorized practice of the law and the bar's activity in combatting it thusly: "Unauthorized practice of law is the attempt by laymen and corporations to make it a business for profit of giving the public, . . . the services of unqualified and unprofessional persons, or to employ and furnish for profit, directly or indirectly, the services of lawyers who may be willing to sabotage professional ethics in order to secure employment. In either case, the public is cheated; either by receiving incompetent and unethical

advice, or by being served by lawyers who are not disinterested, whose real client is not the person advised but the entrepreneurs furnishing the services." The ABA is in the forefront of the fight against unauthorized practice. Its UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE NEWS, published quarterly, does much to coordinate the efforts of the state and local associations. Its activities are carried on in large measure through National Conference Groups of lawyers and members of business groups, as follows:

National Conference of Lawyers and Certified Public Accountants
National Conference of Lawyers and Representatives of American Bankers Association, Trust Division
National Conference of Lawyers and Realtors
National Conference of Lawyers and Life Insurance Companies
National Conference of Lawyers and Life Underwriters
National Conference of Lawyers and Adjusters

Committee on
LAW LISTS

Canons 27 and 43 of the Canons of Professional Ethics create one exception to the general rule that it is unethical for lawyers to advertise for or solicit professional employment, this exception being in the case of presentation in an approved law list of the name of a lawyer as available for professional employment. This Committee determines, on application of the publisher of a law list, whether the law list is prepared, published and circulated in accordance with the Association's Canons of Ethics and Rules and Standards as to Law Lists. These determinations are published for the guidance of all lawyers.

Committee on
RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Asserts vigorous support of federal legislation to eliminate inequities in the tax laws which deny lawyers and other self-employed persons the advantages of deferment of taxes on certain portions of their current income, invested to secure retirement benefits, which advantages are presently available to corporate officers and employees.

Committee on
REGIONAL MEETINGS

Several of these extremely constructive meetings are held annually. Through this medium the American Bar Association is being brought to the rank and file of the profession throughout the country – giving lawyers a convenient opportunity to see and understand its program and, more important, to participate in it, to contribute to it, and receive from it. That lawyers (both

members and non-members, attendance by non-members being encouraged) in the regions in which these meetings are held believe in their worth, and benefit from their educational features, is demonstrated by the fact that attendance has averaged over 1,000 lawyers per meeting. Present plans call for a rapid expansion of ABA service to lawyers through personal contact with them at an ever increasing number of Regional Meetings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Late each summer the Annual Meeting of the Association convenes in one of our great cities. Attendant upon this occasion are meetings of the Assembly, whose membership comprises all members of the Association in good standing registering at the Annual Meeting, the House of Delegates, the Board of Governors and the Sections and Committees of the Association. Lawyer attendance at recent Annual Meetings in San Francisco, New York, Washington, D.C., Boston, and Chicago has averaged about 4,500.

Joint Committee on

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association

This joint enterprise has resulted in participation in well over 250 institutes in over 150 communities in almost every state of the Union. These institutes, all designed to serve the practicing lawyer effectively by means of a "how-to-do-it" approach, have ranged from one-day institutes at bar association meetings to series of 10 to 12 lectures spread over two or three months.

Young Lawyers

JUNIOR BAR CONFERENCE

Through the Junior Bar Conference, functioning as a Section within the Association, much of the structure of the Association is duplicated and thereby young lawyers are afforded an opportunity to work on committee assignments paralleling the work of the Association's major committees. A twofold advantage accrues thereby: (1) Young lawyers are given experience in implementation of the objectives of the Association, and (2) The efforts of the young members frequently play a primary, rather than merely supplementary, role in the attainment of the objective in question.

AMERICAN LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Under the sponsorship of the ABA, the ALSA, through student bar associations in well over 100 law schools, assists law students in bridging the considerable gap between the theory and practice of law. Law students

are familiarized with and given an opportunity to participate in bar association activity in preparation for their assumption after graduation of active roles in their state and local associations and in the American Bar Association.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

To an increasing degree, Federal legislation is affecting the practice of law and the public service activities of the organized bar. The Legislative Service maintains a continuing watch on all bills introduced, passing on to the Sections and Committees of the Association bills of importance. Through a column in the COORDINATOR, state and local associations are kept informed as to such of these bills as are of general interest to the bar.

INFORMATION SERVICE

To help its members with the many unusual questions which arise in law practice, the Association has established an Information Service. Through it specific information or sources of information not readily available in local communities is provided.

RESEARCH FACILITIES OF THE AMERICAN BAR CENTER

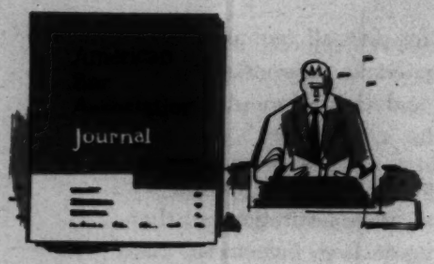
The American Bar Center provides manifold services which our profession has long needed:

(1) A *research library* for (a) all bar association books, publications and materials, appropriate reference books and legal gems, and (b) units and facilities for conduct of legal research.

(2) A *clearing house* for all research projects of law schools, universities and other institutions so that all legal research may be coordinated, inventoried and properly disseminated, in order to prevent duplication.

(3) An *intellectual center* for practicing lawyers and bar association representatives. It will be a workshop for lawyers, judges, laymen, government officials and professors of law, to evaluate many legal research projects and to make combined recommendations for the constant review and improvement of our legal profession and the administration of justice.

(4) A *center which foreign lawyers may visit* to study the organization and work of all bar associations and our constitutional system of government. Such an approach may encourage bar associations, governments and universities of other nations of the free world to deposit their legal and governmental publications in our Research Library.



PERIODICALS

The Association publishes and distributes monthly without charge to its entire membership the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, one of the world's outstanding legal periodicals. In addition to articles relating to subjects of interest to lawyers, the Journal contains regular sections on *Books for Lawyers, Review of Recent Supreme Court Decisions, Courts, Departments and Agencies, Department of Legislation, Tax Notes, The Development of International Law, Activities of* ABA *Sections and Committees, Our Younger Lawyers, and Activities of State and Local Associations.*

Representative of the numerous other periodicals published by the Association are:

American Citizenship Quarterly
Administrative Law Bulletin
The Business Lawyer (Section of Corporation, Banking and Business Law)
Municipal Law Service Letter
Standards of Legal Education
Public Relations Bulletin
The Young Lawyer
Unauthorized Practice News
Review of Legal Education

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

Representative of the hundreds of major publications published by the Association are the following:

Survey of Metropolitan Courts: Detroit Area (in cooperation with the University of Michigan Legal Studies)
Handbook on the Lawyer Referral Service
Conservation of Oil and Gas
Unit-operation Agreement on Public Lands
Fundamental Consideration in Rates and Rate Structures for Water and Sewage Works
Municipal Labor Problems
Speciman Profit Sharing and Trust Agreement
Comparison of Court Rules Affecting Review of Tax Court Decisions
Coordination of Federal and Local Taxation
Magna Carta, Reprint
Handbook of Information for Jurors
Canons of Professional and Judicial Ethics
Opinions of Committee on Professional and Judicial Ethics
Survey of the Legal Profession
International Judicial Organization
International Law and the Future
Pretrial in the United States
Report of the Commission on Organized Crime (2 Vol.)
Brief on Communism: Marxism — Leninism
Study of Unauthorized Practice of Law
Annual Reports of American Bar Association — 1878 to date
Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence, Reprint
Law Office Organization
Look Before you Leap (Advice to prospective lawyers)
Getting Started — The First Year of Law Practice
Insurance Policy Annotations

OBJECTIVES

"In the United States the development of a representative association for the whole country, with strong well organized state associations or state bars behind it, making for an organized profession, conscious of its professional character and responsibilities, both in each state and in the nation, is undoing the mischief done in America when we sought to reduce the practice of the law to the level of individual business."

ROSCOE POUND

At the Association's 1951 Annual Meeting certain major objectives were recommended to the House of Delegates as deserving the continuing and sustained effort of the organized bar. In adopting these objectives the House of Delegates made it clear that it was not to be inferred that any activity not embraced in these objectives should be abandoned. The following objectives were approved and accorded a position of priority and the resources of the Association are pledged to their support:

(1) The preservation of representative government in the United States through a program of public education and understanding of the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

(2) The promotion and establishment within the legal profession of organized facilities for the furnishing of legal services to all citizens at a cost within their means.

(3) The improvement of the administration of justice through the selection of qualified judges and adherence to effective standards of judicial administration and administrative procedure.

(4) The maintenance of high standards of legal education and professional conduct to the end that only those properly qualified so to do shall undertake to perform legal service.

(5) The promotion of peace through the development of a system of international law consistent with the rights and liberties of American citizens under the Constitution of the United States.

(6) The coordination and correlation of the activities of the entire organized bar in the United States.

It will be evident that each of the present activities of the Association, enumerated herein contributes toward one or several of the Association's long range objectives.

LOOKING AHEAD

Further evidence of the Association's resolve that its objectives will be pursued with vigor is the primary attention being given to projects of legal research by the Association. These projects, which are in various stages of progress, evidence the emphasis to be placed on objective consideration, at the new American Bar Center, of the long range legal problems that affect the public welfare.

Typical of these projects is the work of the Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice initially under the Chairmanship of the late Justice Robert H. Jackson, and now under the direction of Wm. J. Donovan, contemplating, first, an intensive investigative and fact finding survey covering both federal and state jurisdictions and probably requiring three years, and, second, a recommendation of specific remedies. This Committee is presently conducting pilot studies under a $200,000 grant from the Ford Foundation.

> *"The time has come for a bold and exhaustive inquiry into the way we are performing our professional function of protecting life, liberty and property in the complications of modern society and under our free institutions.*
>
> *Our vision is of an American Bar Center which will focus the influence and pilot the activities of the largest association of lawyers in the world.*
>
> *It will marshal the united wisdom and influence of our numerous and powerful profession."*
>
> ROBERT H. JACKSON
> Late Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States

THE BEST

John G. Blackstone — General Civil Practice
Born Kansas City, Missouri, 1907; admitted to bar, 1936 Michigan and Missouri. Preparatory education, University of Kansas (A.B., 1933), legal education, University of Michigan, (LL.B., 1936). Member: Wichita Bar Association; the Bar Association of the State of Kansas; American Bar Association.

ST INVESTMENT ANY LAWYER CAN MAKE

The Achievements and Present Activities of the American Bar Association, enumerated in the foregoing pages, are evidences of the services which ABA members have rendered the profession and the public. The State and local bar associations have similarly proud records. That the public is aware of and appreciates these activities by the organized bar is evidenced by the extremely high regard in which bar associations are held by the public. Your membership and active participation in the program of the organized bar will return to you many times whatever investment in time and resources you make. It will distinguish you as a lawyer who is fully cognizant of his responsibilities as a member of a proud profession.

Membership in the three components of the organized bar — national, state and local — is in no sense duplicative. Each has its distinct sphere and serves specific needs. In proportion to the strength of each, and to their combined strength, is the organized bar able to discharge its responsibilities to the public and to serve your professional needs.

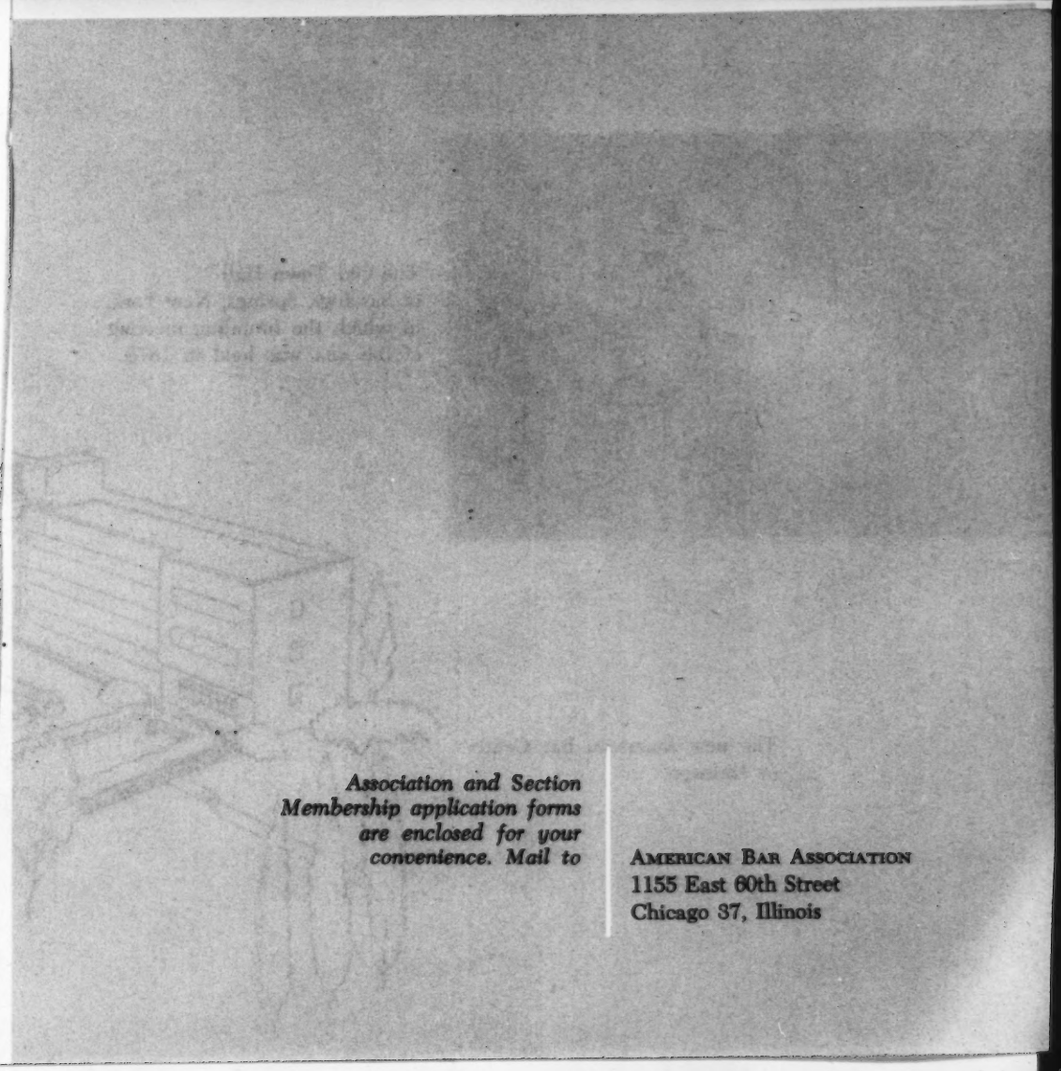
WHAT MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEANS TO YOU...

- Pleasant and profitable professional contacts and associations
- Tangible benefits in your daily practice by reason of the specialized work of the sections and committees
- Prestige of affiliation with the oldest and largest national organization of the legal profession
- Satisfaction of participating in the worthy objectives of the organized bar
- Access to the various publications of the Association and to the facilities of The American Bar Center library
- Strengthening the influence of the legal profession on the national scene
- Protection of the integrity and independence of the profession

The American
Bar Association
is . . .

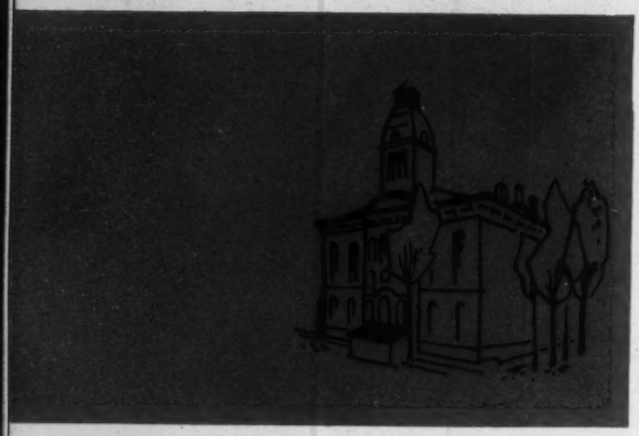
The national representative
of the legal profession . . .
consistent advocate of improvements
in the administration of justice . . .
defender of high professional standards . . .
and servant of the public interest.

the best investment
any lawyer
can make

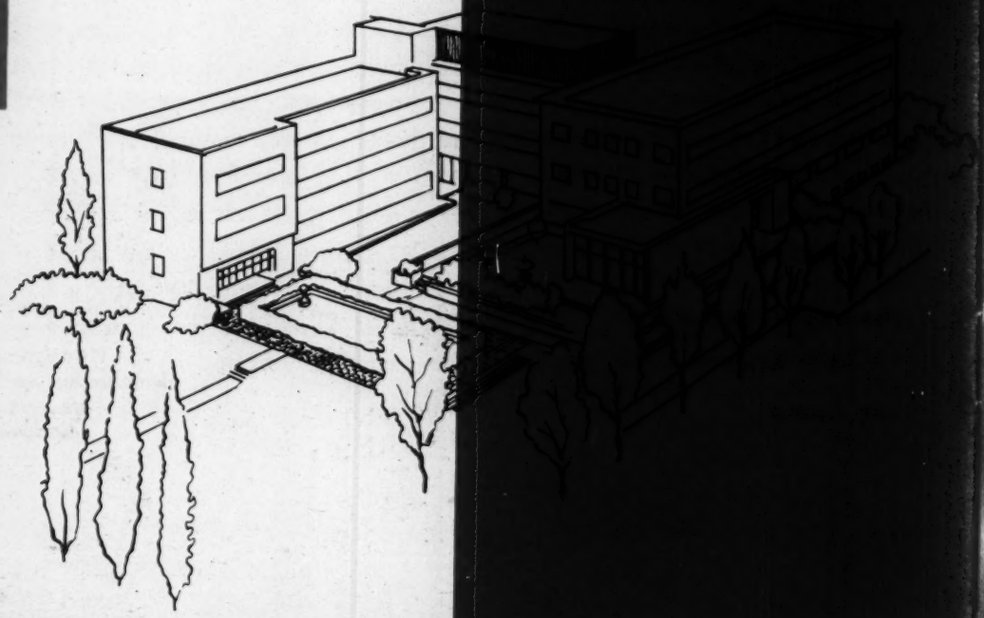


Association and Section Membership application forms are enclosed for your convenience. Mail to

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois



The Old Town Hall
in Saratoga Springs, New York,
in which the founding meeting
of the ABA was held in 1878.



The new American Bar Center
in Chicago

Preble, Patte

October 24, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Having run the gamut of - what seems like - innumerable interviews, I am more than ever impressed with the one I had with you.... Thank you for your time, interest and honesty.

Curiously, I have found it difficult to glean specific answers here in New York. I had anticipated meeting brisk, efficient people; and I have encountered, instead, gracious and vague ones. Perhaps it is my approach - perhaps it is the nature of the business. I don't know.

In general, I have found job availibilities in the production area are dependent on new program possiblities - not current ones. I guess everyone is more concerned with the fate of Fall Programming, than in optimistically enlarging their future staff. I do, however, have my eye on several openings which depend on "somebody who might not work out."

As you suggested, I will contact Mr. Gitlin again. It sounds off-beat to remark that I found our discussion refreshing. And yet I did. You seem to sincerely care about the projected growth of "live" television. This I appreciate. And I am in hopes that your new show ideas materialize. Also, that I may someday have the opportunity of working on one of them.

Sincerely,

Patte Preble

Patte Preble

28 East 72 - 3B
N.Y.C.

Precht, Robert

MARCH 7, 1956

MR. ROBERT PRECHT
4610 VERPLANCK PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE YOU ON THE FIFTEENTH.

IS 3PM CONVENIENT FOR YOU?

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

22 February 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

If you've got time to catch your breath between jaunts and tight daily schedules, I would like very much to see you again. I continue to hope that something might develop for me in CBS news or television documentary. Perhaps its too early to tell - the business is, as you say, unpredictable. But I am due to be released from active duty about the first of July and, though I think I know what I want to do, I'm beginning to be a little apprehensive about the proper approach, possible related alternatives, etc.

We will be in New York on the second and third of March. If this is inconvenient for you, I'll be up for the day on the fifteenth - or, with a little notice, anytime you say.

Best regards,

Bob Breckt

4610 Verplanck Place NW
Wash DC

yes
Mar. 15th
3pm

Price, L. A.

7

Honorable Harold H Burton
Cleveland, Ohio

C.C.

Dear Judge Burton:

To my mind the outstanding feature of Ed Murrow's interview on T V last week was the Lincoln quotation re democracy which I noted many years ago but have recently been unable to find the source or event surrounding it which you may be able to advise me of.

I am convinced this could be used to very good effect in filling the void existing in too many minds as to the real meaning of democracy and in a cold war so essential to combat the 'isms which are so well known to Reds everywhere in principle and practice. In fact I wish Lincoln's description of democracy could have been inscribed on the walls of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. In lieu thereof it would seem good policy to me to distribute to visitors attractive copies of this statement. We seem to miss such opportunities to make shrines productive of better understanding of what they stand for and the general prices of our democracy. An even wider distribution, in several languages on foreign shipments and even U S stamps to foreign destinations, could be productive of very desirable end results.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Price

25 Chestnut St
Jamestown, New York

Prindeville, CT

March 2 1956

Mr Charles T Prindeville
10200 S Leavitt Street
Chicago 43
Illinois

Dear Mr Prindeville:

Your letter addressed to Mr Robert W Sarnoff, the President of the National Broadcasting Company, has been read by him and referred to this office for reply.

As Mr Edward R Murrow is currently associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, we are referring your letter to them at 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

NBC is pleased to be of service.

Sincerely yours

KSC

Kathryn S Cole, Manager
Department of Information

AT/cd

Prindeville, Charles

RECEIVED

FEB 6 1956

NBC INFORMATION DIV.

CHARLES TREGO PRINDEVILLE
10200 SOUTH LEAVITT STREET
CHICAGO 43, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED

FEB 2 1956

ROBERT W. SARNOFF

RECEIVED

FEB 2 1956

K. W. BILBY

January 30, 1956.

Mr. Robert Sarnoff, Jr.,
President,
National Broadcasting Co.,
30 Rockefeller Center,
New York 20, New York,

RECEIVED
INFORMATION DEPT.
FEB 3 1956
MICHAEL HORTON

Dear Mr. Sarnoff:

I, and many of my friends, are impressed with how far to the Left in economic and political thought some of Mr. Edward Murrow's broadcasts appear to be.

Since Mr. Murrow is well known to be a Vice President of your company and some of his broadcasts referred to are sustained by your company, I should be interested as a viewer and listener in knowing whether Mr. Murrow represents the views of the National Broadcasting Company. I have no particular objection to propaganda as such, but when I am on the receiving end feel I am entitled to know the backer.

Very sincerely yours,

C. T. Prindeville

Prior, Faith

March 22, 1956

Dear Miss Prior:

I have your letter in regard to Mr. Will Thomas.

I wish there was something I could do for him and greatly regret that for the time being at least, I know of no openings. If, however, I hear of something, I will be happy to call him.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Faith Prior
32 South Union Street
Burlington, Vermont

fc

I, 106

32 South Union Street,
Burlington, Vermont
February 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you concerning Will Thomas, a writer who appeared at one time on your "This I Believe" series.

At the present time Mr. Thomas is living in New York, writing, and hoping to be able to make use of his peculiarly bi-sympathetic heritage and experience in the racial situation. Although I know that he would never take the liberty of approaching you, I am doing so, in confidence, to ask whether you might have any use for his services on your staff or would know of any opportunity for him elsewhere. I believe you know of his background as a newspaperman, particularly in the South, and as a professional writer for many years.

Mr. Thomas was very kind to me at a time when I needed kindness and professional encouragement more than anything wlse in the world; now I should like to be able to help him if I can. He has just emerged from a period of great physical and emotional distress, and an opportunity to use his abilities and talents would be a reaffirmation of inestimable value.

I believe he could be contacted at 304 W. 92nd St. (Trafalgar 4-6000), or through A.A. Wyn, publishers of his last book, THE SEEKING.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours very truly,

Faith Prior

Faith Prior

Program Business

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

Small World.

to: Mr. Murrow

cc: Mr. DeOrsey
Mr. Friendly

from: Mr. Seward

September 23, 1957

This is in reply to your note of September 13 regarding SMALL WORLD.

Under your agreement with CBS dated "as of the 1st day of January, 1957", any "novel and unique program series" which you create "solely independent of CBS' is owned by you with the provision that:

> "CBS shall have the sole, exclusive and perpetual right to broadcast and authorize the broadcast of such programs by means of radio and/or television in the United States, its territories and possessions and in Canada; and
>
> "With respect to each series of new programs, either Murrow or CBS may, during the payment period (as hereinafter defined), subject to the prior approval of the other in each case, dispose, sell, lease, license or otherwise dispose of subsidiary rights (herein deemed to mean rights other than radio and/or television rights in the United States, its territories and possessions and in Canada) in such series; and
>
> "With respect to initial network broadcast of each new program (including delayed, repeat and supplemental broadcasts in connection therewith) in the United States, its territories and possessions and in Canada, during the period of fifteen (15) years commencing upon the date of the first broadcast of the first program in any such series of new programs (hereinafter called the "payment period"), one-half of the "net profits" (as hereinafter defined, computed separately with respect to each such series) but not less than $1,000 per program."

The contract further provides that the net income from subsidiary rights shall be divided equally between Murrow and CBS.

On the assumption that SMALL WORLD would fall under these provisions, I notified Spence Harrison some months ago that your rights to that program were being assigned to Jefferson Productions and orally agreed with Fred Friendly that he or his assigns would be paid one-half of Jefferson's SMALL WORLD income.

As I see it, CBS' agreement would be required to place SMALL WORLD on another network and CBS would receive one-half of the net income derived from its use on the other network. If the program were broadcast on another network, however, neither you nor Fred could perform any services in connection with as doing so is prohibited under your respective CBS contracts.

Jim
J.M.S.

692

6-B-1

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Seward cc: Mr. DeOrsey
Mr. Friendly

from: Mr. Murrow September 13, 1957

As you know, SMALL WORLD has disintegrated at least for the time being. I think we should have another long look at whatever arrangements were made with CBS in connection with this program. I have some reason to think that it could be placed on another network with someone other than Sevareid sitting in the chair.

On the assumption that this could be done, I think we ought to clarify and formalize both ownership and divisionship with CBS.

fc E.R.M.

Small World

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

Confidential

to: Messrs. Murrow and Friendly

from: Mr. Seward

March 14, 1957

Here is the estimate of costs and income on SMALL WORLD. You will note that I have used a proposed selling price of $26,000 gross; this after a brief discussion with Television Division representatives.

It occurs to me that SMALL WORLD might get started as the summer replacement for PERSON TO PERSON. The Television sales people tell me that the field is wide open on this and that the advertisers involved would welcome a new and different program. The sales people also tell me that the idea proposed by John and Jesse is too costly. If necessary I would counsel selling SMALL WORLD at a few thousand less than $26,000 during an eight-week hiatus period in order to get it on the air and thus prove its worth.

Jim

J.M.S.

Enclosure

693

ESTIMATED COSTS and INCOME: "SMALL WORLD"

	Per 30" Program	
Eric Sevareid	$ 1,000.00	
Three Guests	2,000.00	
Producer (Fred Friendly)	500.00	
Associate Producer and other staff	1,000.00	
Social Security, AFTRA and similar costs - 7%	315.00	
Sub-Total		$ 4,815.00
Film and Laboratory Costs:		
A. Rawstock, processing, etc.	3,100.00	
B. Negative cutting, recording, etc.	750.00	
Shipping and Customs	500.00	
Camera Crews	3,000.00	
Travel	500.00	
Equipment Rental	500.00	
Studio Rental and Facilities (includes London and New York)	750.00	
Audio Lines	2,000.00	
Cutting Room (includes rent and Editing staff)	1,500.00	
Screening Space and Projectionist	250.00	
Film Facilities	170.00	
Miscellaneous (includes phones, cables, etc.)	750.00	
Contingency	500.00	
Sub-Total		14,270.00
TOTAL COSTS		$ 19,085.00
Proposed Selling Price: $26,000 less Agency Commission		22,100.00
Profit (Divided equally between CTD and Jefferson Productions, Inc. as assignee of E. R. Murrow)		$ 3,015.00

March 14, 1957

Purcell

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Purcell:

I have your letter of May 8th.

I think the product you refer to is Franco-American Spaghetti.

It is a little difficult for me to advise you as to what make of television set would be best for you to buy since some receivers operate better in certain areas than others.

I think the best thing for you to do is consult a local dealer who knows what the reception difficulties are. He is in a better position to advise you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jefferson Purcell
Newark, New Jersey

fc

Purdue Opinion Panel

October 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Maier:

Thank you for sending me a copy of Purdue Opinion Panel report number 30, "Does Youth Believe in the Bill of Rights?"

I was interested to see it and am grateful for your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Milton Maier
Assistant Editor
Purdue Opinion Panel
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

mac
Enc.

PURDUE OPINION PANEL
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL REFERENCE
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

September 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of Purdue Opinion Panel report number 30, "Does Youth Believe in the Bill of Rights?" We are also sending you a list of the other reports published by the Purdue Opinion Panel. Please note that poll number 30 was conducted six years ago; most of the articles about this poll appearing in the press either state or imply that the results were very recently obtained. We plan to readminister the same questions during the Spring of 1958; these results will be available in June, 1958.

Sincerely,

Milton Maier

Milton Maier
Assistant Editor

MM:sm

Many Purdue Univ. Opin Panel watch for this in the Wall

September 3, 1957

Gentlemen:

Mr. Murrow asked me to write and ask if you would please send us a copy of the survey of the political and social opinions of American teen-agers.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissan,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Purdue University Opinion Panel
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Freedom Is Not Free!

If we want to keep it — "We have to love it, live it, work for it, even fight for it"

By WELLINGTON J. GRIFFITH, Jr.
Author of "Freedom Is Not Free," used in many schools as a primer of patriotic principles

Recently I picked up my newspaper and read something that gave me a shock.

It was a survey of the political and social opinions of American teen-agers, taken by the Purdue University Opinion Panel. Here's what the study reported — and I hope it bothers you as much as it did me:

Half of the high-school students polled felt that most people are incapable of deciding what's best for them. They favored legalized wire-tapping and the "third-degree". They thought that censorship of books, movies, radio and television was a job for the police.

Forty-one per cent believed we should cancel freedom of the press.

Thirty-four per cent favored denying free speech to certain people.

Twenty-six per cent would allow search and seizure without a warrant.

These figures point to a frightening failure on the part of adults. We have forgotten to pass on the lesson that the men and women who founded our nation knew so well: freedom, our most valuable possession, must be jealously protected and strengthened by each generation. **Always freedom is but one generation from extinction.**

This month, as 40 million boys and girls stream back to school, every parent and every teacher ought to do his best to help reverse the present trend. We have seen the tragic faces of people fighting for freedom — in East Berlin, in Poland and Budapest. Let us all, then, make a fresh start at teaching our youth the most important lesson of all, that freedom is not free. We have to love it, live it, work for it, even fight for it — or we will lose it.

Wide World

FREEDOM MARTYR: *Ilona Toth, honor medical student, was executed for her part in the Hungarian uprising. The youth of Eastern Europe know what freedom means. Have young Americans forgotten?*

This Week THE NATIONAL SUNDAY MAGAZINE

September 1, 1957

©1957, United Newspapers Magazine Corporation, 485 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

EUCLID M. COVINGTON, *President* • JOHN C. STERLING, *Chairman of the Board*

WILLIAM I. NICHOLS, *Editor and Publisher* • STEWART BEACH, *Executive Editor*

Names and descriptions of all characters in fiction stories and semi-fiction articles in this magazine are wholly imaginary. Any name which happens to be the same as that of any person, living or dead, is entirely coincidental. The title "This Week" is registered in the U.S. Patent Office.

In this issue

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4 Quiz 'Em
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8 The "Walled House"!
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12 FICTION: "Your Father Is No Good!"
14 Angelino Saves Nine Lives
16 HOW AMERICA EATS: Feasting On The Farm
19 LAST LAUGH: Signs Of Life

Raeburn, Victor

December 30, 1957

Dear Victor:

Very many thanks for the liquor.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Victor T. Raeburn
683 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mec

TO Legion

FROM

Air France

Victor T. Roehm

683 5th Ave.

Ragsdale, Wilmott

September 14, 1956

Dear Rags:

I am deeply distressed to have missed you and your daughters. The fact is, I am just back from a hectic trip to the Suez and have not been in my shop since the beginning of the Democratic Convention in Chicago. I am sorry.

I think I envy you your life - particularly your house on Puget Sound.

One day I hope to develop enough material to get out of this city and out of this madhouse in which I labor, often with little purpose.

Sincerely,

Mr. Wilmott Ragsdale
Harecraig at Martland
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
Canada

fc

Harecraig at Markland
YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA

Until Aug 28

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New YorkCity.

Dear Ed,

My daughters do not actually dislike you, but they would like to do without you. This is probably because we hear you at dinnertime and I'm always saying, "Be quiet. I dan't hear what Ed Murrow's saying." Now, I figure that if my daughters could actually see you give one of your news broadcasts and shake hands afterward, it would be a big event for ten and eleven from a small town and would break down their resistance. Could you possibly send us some kind of tickets to see your news broadcast?--if you will be broadcasting from New York at any time from August 31 to September 4. — marlboro Hotel west 8th street
However I seem to remember that you are often in Washington around Labor Day.

The last time I heard from you was during the Canwell investigation of the U. of Washington. I had switched from Time to bridgetending on the Puyallup River. It was a perfect job, but I got interested in the attacked professors and in education and have now become an Associate Professor of English at Grinnell College. (Your college friend, Howard Bowen, is our president. We like him.) But I had to give up bridgetending, go to graduate school at Johns Hopkins, write poetry for Poetry Magazine, and reviews for the N.Y. Times, before I could bluff my way to a rank at which I can barely support my family. It would have been easier if I'd started 12 years earlier, but I'm glad I didn't. I wouldn't give up the years as a reporter, and I can teach literature better because of it.. I am sometimes sorry I left reporting, but not most of the time. Teaching is a fine job. In fact I feel intoxicated with triumph after every good class and sick after every bad one. I don't think I could feel better or worse if I were a commentator. And in summers we have visited Mexico and Guatamala and handbuilt a house on Puget Sound--so we like it year round. In any case you ought to feel fine about your own job most of the time because not many can feel as sure that their work is a clear good value.

Best wishes, and to Janet,

Wilmott Ragsdale

Rags

17 Ramsey Mrs. H.C.

~~MAKE NUMBER PREVIOUS NUMBER 035~~

RECEIVED
1957 JUN -5 PM 6:46
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU037 DH

NEWYORK NY 5

ED MURROW

HDS NYK

YOUR TELEGRAM JUNE 4 ~~HD815~~ TO MRS H C RAMSEY PAWLING NY IS UNDELIVERED PHONE DONT ANSWER ALL DAY WE MAILED COPY WESTERN UNION SERVICE BUREAU WORTH 2 7300.

506.

Ramsey

MRS. H.C. RAMSEY
PaWLING, NEW YORK - 6 DEL BARTON DRIVE, SHORT HILLS, NEW JERSEY

TERRIBLY SORRY CAN'T GOLF THIS WEEK END AS ARRANGED STOP PLEASE FORGIVE. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

414-43
fc

Randall, Joseph

October 9, 1957

Dear Dr. Randall:

Many thanks for your letter of October 3rd.

It was very nice of you to enclose your talk on Integro-Phobia which I read with a great deal of interest.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph A. Randall, M. D.
413 Cumberland Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

mcc

Release after 1:00 P.M., October 5, 1957

Address by Dr. Joseph A. Randall---To the
National Bi-Partisan Legislative Council
Workshop at Bethel A.M.E. Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

Subject: "Integro-Phobia, A New Mental Disease"

Friends and Fellow Americans, as we read our newspapers, watch television or listen to our radios, we must agree that this great country of ours stands at the cross roads of Democracy and the Negro at the cross roads of freedom.

We must also agree that for a true Democracy to live--Segregation and Discrimination must die,-- if we are sincere about developing world peace, defeating communism and teaching Democracy abroad without the use of violence or weapons--then we must also teach and practice it to the fullest extent here at home. As the old saying goes--Charity begins at home; and so it is with Democracy. Just as we have sacrificed our boys, money, and bullets to protect the human rights of citizens abroad, we must also sacrifice our personal feelings and biased opinions to protect the constitutional rights of all human beings here in America.

We must remember that no community--no matter how large or small, can be stronger than its weakest citizen, whether he be Negro, Catholic, Jew or Gentile, and we must realize that all of our forefathers sacrificed equally in building for us the strongest, wealthiest and greatest Nation in the world. As good Americans we should never lose sight of this fact, --and we should always remember that regardless of our opinions of each other, our feelings as one group toward the other, or our spirit as one Country to the other, there is but one yard stick with which to measure American

Democracy-- and that is our Declaration of Independence which says, "That all men are created equal--that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." How can anyone enjoy liberty if he or she is not Free?--and how can they pursue happiness, if they must be afraid?--Afraid of What?-- Afraid of the very thing which we say has made our Country great, and that is clean and honest competition. The type of competition we find in the world of sports, where the true meaning of Democracy and the real spirit of Brotherhood is now being so beautifully displayed.

Friends my subject is INTEGRO-PHOBIA-- a new mental disease. But first I would like to ask a few direct questions. What has happened in America today, to clean and honest competition? Have most of our political leaders and elected officials become so engrossed in their own economic and social status that they have forgotten their obligations to our Country and all the people who helped to make them or their party great? Are they so enthused with their selfish political ambitions that they forget the required oath--to hold public office? Do they too believe in racial or group prejudice, if so, I have never heard one admit it during a political campaign, Have you?

How ridiculous of Governor Faubus, his sympathizers and Southern cohorts to try to make good Americans believe that President Eisenhower was wrong in sending Federal troops into Arkansas to maintain peace and order, thus protecting the lives of all citizens---yet almost in the same breath, these same individuals along with Governor Faubus, infer that he was right

in sending his National Guards into Little Rock, with instructions to set up a steel curtain, and use bayonets if necessary, just to prevent nine helpless, young Americans from attending a public school.

Yes, my friends, the time has come in the educational, social and political life of our country, both North and South, when we who profess to be good Americans, must stop kidding ourselves--take inventory--pull no punches, and let all obstructionists' and enemies of American Democracy fall where they may. We must let it be known in no uncertain terms, that this is a New Day. Father Time is dead--Mother Nature needs help--and many of our elected officials and politicians must start practicing that which they so often preach prior to an election,--that is, " I am not prejudice against race, religion or nationality." They must start living up to their promises, and those elected must obey their oath and obligation and act in accordance with their honest convictions, when the educational, economic and social status of other citizens are concerned.

Most of all, they must stop counting liberal or conservative votes and start counting all the people, when human, moral or constitutional rights are involved.

To accomplish these aims, we must first agree, that all individuals, especially those elected to public office, who do not believe in our Declaration of Independence, our National Constitution or the decision of our Supreme Court, are just as subversive as the communist in our country, and they are feeding the communist party the only propoganda which can possibly shake America from its foundation.

These prejudices or biased individuals must be relieved of the Pseudo-Psychic Amnesia or convenient loss of memory and cured of a new mental disease which can now be properly termed as INTEGRO-PHOBIA.

They too must be called before a Congressional Committee--- placed upon the couch of Justice before a television audience and let the world know under oath, just how and why they are afflicted by this most distructive mental condition. They should face the nation with the 14th Amendment and state why they do not believe that; "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges, immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection under the law," end of quote.

For a perfect case to substantiate the need for a cure of racial or group prejudice, I refer you to our great State of Arkansas.

Let us pause for a moment and think of the word PREJUDICE. It just doesn't make sense--does it? --and for the sake of the records, let's define it. Mr. Webster says that it is "The disregard for the rights of others or the unfavorable opinion or judgement passed before hand without sufficient logic or reason." Therefore socialogically, we are safe in saying--that this condition is just a conglomeration of ideas, impressions and opinions which are false, but scientifically and psychologically, it is definitely a disease. Not a disease caused by an infectious organism, but one which is caused by the continued reaction to an imaginary impulse

which eventually causes the mind to become so warped or confused that one forgets that which is right and does what he or she knows is wrong.

As these symptons continue-untreated, the condition becomes progressively worse and the patient develops ideas of fixation which is the dangerous or fatal stage of this mental disease INTEGRO-PHOBIA or fear of Integration.

To justify my position and give this new term its proper authenticity, again I refer you to Mr. Webster--who says that integrate comes from the Latin verb integratus, which means--to make whole--and phobia comes from the Greek word phobos-meaning a morbid, irrational or persistant fear. Therefore, we can only conclude that INTEGRO-PHOBIA is an abnormal or neurotic fear of integration.

Almost since the days of Hipprocates, we of the medical profession have been taught and agree that all phobias are a form of mental disease or insanity. Likewise so is INTEGRO-PHOBIA or the fear of integration.

Now that we know the subjective symptons of the disease and have it properly defined and diagnosed, let's consider its etiology. In my opinion this condition is caused by the patient's emotional reaction to one or more of the following imaginary impulses:

No. 1. The continued fear of loss of political power or monopoly by individuals who continue to hold public office by distorting the actual facts in the minds of their constituents.

No. 2. The prolonged fear of loss of social positions by those who react to emotions rather than sound reasoning.

No. 3. The unrealistic fear of contamination of the races which is parallel to Hitler's philosophy of Germanic Superiority. Yet this problem too, in reality, is non existant.

No. 4. The most virulent or contagious fear-- is that of criticism or unpleasant remarks coming from a biased neighbor or friend who has long forgotten the true spirit and real meaning of Brotherhood. Thus helping subvert our government from the solid footing and foundation upon which the walls of Democracy were so carefully laid.

Was Democracy intended to mean the segregation of our children in public schools? Does it mean segregation and discrimination in public and private housing? Does it mean unequal job and recreational opportunities? Does it mean the denial of public services to a hungry or thirsty individual only because of the pigmentation of his or her skin? Does it mean that only individuals from a specific group shall have the right to hold public office or those in certain areas have the right to vote?

No my Friends, ---if Democracy or the American Way of Life is to continue to mean all these things--then we must confess that the spirit of loyalty, patriotism and brotherly love have vanished-- and we are well on our way to destruction.

According to our laws of gravity, water will always seek its own level--and so it is with integration, if undisturbed from its natural processes.

The higher the obstructionist and biased individuals build the dam of segregation, the more disastrous the flood when the break comes.

Now that we know the facts about INTEGRO-PHOBIA and have experienced the expense, suffering and destruction that can be caused by a flood, it becomes the civic, religious, fraternal, political and Democratic duty of every sane American, to find a treatment or cure for its complete eradication.

For many years, shock has been the accepted treatment for most mental diseases, but the more modern and most effective treatment is that of tranquilization.

Likewise in my opinion the most effective treatment or permanent cure for Integro-Phobia is that of legislation and education. This legislation must be written and introduced by good Americans who are not afflicted with this dreadful disease-- and those afflicted must be educated upon the real meaning of American Democracy.

They must, first pray for the strength to overcome their weaknesses. They must ask for the intestinal fortitude to speak out with confidence and faith in the fundamental principles of our National Constitution--including all of its amendments. They must stop each and every day and look up at Old Glory, as she peacefully waves herself in the path of their visions-- and they must ask the Supreme Master some of the following questions: Oh Lord, how long--how long--how long--how long--before Old Glory can honestly mean what she is trying so hard to say? How long before her stars and stripes can stand for One Nation, indivisable? How long before her ripple in a soft summer breeze can stand for liberty with freedom for all? And how long before her wave of infinity on a windy day can stand for justice to all people--Whether she waves East, West,

North or South toward Arkansas, as she is now waving, as far as American Democracy is concerned.

Yes, there are some--who are seeking a cure, but will not subject themselves to this moderate or psychological treatment, and there are many who will reject the mental medication of Old Glory's persistant answers, but there are millions more among us today who know exactly why Old Glory is waving, and understand what she is trying so hard to say. We know that she is not waving to represent only certain groups of people or those individuals or politicians who happen to be in power. Nor is she there merely to designate the victory of the Civil War. We know, that she is there for the total purpose of reminding us of the fact that as a United Nation we have ~~won~~ many wars--and we should be living in a land of freedom; and not existing as we are, in this present state of fear and confusion.

Why do we know? We know because our reasoning is not influenced by imaginary impulses---our minds are not warped or swayed by the biased opinions of others. We know because we have implicit faith in Old Glory, as she constantly tells us that we should live just as American citizens and not as individuals or separate groups, and that we should worship as we please, without regard to our personal religious views, or the color of our skin.

Now for the Sixty-Four Thousand Dollar Question: If these biased individuals are prejudiced against the Negro because of the color of his or her skin, then why do they spend so much time and money to have their skin darkened by the heat rays of the sun?

Let us remember it is up to you and I, who profess to be good Americans, to continue to display the real meaning of Democracy and Brotherhood. Thus we will eventually displace false prejudices and imagination with the truth. The truth is: those biased individuals were not born with Integro-Phobia. They just developed it by suggestion and association with others who are prejudiced.

In order to best teach all of our children the real meaning of Brotherhood or the American way of life, we as adults must first learn to get along with each other. We must let our children do their own thinking on the questions of integration, and we must insist that Negro children, like all others, are permitted to associate with other children of different racial and religious background--for there is no excuse for withholding from any child, the privilege or opportunity of knowing children of other races, and there is no justification for the implied inferiority a child is made to feel when he or she is discriminated against or segregated. For to be segregated is to be unequal, and to be unequal is to be a second or third class citizen--to be a second or third class citizen is to admit that you are not a good American. To concede then, you too should place yourself upon the couch of justice, and ask yourself: "What am I contributing, as an individual, to help preserve American Democracy--thus giving to all of its citizens equal opportunity to enjoy the privileges guaranteed them, by the intent and purpose of our National Constitution?

In closing, let us again pause and visualize a patient stricken by the bite of an insane dog or one suffering from Hydro-Phobia. The records will show that these patients will not drink, and even fear the

sight of water...as the end result, they soon become toxic from dehydration; pass into a coma and die. If undiagnosed, and untreated, so it will be with those suffering from Integro-phobia, unless they have a change of heart and accept that which they fear so dreadfully fear.....INTEGRATION.

Our country has always been referred to as the Melting Pot of the world, but it has now become a Stewing Pot----only because a few Die*Hard segregationists are permitted to spread a little of their personal propoganda over its surface which is the only thing that will not permit its healthy ingredients to jell.

PHONE CE 3-7324

JOSEPH A. RANDALL, M. D.
413 CUMBERLAND STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

6u
1

October 3, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
C B S
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Through listening to your broadcasts, I have learned that you are vitally interested in the problem of racial discrimination. A new organization, The Bi-Partisan Legislative Council, has been formed to fight discrimination by legislative and educational means. As a physician and the President of this organization, I will speak on Integro-Phobia or the fear of integration, Oct 5, 1957, in Harrisburg, Pa.

Enclosed is a copy of my talk which I feel is a new approach and will, I hope, contribute to the solution of this problem.

Respectfully,

Joseph A Randall M. D.

Randall, Rebel

28 September, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have long been your sincere admirer, even before I was honored to appear on your "THIS I BELIEVE" series on CBS.

I will be in New York the week of October 7th to 11th, and if it may be possible in your busy schedule, I would be honored to meet you personally.

Upon arrival, my Secretary will telephone your office in the hope a meeting may be arranged.

If your schedule will not permit, please accept my sincere wishes for your continued success.

In hopes of meeting you personally.

Sincerely,

Rebel Randall

Rebel Randall

RR/js

Mr. Murrow,
The man who has had Adrian and Janet Gaynor on his program – should at least wear one of his shirts.
David Rappaport

MURRAY HILL 3-2467

David Rappaport
PRESIDENT

160 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16

Dawson

Gibson

Rappaport, Dav

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Rappaport:

The shirt arrived shortly before I left Puerto Rico. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David Rappaport
160 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

rh

Rasky, Harry

HARRY RASKY

WALNUT 1-7364

110 MAITLAND STREET. SUITE 311
TORONTO, ONTARIO

No Ans.

March 14, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a brief note to let you know how much I enjoyed your "Egypt-Israel" program last night. I think it was a fair and intelligent piece of visual reporting. Since I spent a month there preparing a comparable job for the CBC last year I had a special interest in the program. I got a special kick out of your interview with Ben-Gurion, as I spent a day with him while there filming an interview for CBC. His habit of punctuating his thoughts with a hammer of his hand caused no end of worry for my sound engineer.

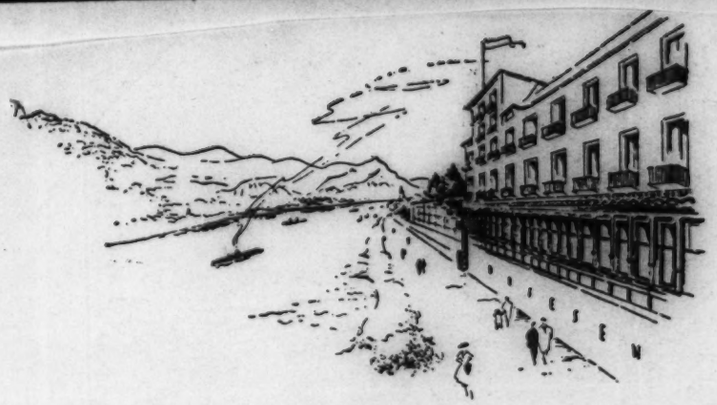
I am sorry I missed you when I was passing through New York on my way back from Hollywood. I will try you again next time through.

Your "See It Now" series gives meaning to television.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Rasky

Harry Rasky



RHEINHOTEL · RHEINPAVILLON

DREESEN

Eigentümer u. Leitung: Georg u. Fritz Dreesen

BAD GODESBERG

7

March 10, 1955.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of February 25th has just reached me.

I thought I'd take time out to drop you a note telling you where we can be located should you decide there's something I can do for you. We will be working here until the end of the week with the CBC's chief European correspondent, Mat Halton, on a documentary on Rearmament. He has asked me to pass on his regards to you.

For the next two weeks mail will reach us if addressed to me care of Squadron Leader Bill Lee, RCAF Air Division Headquarters, Metz, France. After that time the CBC office in London, 200 Oxford Street, will know where we are filming and recording.

By the way, I should mention that for the purpose of this trip I am a free agent and may do work for any network. I am writing a daily story for a Toronto newspaper from Europe. Mr. Felix Lazarus, my cameraman colleague has done work for CBS Television News, and I understand he is well known by the assignment desk there.

At any rate, from Hitler's favorite Rhine Hotel I send regards.

Yours truly,

Harry Rasky

Harry Rasky

RATCLIFFE, S.K

1A, OAKWOOD ROAD,
LONDON, N.W. 11.
MEADWAY 2340.

23 Jan 1956

Dear Ed Murrow,

In the hurry of dinner the gardenia gift from Ann is of course the same name. This is to explain matters. I don't suppose you have a warmer wrap in the room by the

<u>Fri</u>

evening since the days of the fog in London, but we have seen so very little of one another that the regular distance between us has seemed to make friendship impossible.

The gift was to surprise of my birthday on Jan about 8th. All, in both jurisdictions speaking, I have made a casual lecture no time at I have able to imagine the reward of this coming to me — of financial aid, pressed by such deep & urgent existing fear in friends so in personal qualities & experience. May

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fortune came to me
last year. The great
calamity was unavoid-
able, & this was followed by
a long spell in hospital
with prostate trouble.
Not a good recovery, & I
have V. little eyesight.
No reading ability, alas.

Other yourself I have
at times for Raymond
saving. We all share
in your success, all the

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intrinsic value.

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Ravenel, S. F.

October 2, 1957

Dear Dr. Ravenel:

Many thanks for your nice letter of September 30th.

I read your editorial with a great deal of interest and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Dr. S. F. Ravenel
104 East Northwood Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

mcc

SAMUEL F. RAVENEL, M. D.
JEAN C. McALISTER, M. D.
EDWARD P. BENBOW, JR., M. D.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN

104 EAST NORTHWOOD STREET
GREENSBORO, N. C.

September 30, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I take the liberty of enclosing this letter and editorial because I doubt if a man so busy has time to read the local paper.

Dr. McAlister expresses beautifully the feeling of countless "Moderates" who are voiceless by the very fact of their moderation.

I hope the clipping will promote a better understanding of our great problem.

Respectfully yours,

S. F. Ravenel, M.D.

S. F. Ravenel, M.D.

SFR/rlg
Enc- Letter with Editorial
Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News
9-30-57

Read with interest

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS

Published Every Day in the Year by Greensboro News Company

E. B. JEFFRESS ..... President
C. O. JEFFRESS ..... General Manager
H. W. KENDALL ..... Editor
WILLIAM D. SNIDER ..... Associate Editor
MILES H. WOLFF ..... Executive Editor
W. S. BARNEY, JR. ..... Treasurer
GEORGE W. LEMONS ..... Advertising Director
E. D. NICHOLS ..... Circulation Manager

Page 8, Sec. A MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Southerners And Sanctity Of Law

In a letter published on this page today Dr. Jean McAlister, beloved Greensboro physician, sums up her own "moderate" views of the South's racial crisis. In the process she mirrors better than we could express the sentiments of many North Carolinians, and incidentally our own, on a subject which weighs on the hearts and minds of all.

Dr. McAlister's letter speaks for itself. But we would, with her permission, like to follow her thinking through to its logical conclusion.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision, she writes, "was ill-advised because it showed so little understanding of what its decision might mean to a whole section of the country." We agree. While "separate but equal" may be viewed as wrong in principle, its overturn should not be pressed by outside force; its reversal, if at all, must first be recognized and accepted in the hearts and minds of the South. Great progress had been made in that direction prior to May 17, 1954; there was hope that as the Negro gradually achieved economic and cultural parity, his worth as an individual would "prove" itself in the market place and in the schools. That was the South's hope.

* * *

Even after the court's decision there were grounds for accommodation. That decision proclaimed "all deliberate speed" bult left implementation to the federal courts. In the South, as a rule, these courts are presided over by Southerners who understand both sanctity of the law and the Southern people. In many parts of the South, as well, political leaders recognize that gradualism is the sensible order of the day. Many of them, including our own Governor Hodges, seek a narrow path of accommodation through a dark wood. The Pearsall Plan, as Dr. McAlister notes, is a "brilliant and practical one—one that could work." It leaves pupil assignment decisions on the local level to be made by the people who know local problems best. It provides "safety valves" for those who might disagree with limited, token efforts to comply with the law of the land. It has been declared not unconstitutional on its face by Judge John J. Parker's circuit court of appeals and unchallenged by the highest court. It remains North Carolina's hope for the "least for the longest."

* * *

And as part of the Pearsall Plan "package" Dr. McAlister, unlike others who have not studied it deeply, accepts the Greensboro School Board's decision as necessary if its members are to abide by the law. She believes they had no other alternative, and we agree. On a broader front what they have done helps assure that Greensboro and North Carolina, unlike Little Rock, will not have control of their own affairs wrested out of their hands by "people who do not understand our problems"—whether by enraged mobs or federal bayonets.

For it is supremely true that one rash action in Little Rock—Governor Faubus' calling out the National Guard—has provoked another—President Eisenhower's dispatching of the Army paratroopers. And by the measure that extremism has prevailed, so have the rights and freedoms of a Southern city suffered. And the sad prospect, whatever one may think, is that either mass integration or mass school closings in the South have been hastened by what a governor and a President did.

We want none of that in North Carolina, and if our people, in Dr. McAlister's words, "stick together" we will have none of it.

* * *

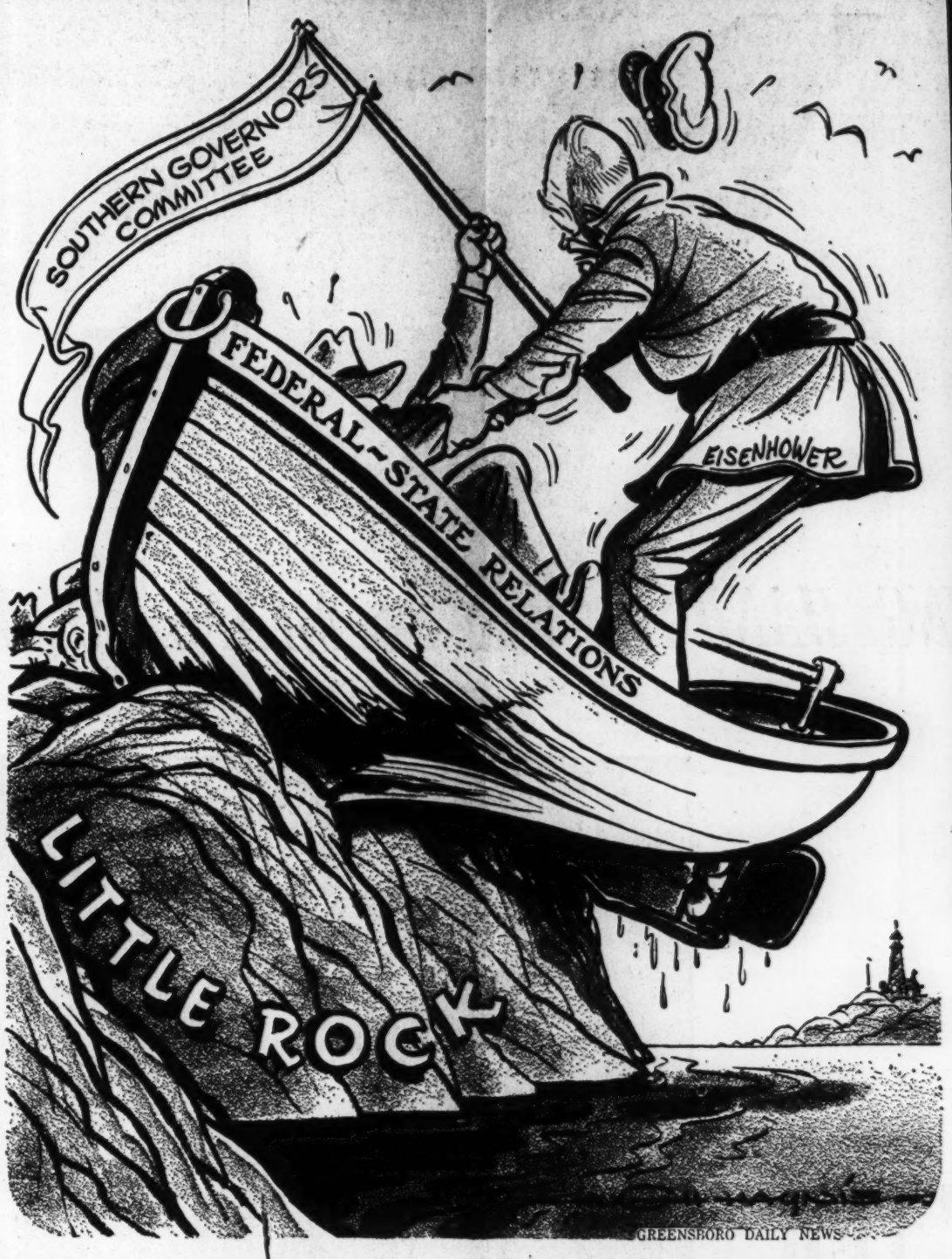
The Supreme Court, the President and others have not fully understood one thing: That not only the illiterates and the mobs are opposed to school integration, the predominant white majority of the South is opposed.

And where accommodations have been made, they have been made not because the white majority liked integration, or even sanctioned the principles which it stood for; they have been made, in Dr. McAlister's words, because some sections have had a "deeper respect for the law or more enlightened leaders" than others.

Unless the federal government understands that basic truth, it will promote only more tragedy and bloodshed in the South. For indeed law-abiding people are as ready to question the justice and wisdom and timing of the court's decision as are the lawless and irresponsible elements.

Dr. McAlister has performed a public service by expressing her views. The South will not be saved by the extremists. It will be saved only if the moderate, intelligent men and women of good will make their influence felt in the open forums of the South and the nation.

"Welcome Aboard——Er——You-All"



Public Pulse

A Moderate Speaks

Editor of the Daily News:

On Aug. 10 an editorial in your paper was headed "Who Will Speak Up for Moderation?" I have not been able to get away from this question and wish to state how one "Moderate" feels.

(1) To begin with I think the Supreme Court ruling on integration in the schools was ill-advised because it showed so little understanding of what its decision might mean to a whole section of the country. A great many Southern people immediately realized what might happen—and has happened — and felt powerless to avert these things. Actually, the Supreme Court passed a new law.

(2) On the other hand, I have great respect for law. I am proud that North Carolina has taken the steps she has taken:

(a) In my opinion the Peasall Plan was a brilliant and practical one — one that could work. All of us should remember what Chief Circuit Court Judge John J. Parker made clear in the Old Fort case: That the Supreme Court decision does not require massive integration, but that it does require each school board, where challenged, to refrain from racial discrimination against any pupil.

(b) The Greensboro School Board obviously understands the law and intends to abide by it. I, for one, think they had no other course.

(3) I do not favor integration in the schools for many reasons, I am in favor of all the forward steps which have been made by Negroes in the fields of civil rights, political rights and working rights, and I wish them continued progress along all these lines. The word equality has no place in race discussions, unless in relation to equality of opportunity. No human being is the equal of another human being. Some Negroes are superior to some white people in character, intelligence, integrity and vice versa. I have the greatest respect for many Negroes whom I have known and with whom I have worked. The white people of Greensboro have shown their respect for Negroes on many occasions. An example of this was when a Negro received the highest vote of anyone who ran for the City Council several years ago. It is not a question of equality, but a question of difference in races, and how we can best live side by side and create the best life for the people of both races. A practical solution is not easy. It cannot be effected by court decree. It can be worked out by people of moderation—Negro and white—who have a desire to do it. The existence of the two races here and now is a fact which we cannot discount, and for which we are not responsible. What is the best way out? I think it is separate but equal and together when it cannot be equal. This will mean that there will have to be compromise on both sides. We will get nowhere on an all-or-nothing basis.

(4) I am deeply ashamed of the discourtesy exhibited by some of our white citizens in Greensboro in recent weeks. A responsible Senior High School girl told me that only a small group of boys was responsible for the incidents there and that she thought nothing would have happened if they had not read what had happened in Charlotte. For the most part I think our children behaved very well. However, this does not excuse the exceptions, and the blot remains on the community. I think it is unfortunate that extremists' pictures had to represent our community to the nation.

In viewing what is going on in other Southern states we should remember again that most of the noise is being made by extremists and agitators, and that the present situation creates an area into which the lawless and even the criminal gravitate.

I do not understand membership in an organization formed to resist the law of our land. Regardless of the protestation of high aims of such an organization it can so easily become the tool through which the lawless work. It is obvious that North Carolina is not going to tolerate violence; for this I am deeply grateful.

There have been two recent significant statements by two newspaper columnists. In the Greensboro Daily News of Sept. 12 Walter Lippman says: "During the Summer in the debate in the Senate of the civil rights bill, there came to be a national understanding by all sections of the country that integration is not to be imposed on Southern communities where the white citizens are predominately opposed." Mr. Lippman does not seem to realize that this would probably include all Southern communities, and that the difference in various communities is not that some favor and some oppose integration, but that perhaps some have deeper respect for the law or more enlightened leaders.

In the Greensboro Daily News for Sept. 15, W. A. Hildebrand says, "There is little doubt, however, that the three-year-old law of the land, as contrasted with what it was construed to be for so many years, stands in need of further clarification. The constitutional authority of the federal government to intervene in the school affairs of the states, their educational activities and the work of the school boards, leaves much to be desired in the way of clarity." In the same article Mr. Hildebrand continues, "What is of nearer and greater consequence is the fact that law abiding people are as ready to question the justice and wisdom, and especially the timing, of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling as are the lawless and irresponsible elements, at all times everywhere, looking for trouble. And at this point the question again protrudes: Is it going to be possible to enforce a law, as witness the fate of the Eighteenth Amendment, that fails to command the support of the majority of the people in a sovereign state? In times past both the Old and New World have answered in the negative."

These are interesting statements. It appears that there is beginning to be a better understanding of the South's problem by other sections of our country. For several weeks or months practically the only voices from the South have been those of extremists. If the moderates, who I believe are in the great majority, will speak up there may be a better way out of this situation than we can see.

I hope the people of Greensboro—Negro and white—will stick together as people of a community whose interests are the same. We must not be separated by people who do not understand our problems and who would like to create strife among us.

JEAN C. McALISTER, M.D.
Greensboro.

Rayburn, Sam

AUBREY L. MC ALISTER, PUBLISHER
BONHAM DAILY FAVORITE
BONHAM, TEXAS

OCTOBER 1, 1957

I HAVE NEVER KNOWN A MAN IN PUBLIC LIFE WHO ENJOYED MORE UNIVERSAL RESPECT THAN MR. SAM - NOT ONLY HIS PARTY BUT HIS COUNTRY IS IN HIS DEBT FOR HE HAS SO FREQUENTLY DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE NATION'S DESTINY RATHER THAN PARTISAN POLITICAL INTEREST STOP HIS CANDOR HIS TOLERANCE OF EVERYTHING SAVE HIP HYPOCRICY HAVE MADE HIM ONE OF THE REAL ORNAMENTS OF AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP STOP ALSO HE IS ATTRACTIVE TO WOMEN. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

fe

AUBREY L. McALISTER, Publisher

K. C.

Established 1892

Bonham Daily Favorite

BONHAM, TEXAS

September 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On October 9th, Speaker Sam Rayburn will dedicate his beautiful new library here in his hometown of Bonham, Texas. In connection with the event, The Bonham Daily Favorite is preparing a special dedicatory edition carrying stories about Mr. Rayburn and his long public service, along with stories about the library and its contents. It also will contain messages of congratulation from friends and associates of long standing on a State and National basis.

Realizing your friendship to Mr. Rayburn, we would like to invite you to prepare and forward to us, if you would like, a message or an article prepared along any line you might wish, to be included in this edition. I am sure Mr. Rayburn would be complimented by your expression on this occasion, and we would be most pleased to have it.

He set the dedication date only today, and time is pressing upon us to prepare the edition. We did want to extend to you this invitation to send along anything you might wish for inclusion in the edition, using such space as you wish.

Sincerely yours

Aubrey McAlister

Reese, W.D

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Reese:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W.D. Reese
Manager of Engineering for
the Motor Truck Division
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fe

Reid Hall

November 30, 1956

Dear Miss Villars:

This is merely a note to tell you that there was no charge for mimeographing the Minutes.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss V. Villars
Reid Hall, Inc
767 Lexington Avenue
Room 405
New York, New York

Reid Hall

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE
4, rue de Chevreuse
Paris, VIe

Miss Dorothy F. Leet, *President*

November 21st, 1956

Reid Hall Inc.
767 Lexington Avenue
Room 405
TEmpleton 8-8150

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Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve

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Miss Dorothy F. Leet
Mrs. Malcolm Pitt
Mrs. F. T. P. Plimpton
Miss Ruth Richards
Mrs. John Rood
Miss Marion Tait
Mrs. Langbourne M. Williams

Miss Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Holder:

Thank you so very much for the Minutes. We are more than grateful for the wonderful promptness with which you have done them.

You did not, however, enclose your bill. Will you kindly send this along, so that we may send you a cheque.

Thanking you again,

Sincerely yours,

for REID HALL, INC.

V. Villars

V. Villars

November 20, 1956

Dear Miss Villars:

Enclosed herewith are the thirty mimeographed copies of the Minutes of Reid Hall, Inc.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss V. Villars
Reid Hall, Inc.
Room 405
767 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, New York

Reid Hall

Reid Hall

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE
4, rue de Chevreuse
Paris, VIe

Miss Dorothy F. Leet, *President*

November 19th, 1956

Reid Hall Inc.
767 Lexington Avenue
Room 405
TEmpleton 8-8150

HONORARY DIRECTORS
Mrs. Winthrop Ames
Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve

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Mrs. Wallace Notestein, *1st Vice-Chairman*
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Mrs. Lyall Dean—*Secretary*

Mrs. J. E. Briggs
Miss Margaret Corwin
Mrs. George Draper
Mrs. Learned Hand
Mrs. Nelson Dean Jay
Mrs. R. Keith Kane
Mrs. Thomas S. Lamont
Mrs. Charles E. Lanning
Mrs. James Laughlin
Miss Dorothy F. Leet
Mrs. Malcolm Pitt
Mrs. F. T. P. Plimpton
Miss Ruth Richards
Mrs. John Rood
Miss Marion Tait
Mrs. Langbourne M. Williams

Miss Rebe Holder
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Holder:

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow has just telephoned to say that you have been kind enough to undertake to mimeograph the Minutes of Reid Hall, Inc.

Enclosed you will find the typed copy, and we shall be very grateful if you will let us have thirty copies of same.

Will you be so kind as to send the work, when completed, to our New York office:

Reid Hall, Inc.
Room 405
767 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

together with your bill.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Sincerely yours,

for REID HALL, INC.,

V. Villars

V. Villars

enc.

Reisner, Ensworth

October 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Reisner:

Thank you for your letter of October 1st.

It was very nice of you to bring me up to date on your development, and I am glad to hear that the staff at WXIX think it is the most successful local program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ensworth Reisner
The First Methodist Church
of Milwaukee
1010 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

mcc

The First Methodist Church of Milwaukee
1010 West Wisconsin Avenue

The Church Office

Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

October 1, 1957

Wire note

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Several years ago I had the pleasure of interviewing you for an article which I was doing on spiritual resources of a man's life. At that time I mentioned that I had been acquainted with your wife while I was a student at Wesleyan in Middletown, Connecticut.

Also you told me that you felt the great void in radio and television was in the area of spiritual values.

Since that time I've continued to work towards filling one tiny chink in the void. I've had a program on the CBS Milwaukee TV Station, called "The Sunny Side." It was in the nature of a Witness wherein as interviewer I brought out the dramatic struggle and success of persons--the why and how it happened--in the interviewee's life. We have interviewed persons both obscure and famous.

Many of the persons on the staff at WXIX were kind enough to say that it was the most successful local program that they had worked on. At present we are waiting for the new program manager who is replacing Leon Drew before starting a new fall series.

I thought you would be interested to know about this development.

Most sincerely yours,

Ensworth Reisner

Ensworth Reisner

ER/mb

Reitman, B.S.

January 25, 1956

Dear Mr. Reitman:

I have your letter of January 16th.

I regret to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

I am extremely sorry to have to disappoint you, but I feel that you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bertram S. Reitman
107 Jefferson Avenue
Elizabeth, New Jersey

fs

BERTRAM S. REITMAN
107 JEFFERSON AVENUE
ELIZABETH, N. J.
PHONE: EL. 4-5678

January 16, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you be good enough to grant me a few minutes for an interview for a television program which I (humbly) admit is a terrific idea?

I am writing to you for two reasons; you are a terrific television personality, and secondly, the idea originated with your "Person-to-Person" program.

In addition to the idea, I would like to invest some money in the projected program. I would greatly appreciate the afore-mentioned request.

I think that I have some contact with the sponsors of such a program and I would love to assist you and your organization in this most important phase of this work, with your permission.

With many thanks for the many years of enjoyment you have provided and our continued interest in your program. Even if this request is not granted, I shall continue to be a "Person-to-Person" adherent.

Very truly yours,

Bertram S. Reitman

Bertram S. Reitman

BSR:sde

ROYAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
LTD.

"Reuben, B."

from the desk of
Bob Reuben

Dear Ed,

Thought you and Dan might like to see this shot of the centerpiece we had for Dan's party...

Best,

Bob

Reusch, W.

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January 27, 1956
Dr. R/ew

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed Morrow:

When I visited you in New York the last time -in April 1952- I could not have any idea that I would come to this country again for a rather extended period of time. The task for the fulfilment of which I have been sent to the United States appears from the letterhead: I am the German Member of the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds - so far the only existing American/German mixed agency - and I enjoy the work and the associations connected therewith very much.

I tried to already to contact you in November 1955, when our old mutual friend, Dr. jur. Hans Gierlichs, now one of the leading people of the Bayer-Leverkusen firm in Germany, was here on a business trip. Unfortunately, you were not in New York City at that time. Returning from winter vacations I spent in the South, I phoned with your Office again today, but only to learn that you are leaving tomorrow for some weeks. I hope very much to see you again soon after your return to New York in mid-February and I will get in touch with your secretary again at that time.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Walther Reusch

Will see

never called

Reuther, Wall

May 24, 1957

Dear Walter:

My apologies for forgetting the book.* Thanks for sending it on.

or sheep

I have now had a chance to see the film we shot and it is first class in every respect. I have great hopes for this particular program.

As you may have heard, we are putting it on air for one and a half hours rather than an hour, and it is now set to go from 5 to 6:30 on June 9th.

Again my thanks for your cooperation.

As ever yours,

Mr. Walter Reuther
United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

fc

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UAW
SOLIDARITY HOUSE
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 7, 1957

Dear Ed:

It was nice to have had an opportunity to work with you this afternoon. I do hope that we can see more of each other.

In your haste to get to the radio station you failed to pick up the copy of my report to the UAW Sixteenth Constitutional Convention and I am sending same to you under separate cover.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Walter

WPR:ol
oeiu 42

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Reuther - Walter

VICTOR RIESEL

INSIDE LABOR

Teamsters Hire Their Own 'Eyes'

A battalion of private eyes is searching through the lives and times of those who are keeping the embattled Teamsters in the public eye.

Private detectives hired just a few weeks ago by "friends" of the Teamsters are probing George Meany, Walter Reuther, David Dubinsky and Jim Carey on a broad front ranging from New York to Detroit.

•

THE GUMSHOES are tracking their way through labor history, digging into the years when many of the Teamsters' critics were on the way up.

Many a banquet picture suddenly becomes a collector's item for the Teamsters' probers. Many an ancient seating list becomes a top security document in this war within a war.

For it was inevitable that those men who now lead the AFL-CIO went to so many banquets the chicken giblet and peas almost came out of their ears—and they did not "name-check" the man they were "honoring" or those on the other side of the round table of 10.

Nor did the national figures of today know then just who would turn out to be the friend of a friend of some unsavory character.

Primary targets for the detectives are George Meany and Walter Reuther—the men most likely to be hated most by the Teamster chiefs throughout 1957.

Against Meany the technique will be simple.

Many of the Teamsters and their New York friends grew up with him in New York politics. They went to the same banquets. They posed for the same wide-angled photographs. They issued joint political statements — all away back.

Now this is being gathered in an edited version of history to give the impression that the AFL-CIO chief was their friend.

It's all decades old, but will have the incriminating impact of a high school senior book in which the boy most likely to succeed wrote across your picture "my old pal" and proceded to wander off and turn up as a con man when his whiskers grew in.

The private probe of the other labor leaders may turn up something for they have a total of over 2,000,000 members and some 2,000 locals. So now we have a probe within a probe within a probe.

•

THE AFL-CIO is looking into the Teamsters who are looking into the auto workers, garment makers and electrical unionists, who, in turn, are now closely investigating themselves to make certain that there have not been any errant regional officials or wayward dollars.

Like they say in the garment area, this is really the height of the season for investigators—no unemployment here. The Teamsters' contingents are expected to put together enough to enable the union's big wheels to say, "Why pick on us? If we've had 13 officials indicted in New York, here is a list of officials of other unions who are under wraps and still run their offices and sign their union checks."

This technique is expected to counter the criticism of Dave Beck and Jimmie Hoffa, who now appears to face still another indictment — or so says the scuttlebut.

The private eyes are only one of the intelligence agencies of this Teamster counter-offensive.

The boys have a sort of "office of war information" operating against Walter Reuther. He's their special hate. The propaganda barrage against the Auto Union chief is being prepared by some very competent researchers in the capital, some of whom come out of the same old CIO milieu from which Reuther sprang.

The Teamsters will attempt to picture Reuther as a militant left-winger, running a union which specializes in violent strikes.

Washington
May 3

NOTES TO ED ON REUTHER

Reuther, Walter

Automation, retraining?

I found no report on it in my papers, but an NBC broadcast from Detroit early this week said that Ford had just signed an agreement with UAW on retraining for automation. Ford had undertaken a retraining program, but the UAW had held out for the inclusion of "veteran" employes, since Ford was going to train only the younger men. The Union succeeded, and Ford agreed to include in retraining a percentage of the "veterans". I don't know the percentage. But I believe a "veteran" is someone over 28! The broadcast, as reported to me, said this agreement no doubt would become a standard for other companies introducing automation to live up to. Why not ask Reuther about this.

Also in the current news, Reuther on Thursday sent a letter to all the heads of the six chief auto companies suggesting a joint labor-management committee to study the possibilities of a shorter work week in the automotive industry. "No one really thinks we ain't going to get a shorter working week. The question is how and how soon." he said. The shorter week and increased take-home pay are to be the objectives of next year's contract negotiations. Has automation gone so far as to justify the shorter work week by next year? Or is it simply increased mechanization?

Here is the quote from Reuther's statement at the congressional hearings on the famous remark about collecting union dues from the machines in the engine plant. "When I went through the plant for the first time (Cleveland) I was told by a top official of the Ford Motor Company:'Mr.Reuther, you are going to have trouble collecting union dues from all these machines.' And I said:'You

know that is not bothering me. What is bothering me is that you are going to have more trouble selling them automobiles.'"

-o-o-

Here are some Reuther quotes which sum up his thinking, and questions can be trusted to draw him out to say these things again:

"We are standing on the threshhold of a development of science and technology that will enable us to solve the problems that have plagued the human family for many thousands of years. The great challenge is not 'are the engineers going to develop the tools?' because they are. The great challenge is, are we as a free people going to . . . know how to use these tools for human betterment, for elevating living standards, for giving people more security, and in the atomsophere of security, facilitating the growth of the human spirit and the dignity of man."

"What we need to do is to match our scientific, technical, and production know-how with comparable human and social and moral know-how. The production process is not the end. The end is the enrichment of human life. The end is to meet men's needs, within the framework of intellectual, political and spiritual freedom. We can do these things only if we learn to match our technology in the physical sciences with comparable technology in the field of sociology, in the field of politics, in the field of human relations. It is in this spirit that we approach the problems of automation. We welcome automation."

"We say that unless we develop broad economic and social policies to insure that this new power is used responsibly, instead of building a brave new world, automation can dig our economic graves. It is because we raise these problems that people have attempted to say that we were opposed. When you say there is a problem, it doesn't

mean you are opposed to automation. It merely means that you are trying to anticipate the problem so that you can meet it in advance."

"Automation is not just the extension of the technological process (of substituting mechanical muscles for human muscles). Automation makes a completely new development in the technological process, because automation begins to substitute mechanical judgment for human judgment.'"

"It is dangerous wishful thinking to believe that the problems of automation will not be great and will not becomplex, and will not be challenging. . .You cannot brush them under the rug. You cannot look the other way. "

"Basically our problem is the problem of maintaining a dynamic, expanding balance between our growing ability to create greater and greater economic wealth, reflected by our expanding productive power, and the ability to expand purchasing power in the hands of mil ions and millions of American families."

"We fully realize that the potential benefits of automation are great if properly handled.If only a fraction of what technologists promise for the future is true, within a very few years automation can and should make possible a four-day work week, longer vacation periods, opportunities for earlier retirement, and a vast increase in our material standards of living. It can bring freedom from the monotonous drudgery of many jobs in which the worker today is no more than the servant of the machine. It can free workers from routine, repeitious tasks which the new machines can be taught to do, and give to the workers who toil at those tasks the opportunity of developing higher skills.

"But what should be done to help the worker who will be displaced from his job, or the workers whose highly specialized skill has been taken over by the machine? What about the business man who lacks sufficient capital to automate his plant, yet

has to compete with firms that can build new automatic factories? Will automation create new communities in some areas while others are turned into ghost towns? How can we increase the market for goods and services sufficiently and quickly enough to match the greatly accelerated increases in productivity?"

"You will see that if automation is going to displace any substantial number of workers we will need a carefully organized retraining program. It will have to include provision for training allowances to replace lost wages during the training period. For older workers who cannot adjustm we must be prepared to offer the opportunity of early retirement with an adequate pension. We need earlier social security payments to workers who are forced into retirement before 65 because technological changes have taken their jobs and their age makes it impossible to find other work."

"Large-scale movement to new areas may well take place.We are not opposed to such changes when they are based on sound economic and social considerations. Such changes are part of the long-run dynamic economic growth., upon which the advance of prosperity depends. But special assistance will be needed to prevent the spread of distressed communities, When important industries move out of town, what can be done to replace them with others? Should workers be encouraged to move to a new community, and what help will they need in relocating themselves? When the movement of industry means a sudden burst of expansion for some communities, or perhaps the creation of brand-new towns, what help will they need in housing, schools, hospitals, hospitals and other community facilities? Automation may create pockets of substantial unemployment even if high-employment levels are maintained nationally. . . Consideration should be given as to whether the cost of helping individual workers to adjust to changes of automation should be borne by society as a whole, or employers should share a share of the

burden. If as a result of automationm a large number of have to learn new skills, I believe it is just as reasonable that the employer pay the cost of retraining, including wages during the retraining period, as it is that he should pay the cost of building the plant and installing the new equipment. When a plant is moved to a new locality, the employer not only should retrain the employes what wish to move with the plant, but bear part of the cost of their moving and new housing,"

"In the past the rise in man-hour output has made it possible to increase both leisure and total output. Rising productivity, and the more rapid increases expected in the coming decade, make possible further increases in leisure. The 30-35 hour week, the 2½-3 day weekend, extended vacations, earlier retirement for older workers, and increased schooling for young people--these are some of the possibilities that arise. But we will not achieve them without planning for them and working for them. . . . One of the fruits of automation which we should welcome is the opportunity to meet present and growing social deficits in health, housing, schools, highways, natural resources and other public services. Through increased productivity, our economy can meet the cost of these long-delayed measures without strain, and their achievement will help adjustments in employment by creating new jobs. I hope we do not wait until unemployment has become a swrious problem before we make a start. Millions of new homes, at least a million hospital beds, hundreds of thousands added school rooms, will be required in the next few years. Automation makes it possible to devote increasing attention to social welfare and public services."

"With the spread of automation there will be a growing need for specialized semi professional technicians as well as

professional engineers and skilled workers. The dduactional system of the nation should be preparing to meet these requirements.. . We are dangerously short of engineers, especially at a time when in Russia the school system is being deliberately oriented toward the education of vast numbers of engineers as a basis for further industrial expansion."

(In his talk with me Reuther said:)

"It is true that the Russian system so concentrates the control of capital and industry that the Russians can go in for automation much more systematically than we. Also the workers are so poorly organized that they have to accept automation whatever it costs them individually. The time is coming when Russian percapita production catches up with ours. And then the Russians will be able to use their economic power to spread their influence and controls. They may be educating at a rate for this industrial activity that will make it difficult for us to keep up withthem, unless we know what is happening and take the proper measures to meet the competition. But I am convinced that there is nothing, literally nothing, that the Soviet system can achieve with its centralized and monolithic organization that a free America cannot do better. I am not afraid of the future."

Reyner, C.T.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. John Roosevelt has suggested that I send you a copy of a 29 minute 20 second motion picture which the President's Committee on Government Contracts has produced for television use.

The picture consists of the Committee's film, "Commencement," with an introduction and subsequent comment by Vice President Nixon, who is Chairman of the Committee.

"Commencement" was produced as a part of the educational program of the Committee and has been shown to meetings of industrial relations and personnel executives, foremen and supervisors, community organizations in many parts of the Nation since it was released last spring.

The longer version, with Mr. Nixon's comment, was used on 95 stations on a National Broadcasting Company network broadcast on April 22, and since has been telecast or scheduled on approximately 36 other stations. Some of the latter are CBS affiliates.

Ted Koop screened the picture after I had called it to Mr. Stanton's attention, but told me that because it had been used on some stations he did not feel that it could be put on the full network.

We appreciate your interest in the film, and we are sending you a 16 mm copy this week. When you are finished with it, we would appreciate its return "Express, Collect, Subject to Converted Government Bill of Lading at Destination."

Sincerely yours,

Charles T. Reyner

Charles T. Reyner
Director of Information

Riccio, Joseph

November 25, 1957

Dear Mr. Riccio:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of November 7th.

I wish very much that I might write the statements you requested, but I'm afraid I will be unable to do so. The fact is, I receive so many similar requests that I have been forced not to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my own programs.

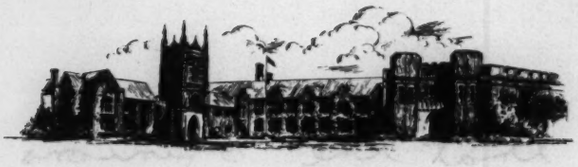
I am extremely sorry, but I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Riccio
Princeton High School
Princeton, New Jersey

mec

Card
val. sim.
letters
no time



PRINCETON HIGH SCHOOL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM H. RHODES
PRINCIPAL

November 7, 1957

My dear Mr. Edward R. Murrow,

Much is being said today concerning the value of a liberal art's education. Not only does it have cultural value, but also there is a very definite practical contribution from this field of study.

We students of Latin in Princeton High School are planning to print a pamphlet about the real value of the study of Latin.

In order to get material for this project, we are sending letters to different people asking them to write a statement or a short letter about the value of the study of Latin. We expect to give copies of this pamphlet to the students in our Latin department, to their parents and friends, to the eighth grade students, who will be entering the Latin classes next year, and to every Latin teacher in the state of New Jersey.

—Over →

We feel that the opinions of people successful in various fields will be of great value to us. We shall be very happy to have your assistance in making this project a success. We should like to have your reply by Friday, December sixth. We are enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope for your convenience.

Very sincerely,

Joseph A. Riccio —

a Latin student

Richards, B.

July 25, 1956

Dear Mr. Richards:

Thank you for your gracious letter of June 29. I am glad you liked my speech at the UJA luncheon, and it was very kind of you to write and tell me so.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bernard G. Richards
The Jewish Information Bureau
103 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

THE JEWISH INFORMATION BUREAU

103 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 9-0275

Tv

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June 29, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I took the liberty of introducing myself to you at the UJA luncheon by echoing your famous opening line, "This is London!" You will know from this that I am a fan of some standing, as well as an old-time newspaperman, Boston Post, Boston Evening-Transcript, New York Globe, and New York Herald Tribune of an earlier era. Among other items of ancient history, I also boast of being a pioneer Zionist, and wrote a history of American Zionism.

The thrill which I received during my recent trip to Israel - my first, alas - was renewed and revived for me yesterday by your superb address. This, as well as your recent television broadcast, served a great cause in a manner that was as gallant as it was effective.

I am, with expressions of high esteem,

Yours sincerely,

Bernard G. Richards

BGR:pe

LETTER FROM LOUIS D. BRANDEIS TO BERNARD G. RICHARDS, dated March 29, 1916.

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE
305 COMPTON BLDG.
161 DEVONSHIRE STREET
TELEPHONE FORT HILL 5595
BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
161 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

תועד הזמני לעניני הציוניות

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OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN, 161 DEVONSHIRE STREET

BOSTON, MASS., March 29, 1916.

BP

Bernard G. Richards, Esq.,
Jewish Congress Organization Committee,
Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

My dear Mr. Richards:

I have just had a long talk with deHaas, and am of course delighted with the detailed report which he has given me of the proceedings in Philadelphia. It is the longed for and incontestable proof of what you, Lipsky, he, Cowan and Goldberg have been contending for. With such evidence you may feel confident that all save the irreconciables will ultimately be won over. The great devotion, wisdom and skill which you and others have given to the Congress movement in the trying days not only of the last months but of years long passed, must ultimately win the deep gratitude of the Jewish people.

I am to be in New York on Saturday the 8th for a Zionist meeting, and deHaas and I think it would be desirable to hold the Organization meeting of the Committee of Seventy on the 9th at such time as you and Mr. Lipsky deem advisable. I had already written Mr. Perlstein to arrange for a possible continuance of Saturday evening's Provisional Committee meeting on Sunday; and if you think that by meeting at 2:00 o'clock on Sunday we would have time enough for the Congress meeting, I should be glad to reserve the morning for the adjourned Zionist meeting. I suggest that we use the Aeolian rooms for the Congress meeting, unless you see some good reason to the contrary.

Cordially yours,

Louis D. Brandeis

KINDLY ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN 161 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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November 11, 1955

VISITOR'S GALLERY

Pen Fighter

AT 77, Bernard G. Richards considers himself "part of Jewish-American history." His tale, in the form of Memoirs he is writing, is that of an effort to preserve Jewish communal life in a non-Jewish world — an effort which, he now admits, is bound to failure. This is his first visit to Israel, about which he has spoken and written so much, but he did not have to stay here long to convince himself that "this is the Real Thing" — the only place in the World where Jews are Jews merely by living like everybody else.

After a lifetime devoted to Jewish communal life in America it is a conclusion uttered without acrimony. One does not feel beaten when overpowered by History. And Mr. Richards' account of his times will be the story of his fights with History.

In America, they were termed "the struggle for democracy in Jewish life." Fifty years ago, when the wave of Jewish immigration to America was rising, the native Jews and older immigrants met their brothers from Eastern Europe with dismay—and a little contempt.

The East European immigrants refused to be bullied. It was against the autocratic tendencies of the assimilated Jews that the Kehillah was founded in New York. It was sponsored by Dr. Yehuda L. Magnes, later President of the Hebrew University. Young Richards flew the standard of the revolt, serving as the Kehillah's executive secretary.

The Kehillah did not last long. But it was followed by other attempts to organise Jewish life on a democratic basis. B.G.R. — he was known as "B.G." to many friends—went on fighting with his pen. "Characterized by an intensity of feeling as well as devastating satire, his writings, vigorous, vehement and sometimes verging on virulence, proved to be a powerful weapon in the waging of a desperate battle," a biographer once wrote about him.

For the past 20 years, B.G.R. has headed the Jewish Information Bureau. "I have written so many articles on Israel and Zionism without ever being here. It was somehow a relief to see that I had not been mistaken," he chuckled. *S.S.*

November 28,1955

A reception for Mr. Bernard G. Richards, of the Jewish Information Bureau, New York, was given by Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, at the Touring Club, Jerusalem, yesterday afternoon. Among the many guests were members of the Jewish Agency Executive and the Journalists Association. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Locker, who extended a welcome also to Mr. Mordechai Halevi, veteran teacher from the U.S. who is settling in Israel. Mr. Richards replied with reminiscences from his 50 years' activities in America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1955.

BEN-ZVI SEEKING DATA

Israeli President Asks New Yorker to Locate Papers

Special to The New York Times.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28—President Itzak Ben-Zvi has asked Bernard G. Richards of New York to locate papers connected with the Israeli leader's activities in the city from 1916 to 1918.

Mr. Ben-Zvi, an exile from Turkish Palestine, did research at that time and delivered speeches on the subject of the Jewish claim to a national home. Mr. Richards, a journalist, was secretary of the American Jewish Congress from its inception in 1917.

The New Yorker, who has worked more than fifty years in Zionist causes, is in Israel for his first look at the state. He called on the President and was invited back for a private talk that covered reminiscences of all the familiar figures and gathering places of the lower East Side.

Mr. Ben-Zvi requested Mr. Richards, as director of the Jewish Information Bureau, to dig up publications wanted by the President for his collection.

Richards, Ruth

NORTH COTTAGE,
BREVARD PLACE,
CAMDEN,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

11 January 1956

Miss Rebecca Holder
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Miss Holder:

I have just received your letter, enclosing invoice for my television set, for which many thanks.

I am enclosing my check and do appreciate the price. I got the set safely and it is giving the greatest satisfaction.

Many thanks for your part in getting it to me.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I am,

Sincerely,

Ruth Richards

mc

Ridgway, T.C.

September 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Ridgway:

This will reply to your letter of September 5th inquiring for information as to Mr. Lawrence S. Haas.

I have known Mr. Haas for several years as an able and conscientious news executive, and as such I have had a satisfactory association with him.

He is a man of seasoned ability, and I do not hesitate to recommend him for membership in your club. His character is good, and his reputation for integrity unblemished.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T. C. Ridgway
Forty Plus Club of New York
220 Broadway
New York 38, N. Y.

jk

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THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
President
International Business Machines Corp.

September 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Mr. Jesse Zousmer
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The Forty Plus Club of New York, Inc. has received an application for membership in the Club from

Mr. Lawrence S. Haas

Any information you care to give us concerning his character, business ability and general standing, to assist us in passing on his application, will be appreciated, and will be held in the strictest confidence. We are enclosing a folder outlining the purpose of the Club.

Since, under Club rules, we cannot admit the applicant to membership, or be of service to him, until we have received replies to our requests for references, we would greatly appreciate a prompt reply.

Sincerely yours,

FORTY PLUS CLUB
OF NEW YORK, INC.
F. C. Ridgway
Admissions Committee

There is no Substitute for Experience

Riggins, H. M.

May 17, 1956

Dear Dr. Riggins:

In Mr. Murrow's absence from the city, I am taking the liberty of passing along to you a message from Mr. Murrow.

He thinks it would be more fruitful for you to talk with Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Mr. Murrow is very sorry he cannot meet with you, but his schedule is such that he will be out of town rather frequently during the next few months.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. H. McLeod Riggins
140 East 54 Street
New York, New York

H. McLEOD RIGGINS, M. D.
140 EAST 54TH STREET
NEW YORK

PLAZA 3-1444
PLAZA 3-2022

April 24, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I know how busy you are, I really hesitate to be responsible in any way for any possible increase in your many undertakings. Knowing of your great interest in the welfare of our people prompts me to write this letter as you suggested.

First as Chairman of the Program Committee of the National Tuberculosis Association and its medical section, the American Trudeau Society, an organization of some 5,000 physicians, I would greatly appreciate seeing you at your earliest convenience with regard to some radio or television time during the week of May 20 - 25, our annual meeting. As you undoubtedly know some tremendous things have been happening with regard to the better treatment and prevention of tuberculosis in the past year or two. We think these developments are of real, scientific, and even dramatic interest to the people at large. Through your medium of radio or television, we should like to further acquaint people with some of these more important medical developments, not only in the field of tuberculosis but chest diseases. I would greatly appreciate an opportunity of discussing the details about this with you if your secretary could let me know a convenient time.

Secondly I would also like to take a minute or two to further acquaint you with some of the persisting problems in the field of tuberculosis and chest diseases in the metropolitan area and without imposing upon your busy time, I should hope that I might nevertheless interest you with at least one of our local problems as well as the national situation in this field. I am leaving Friday for a week on the West Coast, but hope very much that I may have the opportunity of seeing you any day after May 6th.

Call & tell him was written

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

H. McLeod Riggins

H. McLeod Riggins, M.D.
Chairman, Program Committee
National Tuberculosis Association

HMR:jr

Riznik, Joseph

THE PRESS & UNION LEAGUE CLUB
555 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

June 6, 1956

Dear Ed:

My thanks for your note. If Bill Hearst has his way you're virtually XCBS right now.

The enclosed copy of a letter to Wayne Richardson and the Executive Committee of OPC is FYI and I hope for Action, too.

Having known Bill Hearst, man and boy, I might have partially condoned the human reaction of sore-head and his being the son of his father who oft demonstrated that hell hath no fury like a Hearst scorned. But now, with Peglerization of the attack on OPC, the issue is stark.

I don't really expect action but I'll be damned if I'll be pushed into resigning from OPC and leave the field to the Hearst boys. Trusting thisfinds you likewise....

J Q Rizzuck

I asked Alistair Cook whom I encountered with Adlai Stevenson, to convey my very best to you. Despite the vote out here yesterday, smart money says it'll be a Harriman-Kefauver ticket with Kefauver and Nixon slugging it out while the two old men mug for the cameras. The latest campaign sticker out here is like so:

Have a heart! Vote for Ike.

June 6,1956

Wayne Richardson,president
Overseas Press Club

Dear Wayne:

Yesterday,June 5, there was published in the Hearst S.F.Call-Bulletin a reiteration and elaboration by Westbrook Pegler of the attack last month on the OPC membership by Bill Hearst.

Your letter of May 19 informed me that Executive Committee action upon my request for an investigation and report on the Hearst attack, would be taken.

I now urge immediate emergency action by OPC and request consideration by the Executive Committee of the following:

1. On the basis of documentable 'just cause' the Executive Committee recommend to the membership

a) The retention of Bill Hearst as an OPC member,or
b) The expulsion of Bill Hearst from OPC.

2. That the Executive Committee make its report and recommendation to all OPC members and request the entire membership as of the date of such report to vote, by ballot, on the committee's recommendation.

It is conceivable that a majority of OPC members agree with the Hearst views of OPC as an organization controlled and dominated by partisans who are more in accord with the Columbia Broadcasting System and/or The New York Times than with the views of the Hearst organization as distributed nationally in Bill Hearst's Editor's Report and Pegler's column.

What is at stake for all OPC members today must perforce involve the immediate Hearst-created issues and challenge but our stake transcends the immediate to involve a decision as to whether OPC members wish to continue the prestige,dignity and good name of the Overseas Press Club as representative of a body of non-dominated and free Americans.

I'll appreciate acknowledgement of receipt of this letter. With best personal wishes,

Most sincerely,

Joseph Q.Riznik

Riznik, Joseph

May 31, 1956

Dear Joe:

I hadn't seen the Hearst quote and, as a matter of fact, still haven't. I gather it didn't appear in his magnificent organ of opinion here in New York.

I take seriously your gracious invitation for August 19; it is a distinguished group, and who knows by that time I may qualify for at least probationary membership.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Quentin Riznik
Redwood Road
San Anselmo, California

rh

Joseph Quentin Riznik

Redwood Road • San Anselmo • California

May 15,1956

Dear Ed:

The enclosed FYI. I hope OPC won't allow Bill Hearst to get away with it and that CBS won't take the deliberate smear (and sneer) supinely. My long attachment to OPC has engendered strong sentimental tones and my action now may be more emotional than realistic. The same may hold for the motivation of this signal to you. I've no way of knowing the calibre of the present OPC officers and governors but I do know that an OPC member like yourself can exert important influence and offer necessary membership support of official OPC action.

You continue to sound fine(and with looks to match).

As always, my best.

JQR

Edward R.Murrow
CBS

XCBS

Ed:
Be our guest!

Chartered June 1955 as a no-profit, cultural, drinking and reminiscing national alumni association of ex-CBS newsmen . . . Chartering Vice-Presidents of XCBS: Matthew Gordon, Bill Henry, Quincy Howe, Chet Huntley, H. V. Kaltenborn, Robin Kinkead, Elmer Peterson, Joseph Q. Riznik, William Winter . . . First Annual National Conclave and Awards Dinner of XCBS to be held in San Francisco Sunday, August 19, 1956. Address all correspondence to J. Q. Riznik, Recording Secretary XCBS, care of Press and Union League Club, San Francisco 2 or Overseas Press Club, New York City 16.

Howe,
, August

FYI
Ed Murrow

15 May 1966

Wayne Richardson, President
and the Board of Governors
Overseas Press Club

Dear Colleagues:

Serious charges against OPC have just been made by Bill Hearst ~~against~~ in his Editor's Report published in the May 13 Sunday S.F.Examiner.

As a non-resident active member I wish to place this request before you for a formal and official investigation of these Hearst charges in the interests of not only myself but all of the OPC membership.

Since the Hearst charges have been given national circulation I trust you will view them, with me, as of transcendental importance to the good name and integrity of OPC.

Without the facts as they must be established I am not in a position to back up my immediate impression that the Hearst charges against OPC are " lies" and that his statements were either premeditated or deliberate or founded by him on impeachable sources. Nor am I, or other OPC members, in a position to judge, without factual evidence, if Bill Hearst may have acted in good faith and in possession of evidence that OPC is now a club " made up mostly of lecturers and press agents"; that OPC award ballots " were counted by the representatives of the Columbia Broadcasting System whose folks won all the radio and television awards, domestic, foreign, internal and interplanetary" and that control of OPC awards rests with a "group of so called working newspapermen".

I trust that official OPC action has already been started in this matter and that an official OPC statement of facts will immediately be given national distribution. Should the facts give the lie to the Hearst charges about OPC members you herewith have my support in instituting legal action against the perpetrators of this published defamation of our club.

I'll greatly appreciate confirmation of receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph Q. Riznik

Redwood Road
San Anselmo, Calif.

Riznik, Jos.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ed: Br.Wiebe will be placing this in your hand since the fan-mail department probably protects you. At least so it seems.

I hope that upon reading this you don't wish that you were even better insulated from communications on the order of this Report.

Rather, I hope that it will hold your interest and provoke your commentary which I would consider a truly valuable contribution to the purposes of the project.

Gus Wiebe has been most perceptive and most kind in earlier correspondence expressing his personal interest.

This, by the way, is a fan letter. Despite the variety of sponsors, Ed Murrow still has the stuff and still keeps pitching at 5 every evening PST.

My very best, as always....

JQR

JOSEPH QUENTIN RIZNIK
Graduate Research Project

Gus—
Many thanks
JQR

Hope you
can hand this
to Ed Murrow

TO: Mr Murrow

From G. D. WIEBE

Joseph Riznik is doing a research study that might turn out to be important in the field of news.

Via Dr Stanton, I have gotten into correspondence with Riznik on matters of research method.

He enclosed the attached in his last letter to me.

Gus Wiebe

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA
January, 1952

GRADUATE RESEARCH PROJECT:
PROPAGANDA AND COUNTER-PROPAGANDA
Research Editor: J. Q. RIZNIK

¶ This is a progress report supplementing our Announcement of October, 1951, sent to a representative list of persons intimately acquainted with the mass communications media in the United States.

¶ The research, which has had as its objective the clarification and systematization of the concept of Counter-propaganda, has evoked a variety of important statements, definitions, concepts and questions. Over 18,000 words of commentary received in answer to our Announcement have been collated to date.

¶ We feel it important now to present a cross-section sample of the variety of concepts and definitions in hand, with the hope that through responses to this communication we can achieve sharper clarification of our research subject.

¶ We also feel it important that those who receive this have a general idea of the variety of men from whom we have to date received cooperation and aid in our project.

¶ The list that follows is not complete, but it gives an indication of the scope of our inquiry in terms of a cross-section sample. Not all of these men have been quoted on the pages that follow and there are quotations used from men whose names do not appear. The following, however, are among those who have assisted in this project:

RAYMOND B. ALLEN, director, Psychological Strategy Board.
BERT ANDREWS, N. Y. Herald Tribune.
EDWARD ANTHONY, publisher, Collier's.
EDWARD BARRETT, Assistant Secretary of State.
SEYMOUR BERKSON, general manager, INS.
SUMMER BLOSSOM, editor, American Magazine.
ROBERT U. BROWN, editor, Editor and Publisher.
ERWIN CANHAM, editor, Christian Science Monitor.
RALPH D. CASEY, director, University of Minnesota School of Journalism.
RICHARD CLARKE, editor, N. Y. News.
GEORGE CREEL, World War I information director.
ELMER DAVIS, World War II information director.
LEONARD DOOB, Yale University.
ALAN GOULD, executive editor, Associated Press.
EMANUEL R. FREEDMAN, foreign news editor, New York Times.
WILLIAM ERNEST HOCKING, Alford Professor of Philosophy Emeritus, Harvard.
ALEXANDER INKELES, Harvard University.
EARL JOHNSON, general news manager and vice-president, United Press.
HAROLD D. LASSWELL, Yale University.
CHARLES MERZ, editor, New York Times.
FRANK L. MOTT, director, University of Missouri School of Journalism.
DORE SCHARY, executive producer, MGM.
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD, World War II director Overseas Branch, OWI.
ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR., Harvard University
WILBUR SCHRAMM, dean, Division of Communications, University of Illinois.
CHARLES A. H. THOMSON, Brookings Institute.
QUINCY WRIGHT, University of Chicago.

¶ The excerpts on these pages are set down in the order in which they were received dating from November 7 to January 3.
¶ Those now actively concerned as editors, publishers, news technicians and processors of materials emanating from Soviet or Soviet-dominated sources will be particularly interested in excerpts indicating how our eidtors view the countering of foreign-initiated propagandas used as a news weapon directed at the American people.

1. **"One phase of the project I see very clearly: the grave technical flaw by which the American press has tended in the past to accept statements as 'news' without printing at the same time the relevant counter-fact. This practice remains a problem, but I believe it has been immensely diminished in the last decade. I believe we have come a long way since the '30's and early '40's when Hitler's and Goebbel's statements were often printed cold without attached counter-fact. I hope this tendency will continue. Surely it is the best way to prevent the use of American press machinery by foreign governments through alleged 'objectivity'. I believe all newspaper technicians should remind themselves of the necessity to place a statement in perspective as quickly and frequently as possible. I believe a comparison of dispatches today from Moscow with those from Berlin in the late '30's would show a revealing contrast."** Yes..... No.....

2. "There is point in the argument that by clever use of our news traditions a foreign propaganda is planted in our media and utilized as an objective report. The problem here involves putting news in perspective. If news should be put in perspective, a change is necessary in the newsroom folkways." Yes..... No.....

3. **"The number of persons who really know something about propaganda and counter-propaganda as used in our press and radio is much smaller than the number of those who think they know. I have read many writings on the subject which either did not seem to me to make much sense, or else were written in the trade jargon of the social sciences and were more trouble to read than they were worth. Counter-propaganda is analysis of enemy propaganda, explanation of its falsity and of why the enemy said those particular things; as well as a recital of his contradictions. If the American public are shown the 'cold deck' and the 'wired wheel' is exposed, they will draw the obvious conclusions." Yes..... No.....**

4. "The purposes of your project seem well enough stated except for the reference to dissemination of propaganda planted by foreign governments. In recent years, I think very little matter of this sort has appeared in American newspapers without being identified for what it is." Yes..... No.....

5. **"All of the semantics involving the word propaganda interest me not at all. If I agree with an idea, it is EDUCATION. If I am agin' it — It's PROPAGANDA!" Yes..... No.....**

6. "The point — as you forcefully make it — is that there is no consensus now prevailing in the published literature or in the usage of practitioners about the meaning of counter-propaganda. As matters stand now, as we stand in the shadow of perpetual crisis, Americans are engaged in refurbishing their ideas and our terms to fit a more comprehensive conception of national goals and methods. I think that it makes good sense to divide the major instruments of American national policy into four (military, diplomatic, economic and propaganda) and to add 'counter-' in all cases to serve the purpose of highlighting certain activities. I have dealt with counter-propaganda activities, as I understand them, as part of the total task of sustaining the morale of our side against opposing activities aimed at disrupting it. I agree that counter-propaganda can be defined in a clarifying manner and that, so defined, the term will aid American science and American policy." Yes..... No.....

¶ We present these excerpts in the hope that you may wish to indicate agreement or disagreement by checking the word "Yes" or "No" following each. If you care to comment further by way of expansion or excision, we will be most interested in having you do so.

¶ You will note a number of suggestions have been made that the problem of countering foreign-devised propagandas aimed at American individuals and public opinion is currently a very real one affecting our present and future national welfare. These suggestions are accompanied by proposals for a Conference of responsible representatives from our various news media. Your comment in this connection will be of immediate service to us.

---

7. **"When your announcement states that through a devotion to the presentation of 'objective' reports, the strength of our mass media has in effect been used against those media, since they have felt obliged to use statements — propaganda — without the immediate inclusion or attachment of corrective statements or discounts — counter-propaganda — I take issue. We may be unduly sensitive in the press association field to the application of such a generalization to all media but we do feel that we make a supreme effort in all controversial situations to balance propaganda with corrective statements — counter-propaganda — often before the original statement can get in print, or so quickly thereafter as to almost immediately temper the possible damage that might be done by propaganda. Of course there are instances when this is physically impossible but I do think that some little credit should be given for effort." Yes..... No.....**

8. "I think that our news services should continue to carry the propaganda from foreign countries. But it should be more correctly labelled." Yes..... No.....

9. **"If we really believe that TRUTH is just and honest, and will prevail, there's no defense for propaganda and still less for counter-propaganda. A pox on both the nasty words." Yes..... No.....**

10. "I should think the best possible counter-propaganda is balanced news reporting which seeks always to find the truth." Yes..... No.....

11. **"Although our Government, at the present time, does occasionally counter foreign propaganda with official statements, I do not believe there should be any special bureau or government office for this purpose. I think it is up to the press itself, which originally distributed this material, to interpret it and clarify it for the American people." Yes..... No.....**

12. "The Kremlin calls it 'propaganda' and 'agitation'. We do them a favor and call it 'NEWS'. Who is telling the truth and who is lying? Do we tell the truth when we call a Soviet propaganda agency a news agency or call the Moscow Radio a news broadcasting medium? We are the ones who are lying. Why? Because our people don't like the nasty word 'propaganda'. We have no use for it. Yet, we deliver it to the American people in each edition. We're old-fashioned and tradition-bound; honest and meeting deadlines. Are we neutrals or are we for the defense and security and protection of the American people? Let's get down to calling a spade a spade. If we've got to use Soviet originated propaganda let's call it PROPAGANDA in head, bank and in every paragraph. Let's turn the rewrite battery loose on the stuff and sell it to our people with a big label: "Beware of contents! Not for human consumption!" That's neither propaganda nor counter-propaganda. That's just using the sense that the good Lord has given us."

Yes..... No.....

13. "Counter
attempts
receptive reade
that in this real
tional condition,
danger because
side. Truth has

14. "I'd say
woods.

15. "By slant
propaga
people committ
not, as Churchil

16. "One of
them wit
the coach's ben
and what you
government voic
It is not our jo

17. "I think
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of California co

18. "You hav
output f
tive. In some
official United
Our State Depar
to provide the
Department of

19. "It does
of a gr

20. "Yours i
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that the most f

21. "To spre
them, is
and faith. The
victory is won
this time." Yes

22. "We do
foreign
cussion among

23. "There i
progress
education of in

*¶ The envelo
tate the disp
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illumination
the dimness
concept of
to our home
what has be*

¶ Would you

Counter-propaganda, when it is merely a subsequent reply, suffers from the weakness of the common ttempts to rectify libels and slanders: the fellow who gets there first carries the minds of the purely readers or auditors. As we now become alive to the pervasive fact that 'ideas are weapons' and his realm there is a shooting war going on, we should begin to realize that it is not merely an excep- ndition, but a persistent state of affairs affecting the American people. And that our country is in because of defective thinking on our side and the aggressive activity of false views on the other uth has no chance today to prevail, simply because it is simply just not in the field."

Yes..... No.....

I'd say the only thing to watch is the assumption that the U.S. press and radio are babes in the oods. Puh-leeze . . . !" Yes..... No.....

By slanting facts first in one direction — propaganda — and then slanting them in another — counter- ropaganda — you do not get them straight by a sort of cancellation. What you get is two sets of committed to violent, emotion-inspired, opposing interpretations of the same set of facts. You can- Churchill said, unring a bell." Yes..... No.....

'One of the surest ways to undermine the global prestige of our news services would be to saddle hem with the responsibility of conducting a war of words. Our place is in the press box — not on h's bench or down on the field, or even in the cheering section. Don't confuse the news agencies t you call 'mass media' with the government. The propaganda war needs authoritative American ent voices whose responsibility it is to speak when necessary! It is our job to carry what they say. our job to act as their surrogates." Yes..... No.....

'I think a conference on the subject of your research project would be beneficial but I do not hink that we should delude ourselves into thinking that our adversaries or potential enemies are not tully acquainted with the weaknesses in our system of mass communications. I think the University ornia could well call such a conference." Yes..... No.....

'You have rightly made the point of the necessity for corrective material to accompany the published utput from suspect sources. We try to make every effort to keep such material in balanced perspec- some cases balanced perspective may not be possible simply because the antidote must come from United States Government sources and those sources are not always available on a continuous basis. e Department just does not seem geared to jump in with the quick reply that would immediately serve de the other side of the story. Perhaps one solution would be for somebody to persuade the State ent of the value of the quick reply." Yes..... No.....

'It does seem to me that the problems you are considering could well be brought to the attention f a group of responsible representatives in the field of press, radio and magazines."

Yes..... No.....

'Yours is a worthwhile study project because we all know that the truth seldom catches up with a lie. Vhile I realize that considerable can be learned from the mistakes of the past, it seems to me most fertile field of research is the present day." Yes..... No.....

'To spread an enemy's lies among the American people and attempt at the same time to answer hem, is to play his game as he hopes you will. We have no national policy today bedrocked in honor h. Therefore it is possible to look at propaganda and counter-propaganda as a game, in which s won by the most skillful player. The scoreboard shows how thoroughly we are being beaten at ." Yes..... No.....

'We do not suggest that we have any reason to be complacent about our methods of handling oreign propaganda material. I feel that our procedures could probably be improved through dis- among representatives of leading information media at a conference." Yes..... No.....

'There is no way to order the American press to do a thing this way or that way. The only way rogress can be made in this area in which you are doing your research, is through education — the of individual newspaper people." Yes..... No.....

envelope enclosed will, we hope, facili- e dispatch of your comments. We have every comment so far received to contain nation which contributes to dispelling mness and confusion which envelop the t of counter-propaganda as it pertains r home-front mass media in a time of has been called PERPETUAL CRISIS.

uld you please send us your views on the Conference idea that has been suggested. What would be your special interest? Where and when do you feel a Conference should be held? What Government representatives should attend?

¶ In the event that you are returning this as a check-list, please append your name and address. Be assured of our appreciation of your reply.

Rose, Billy

January 23, 1956

Dear Billy:

My belated thanks for your very nice note.

I certainly would have enjoyed listening to the dinner table discussion you mentioned.

Personally I would vote for Hammerstein.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Billy Rose
Ziegfeld Theatre
1347 Sixth Avenue
New York 19, New York

fe

ZIEGFELD THEATRE

1347 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. • CIRCLE 5-5200

December 23, 1955

Dear Ed:

May I, a kibitzer, wish you a gay and good Christmas.

Incidentally, I used your name in vain, as the saying goes, a few nights ago. At a dinner table, we got around to the old, dreary discussion of politics and candidates. "If Ike doesn't run," some one asked me, "who would you like to see nominated for President?"

"I have two suggestions," I said, "and I'm not kidding. One is Ed Murrow, and the other is Oscar Hammerstein. Chances are neither of these worthies could be elected dog catcher. But either of them, in my book at least, would do a better job than the names we're kicking around."

All the best to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Billy

BILLY ROSE

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Roseman, Judge

January 22, 1957

Dear Judge Roseman:

In reference to your trip to Miami, Florida, the following is your flight information:

Saturday, February 9, 1957

Leave Idlewild	Eastern #603	11:00 am
Arrive Miami		2:30 pm

Mr. Murrow will accompany you on the above flight.

Sunday, February 17, 1957

Leave Miami	Eastern #604	4:00 pm
Arrive Idlewild		7:30 pm

Mrs. Roseman is also scheduled for the above flight.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Judge Samuel Roseman
Roseman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rosengren, Roswell

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

11 December 1956

Dear Ed:

You were very kind to give so much time to my North Atlantic Division "P.I." Chief, Ed. Reilly, and to me on Friday last. Be assured that I will follow up on all matters of mutual interest we discussed.

First, I have dug out our General Fact Sheet for the Fiscal Year 1957, which is inclosed. There is no need for you to read it but I am sure that Fred Friendly and his staff may find it useful in determining story interest.

This letter will also serve to accept your invitation to attend your year end - YEAR OF CRISIS TV show. What is the exact time and place? Needless to add I accept the invitation to "have a bourbon or two" afterward.

Finally, while I am no collector of autographs, I would deeply appreciate an autographed photograph of your good self to "hang" with some equally distinguished company on my wall.

Warmest personal regards in which Marion joins me.

Sincerely,

Rosie

ROSWELL P. ROSENGREN
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Chief, Technical Liaison
Division

1 Incl.
Fact Sheet

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

U. S. ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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GENERAL FACT SHEET

For Use June 16, 1956 through
June 15, 1957

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Received
11 Dec 56

I. CONSTRUCTION POWER AS A WEAPON

Introduction

The construction power of America as organized for warfare by the Army's Engineers has become a weapon of decisive importance.

Twice within our generation it has played a vital role in the defense of our country, and again, today, it is one of the major elements of national defense.

In World War II the ability of the Engineers to build jungle air fields, smash away enemy defenses, breach mine-fields, bridge rivers, clear beaches, throw supply life-lines across gigantic mountains and swamps, and open the way for our troops wherever they needed to go, saved lives and speeded victory. General MacArthur said World War II was "an Engineers' war"—indicating that American military engineering was a decisive element in our superiority.

Again, when it seemed that the Korean campaign was to be the prelude to global warfare, the Engineers' feat of building great air bases simultaneously in the Polar Arctic wastes and on the African desert—and doing it within 90 days' construction time—was a major influence in deterring the aggressors.

Our opponents in the present Cold War have vastly more manpower and are approaching parity with us in weapons and military production; but the United States is still far ahead in the all-important ability to mobilize quickly for construction of unprecedented range and scale. Since modern weapons cannot get off the ground without equally advanced construction support, and since the strategic concepts of the nuclear age

require greater engineering and construction efforts than ever before, our ability to maintain this lead is one of the vital elements in our national defense strength.

The Military Construction Mission

Hence the military construction mission is of pre-eminent importance among the many varied responsibilities of the Army's Corps of Engineers.

Briefly stated, this mission is to build facilities of every kind, in any part of the world, required by the Army; most of the facilities required by the Air Force; and various facilities for the Navy, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies.

This mission is carried out primarily through the employment under contract of American engineering and construction concerns.

Should war break out, the Army Engineers would have a parallel responsibility for combat engineering. This is engineering in direct support of, or as an actual part of, battle operations. Typical examples are smashing enemy-placed obstacles or overcoming obstacles imposed by nature and of devising and placing fortifications, mines, and other engineering works required by friendly forces.

Both missions—construction and combat engineering—draw upon the resourceful and experienced military-civil construction organization-in-being which is the Army's Corps of Engineers. This organization's intimate knowledge of the capacity and capabilities of the construction industry enables it to draw in turn upon the total construction and engineering resources of the American people.

The Corps of Engineers is unique among the military organizations of the world because of this dual civil-military function. Thanks to the

fact that it has two huge peacetime programs--civil works and the vital military-construction mission--the Corps is a complex of organizational and technical resources. Its personnel includes specialists in virtually all branches of engineering technology, including some to be found nowhere else. This organization meshes at countless points with the entire vast range of American private engineering and construction capability.

The Corps' heavy construction capabilities are derived initially from the Civil Works program, under which it builds and operates a nationwide and constantly growing network of flood control, navigation, hydro-electric power, and other projects. In two World Wars and many other emergencies, highly-trained men were shifted on almost instant notice from this always-available civil-works organization-in-being to defense tasks. The most gigantic task for which the engineering resources of the nation were thus mobilized was, of course, World War II. That task included the construction of industrial, transportation, and training facilities at top speed, and the crash program for development of the atomic bomb under the Manhattan District. It was this expanded organization--now a composite of military-civil capability--that made possible the accomplishment of construction in Africa, Greenland, and elsewhere after the outbreak of the Korean campaign, on a scale and under a time-table which, even during World War II, would have been considered impossible.

Born on Bunker Hill

The Army's construction power was born on June 16, 1775, when a handful of our first builder-soldiers, under command of Colonel Richard Gridley, the Army's first Chief of Engineers, worked all night to fortify

Breed's Hill and fought the next day in the battle. For 181 years, this construction power has been nourished by the demands of unsought wars and the challenges of peacetime engineering needs for development of the country.

Today, under leadership of the 40th Chief of Engineers, Major General E. C. Itschner, a veteran military engineer who saw combat service in Korea and World War II and subsequently directed construction of great dams on the Columbia river, the Corps of Engineers is a fighting-building organization deployed virtually around the globe.

The Military Construction Program

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the Army's Engineers have been engaged, world-wide, on the largest peacetime military construction program in history, to provide facilities for effecting the deployment of the Army and the Air Force in accordance with current strategic defense plans. The program includes construction at some 700 bases or installations in the United States and in 22 friendly foreign nations. The total program embraced by current schedules is in the order of $10 billion, and construction is proceeding at the rate of about $1.5 billion per year.

This construction includes air fields, pipelines, industrial plants, highways, rail facilities, ports, fuel storage tanks, homes, churches, shops, theaters, hospitals, offices, and virtually every other type of facility used by modern society, in addition to facilities of a purely military nature such as NIKE batteries, barracks, and ammunition storage and loading depots. It is carried out amid the world's full range of climate, distance, terrain and local conditions. Construction techniques and materials used in the Arctic must take into account temperatures ranging downward to 70 degrees below zero, and the special problems of snow, ice and permanently frozen earth; while at the other extreme,

temperatures ranging up to 140 degrees affect the work in Saudi Arabia.

The Civil Works Construction Program

Ever since the policy was established by President Thomas Jefferson, the Corps of Engineers has been assigned to peacetime Civil Works missions for the protection of the American people and the advancement of the economy, in addition to its military duties. For 132 years, the Corps has built and maintained the nation's harbors and navigable waterways, and since the Federal government accepted responsibility for flood control in 1936, the Corps has been assigned to carrying out that task.

To date, the Corps has completed some 2,290 Congressionally authorized Civil Works projects, costing in excess of $3.4 billion, and has invested an additional $3.5 billion in projects now under construction. Uncompleted portions of works under way, and authorized projects not yet started, comprise an active program totalling some $9.4 billion.

Built primarily for flood control or navigation, the projects now in operation have yielded important benefits, both from their primary objectives and in incidental benefits, such as hydro-electric power, municipal and industrial water supply, recreational development, pollution abatement, fish and wildlife conservation, irrigation supply and similar water-related assets.

Civil Works construction is almost as varied as military construction. It includes great dams, navigation locks and harbor facilities; the dredging of channels; construction and relocation of bridges, highways and railroads; carrying out vast levee-building and revetment programs; engineering works to control river channels; and the design and construction of such special-purpose structures as the dome and certain other parts

of the U. S. Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Pentagon, the Washington Monument, the Panama Canal, Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay and the remedial works now being built to preserve the beauty of Niagara Falls.

Accomplishments

Among the accomplishments of the Corps in the Civil Works field are:

Construction and operation of 28,600 miles of waterways, comprising the most extensive navigation system in the world. These waterways carried 173.7 billion ton-miles of freight last year, an increase of 101 percent in the past quarter century. Indicative of the effect of this development, together with flood control, water supply and other project benefits, is the establishment of some 2,500 industrial plants along the canalized Ohio River since the end of World War II.

Construction and maintenance of about 300 coastal harbors, through which was shipped some 376 million tons of freight last year, exclusive of intraport and local shipments, a gain of 77 percent in the past quarter century.

Completion, or placing in partial operation, of 391 flood control projects, which are now preventing an estimated $491 million in flood damages each year, in addition to the protection of life. In the limited time Federal flood control works have been in operation - about 11 years on the average - they have prevented an estimated $7 billion in flood damages, or more than twice the total appropriations for flood control works to date.

Installation of 4,025,400 kilowatts of hydro-electric power capacity, now in actual use on 25 projects; with an ultimate total

capacity on authorized projects in the active Civil Works program scheduled at about 13 million kilowatts.

Inclusion of 940,000 acre-feet of water supply storage in 13 reservoirs for 30 municipalities, together with negotiations for the inclusion of water supply storage for 10 more communities.

Provision of 1.5 million acres of permanent water habitat and 2 million acres of shoreline in connection with Corps reservoir for fish, wildlife and recreational development by the States and communities in which the projects are located. Corps of Engineers reservoirs last year attracted over 61,900,000 "visitor days" of recreational use by the public.

Flood Fighting and Emergencies

In addition to its construction task, the Corps of Engineers holds a statutory flood fighting responsibility, as a means of assuring the effective functioning of flood control works during an emergency. This responsibility includes rescue work, the strengthening, raising, extending or other modification of flood control structures, and the repair, restoration or maintenance of flood control works threatened or destroyed.

The Corps maintains nationwide stand-by organizations and procedures, including access to private construction organizations and to the support of other branches of the Military Services, to call upon for meeting flood emergencies.

Also, the Corps' organization and resources are frequently called upon, through Army or civilian channels, to perform other civilian emergency services, such as the removal of public hazards and carrying

out temporary repairs to public communications and essential services, as in the case of Operation NOAH in the aftermath of Hurricanes Connie and Diane in the Northeastern States in 1955. There, at the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, the Corps of Engineers executed work to speed the recovery of some 675 cities, towns and other localities. In 1949, when blizzards blanketed the Western Plains, the Corps under Operation SNOWBOUND threw 6,000 civilian and military personnel and more than 2,200 pieces of equipment into the battle to save life and relieve suffering. In 1947, when the Texas City explosion took 500 lives and wrought $50 to $90 million damages, the Corps' Galveston District Engineer arrived on the scene with men and equipment and began organizing the rescue and relief work within an hour after the initial blast.

The Combat Engineer Mission

The job of the Combat Engineers is to keep friendly forces moving forward by overcoming natural or man-made obstacles, to assist them in defense by construction of barriers and obstacles, and to join them when the chips are down in the time-honored role of riflemen.

In accomplishing this, versatility is the keynote, with determination and courage essential ingredients.

With their earthmoving equipment, the combat engineers build roads over mountains or through jungles. The same equipment may be used to construct emergency air strips or fortifications. To cross rivers and ravines the engineers furnish the necessary "piggy-backs" for other combat elements in the form of assault boats, rafts, ferries, and bridges of all types—floating or fixed, standard or improvised.

When mine-fields are encountered or have to be laid, engineer work

parties supply skilled supervision and advice. If demolition or reduction of fortifications is needed—perhaps under fire—the combat engineer is present with tools, explosives, skill, ingenuity, and courage. Engineer water purification sets and water distributors furnish potable water to thirsty soldiers. Field mapping units provide the sheets and relief maps needed by the hundreds of millions in modern warfare. Engineer generators provide power for critical command, medical and supply installations. Throughout the combat area, engineer reconnaisance elements, some airborne, are seeking and probing to determine what lies ahead.

Often the Engineer soldier must set aside his tools and, rifle in hand, seize and defend his bridgehead or construction or demolition site, then fight while he works. And when a dependable extra surge is needed in attack, or the defense requires a firm stiffening, the combat engineer is fully trained and ready to take his place beside the infantryman with rifle, machine gun and bazooka.

Engineer Training

Warfare, from time immemorial, has recognized the need for trained specialists, who can move with, and sometimes ahead of, the fighting man. They have been labeled by many names - sappers, pioneers, artificers, pontoniers. But essentially they were and are engineers - professional military engineers. It was recognition of the need for training in this profession which led to the establishment of a military engineering school at West Point, N. Y., in 1802—the school which is now the U. S. Military Academy.

Today's engineer soldier spends his first eight weeks in basic

combat training, learning to fight and function as an infantryman. Then he moves to advanced training at Ft. Leonard Wood, or specialist training at the Engineer School, Ft. Belvoir. Most of the basic engineer skills are taught at Leonard Wood. Here the engineer soldier acquires the rudiments of bridge construction and explosives; the skills needed for building and pipeline construction - carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, welding, steelwork, rigging. Crane, tractor, and other equipment operators are trained to handle the massive and modern earthmoving equipment of the Corps. Courses in leadership and management for the NCO are conducted. Eight weeks in these various courses lay the foundation for further training and development in engineer units stationed throughout the world.

At Fort Belvoir, the more complicated skills are taught. It is here that the Corps starts training and molding its surveyors, draftsmen, engineer equipment and diesel mechanics, cartographers and photogrammetrists. The training of operating crews for nuclear power plants is being inaugurated this year. The special problems of engineer supply are taught along with the techniques of camouflage. The engineer leaves Fort Belvoir prepared to assume his job in the far-flung engineer units, which are insatiable consumers of a wide variety of skills.

The sources of engineer officers are myriad. They flow to the Corps from West Point, from various colleges throughout the nation, by direct commission, and up from the ranks through OCS. Fort Belvoir is the great common training place which fills in the gaps in each man's knowledge and prepares him to meet the exacting demands on Engineer officers.

All attend the basic course. Later, the regulars return to the

advanced course and the career reservists to the associate advanced course. Some take special courses in airfield construction, maintenance, supply, camouflage, and post engineering. Becoming a competent military engineer is a long, hard process which requires a lot of time in class and study.

The story does not end at Forts Leonard Wood and Belvoir. Officers and enlisted men train with industry to learn first-hand the operation and maintenance of equipment and machinery. Throughout the colleges of the nation, engineer officers are engaged in advanced study to qualify them professionally in engineering, as well as in a variety of fields which ranges from advanced geodesy and nuclear physics to finance and management.

Finally, some selected engineer officers move to the senior service schools -- Command and General Staff, Army War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and National War College. There they prepare themselves to take their place beside officers from the other combat arms in command of major Army organizations.

Research and Development

The Corps of Engineers is engaged in a broad program of research and development that encompasses five principal fields of activity; construction, mapping and terrain investigation, combat support, supply support, and nuclear energy. The F.Y. 1956 budget calls for an expenditure of approximately $20,000,000.

Of the five fields of activity, construction is the largest program. This phase includes the design and development of equipment, buildings, pipelines and bridges, and the development of hydraulic and structural design criteria. Combat support is the second largest program and includes

development of new and improved items of equipment to support those troops actively engaged in combat with the enemy. The supply support program will require roughly $3,000,000 which is approximately the funds allocated to the Mapping and Terrain Investigation Program. The Corps' major job in the nuclear energy field is the development of nuclear power plants for military purposes.

Six research and development laboratories conduct the program, the largest being the Engineer Research and Development Laboratories at Fort Belvoir (known as ERDL). ERDL, including its outlying activities, has a complement of 35 officers, 186 enlisted men, and 1521 civilians. Five other installations also engaged in research and development are the Army Map Service in Washington, D. C.; the Waterways Experiment Station at Wicksburg, Miss.; the Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment in Wilmette, Ill.; and the Ohio River Division Laboratories in Cincinnati, Ohio.

To increase the mobility of the field forces which the Engineers support is one of the principal motives for investigation. This involves studies in the development of bridging and stream crossing equipment; high-speed, easily-moved construction equipment; pipelines; storage, pumping and operational controls in the transportation of fuel, including ship-to-shore movement, industrial engines; soils and surfacing; mobile maintenance shops; prefabricated buildings; processing and packaging; and electric and electronic equipment.

In addition, the Engineers are doing research in special weapons, developing new techniques in camouflage and deception; developing new types of field fortifications; classifying the world into regions having

distinctive military requirements, studying fire fighting; developing data on materials such as plastics, synthetic rubber and coatings; seeking to improve equipment for more accurate topographical mapping; and developing better equipment for surveying.

Over and beyond these programs, the Engineers are applying mechanics, chemistry and physics to the solutions of problems presented by snow, ice and frozen ground, particularly as they affect operations in our Arctic bases. Techniques developed in the laboratory are thoroughly tested in Greenland.

The Corps of Engineers also is building a nuclear power plant at Fort Belvoir in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission which will be the prototype for other plants to be used to supply power for military requirements in remote and relatively inaccessible areas.

Approximately one and a half million dollars are appropriated for studies devoted to the development of pavement design. These studies, aimed at developing new design criteria for airfields pavements under the heavy bomber wheel loads of today and the heavier wheel loads of tomorrow are carried on at Vicksburg, Miss., at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Boston, Mass. At Vicksburg, between 20 and 25 studies on flexible pavement or black-top surface occupy the researchers. Another 10 studies on rigid paving, including pre-stressed concrete pavement, are under study at Cincinnati; while at Boston research engineers are concerned with Arctic airport construction and problems dealing with both seasonal frost and permafrost.

Supply and Procurement

Ever since men emerged from caves to meet in battle with crude clubs,

warfare has taken on a steadily more complicated pattern. With this change has developed an entirely separate but related science—military supply or logistics—the furnishing of equipment, supplies, transportation, quarters and other material for the troops.

In the Corps of Engineers, with its complex instruments and heavy construction equipment, supply support may mean the difference between victory and defeat in a battle. At Remagen, Germany, in World War II, Engineers maintained traffic over the Ludendorff bridge spanning the Rhine for several days after it had been damaged because they were able to replace decking and other vital parts as fast as the German artillery destroyed them.

In Korea, supply kept the equipment coming in an endless stream which enabled the Engineers to carve roads out of the tortuous mountain passes that were so vital to the mobility of our troops. Supply saw to it, too, that they had the tools and material to build the bridges across the rivers that connected these roads.

Supply and procurement in the Corps of Engineers is a big operation. First, some 16,000 individuals are engaged in the actual supply operations. They determine what is needed, when, in what quantities, where and how to get it there. They plan the purchase, do the buying, inspect the goods, store it for future use, perform the necessary preservation and maintenance to keep equipment in good repair, and dispatch it to the required destination. They also keep the necessary inventory records on a current basis for some 25,000 stocked general engineer items and 150,000 stocked repair parts for which there is a demand.

For these supplies and the cost of procuring them, the Corps in the current fiscal year is expected to spend about $155,000,000, compared

with $175,000,000 in 1955 and $965,000,000 in 1951 during the height of the Korean hostilities.

These figures do not include the costs of purchases made for other services under the Department of Defense single service procurement. Under this plan, the Corps purchases all lumber for the Army, Navy and Air Force. It also buys all construction machinery such as tractors, graders, scrapers, bull-dozers, cranes, shovels—all common usage earth-moving equipment.

Mapping and Engineer Intelligence

Technological warfare, with its joint air-land operations, its tanks and mechanized artillery and personnel carriers, its supersonic missiles and radar controls, and its increasing demands for greater speed and precision of action, places new and challenging requirements on mapping and the knowledge of terrain. Maps must be accurate with the greatest precision science can achieve, and the data presented must be infinitely detailed.

In joint air-ground attacks, locations and distances must be indicated with infinite mathematical precision. Tank commanders must know not only the width, depth, flow, direction of, and location of streams to be crossed, but also the physical characteristics of the soils of the area, so as to anticipate how many vehicles of what weight and type can cross a given area without bogging down. Air and artillery commanders must have exact mathematical data for pinpointing their fire. Ground commanders must know precisely where, as well as exactly when, their troops may be moved into the objective area.

The Combat Engineers, building the roads and bridges over which our forces may reach objectives, or demolishing the enemy's means of maneuver

and supply, must have an infinite variety of knowledge of the terrain, including its natural resources, the physical improvements such as power and water supply, fuels, construction materials, and means of communication.

Map-making and Engineer intelligence are among the highest priority missions of the Army's Engineers. In both of these closely related fields, techniques and equipment are undergoing constant evolution to meet the requirements of modern warfare. Large quantities of maps and physical data must be available in the field. For example, 10 million maps were printed and distributed during the first four weeks of the Korean war. Maps are as important to the patrol leader as they are to the man firing a supersonic weapon. Their preparation for modern warfare entails a great deal more than the simple act of drawing the shape of a given area of the earth's surface on a piece of paper.

For example, Army mappers completed a survey that extended from the Arctic to the Antarctic. They perspired through Central African jungles and climbed the lofty and rugged Andes Mountains in South America to obtain measurements that have enabled the Army Map Service to compute new dimensions of the earth. The corrections were not large, but to the man who is charged with aiming a long range missile at a comparatively small area of enemy territory, the slightest error on his map or in his mathematical computation could mean missing the target by a considerable distance.

Every advance in technology, especially in supersonic weapon systems, increases the relative importance of intelligence, and simultaneously creates new and challenging problems in providing the timely intelligence and guidance necessary for planning and initiating counter measures or initial actions.

The Engineer intelligence mission is of major significance in the over-all role of the Engineers in the Armed Forces. Intelligence subjects parallel other responsibilities and functions of the Corps. Some of its more important primary subjects are: coasts and landing beaches, ports, urban areas, lines of communication, electric power, water supply, fortifications and defenses, characteristics and logistics of engineer material, engineer research and development, hydrology, construction, engineer order of battle, and natural environment, including soils, vegetation, drainage and relief. Engineer intelligence reaches into the technological, geographical, political, sociological, economic and armed forces components of intelligence.

Engineer intelligence affects nearly every national defense function, including war plans, especially those of an operational and logistical nature. Engineer supply, construction, organization, training and research and development vary with the adequacy and use of intelligence. And it is engineer intelligence that advises the tactical commanders about the streams to be crossed and physical characteristics of the soils to be traversed.

Engineer intelligence produces terrain studies for the entire Army. Its organizations, techniques and equipment are constantly evolving to meet changing requirements of modern warfare.

Repairs and Utilities

The lives of every one of approximately 2,000,000 military and civilian personnel associated with the United States Army are affected by the Repairs and Utilities function of the Corps of Engineers. The soldier in training who refreshes himself with a drink of water or takes a shower

bath is using a part of the 93 billion gallons of water furnished by the service in a year. An electric bulb switched on for a few hours in an Army barracks supplies him with a convenient reading light and uses a few of the two and three-quarter billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy that the Army burns annually.

Repairs and Utilities is a big, diversified business operating all over the world on an annual budget of nearly a half billion dollars. Its manager is the Chief of Engineers, and he sets the policy, standards and methods for its operations and supervises the execution of the program.

That program encompasses a wide variety of duties on every camp, post and station, utilizing about 80,000 individuals.

On each post or station, an Engineer officer is on the staff of the commanding officer. Roughly, his duties could be compared to that of the city engineer or city manager except that they are more varied. He is responsible for furnishing utility services such as water, electric power, sewage treatment, heat and refrigeration.

He sees to it that all real property is kept in good repair, and he makes necessary alterations, extensions and additions. (World-wide, this job involves a billion square feet of building space.) The Post Engineer's other duties include furnishing fire protection, a job comparable to that of the fire commissioner, supervision of refuse collection and disposal, insect and rodent control, packing household goods and organizational equipment, custodial services, signs, training facilities and snow removal.

In short, he is the Army's housekeeper.

Real Estate

In the furtherance of the programs of the Corps of Engineers, the Chief of Engineers also performs the real estate function incidental thereto, which is a major source of continuing contact between representatives of the Corps and the public.

The primary aim is the acquisition of lands on a timely basis as required for authorized construction projects. Except for the establishment of earth satellites, no construction can proceed without land on which to place it. The approach used takes into consideration project requirements and the availability of land already under Government control on the one hand and the needs of the civilian economy and the availability of privately owned land on the other hand.

During World War II, and again during the Korean conflict, the emphasis was on acquisition for the establishment of new military installations and the expansion of existing ones, with the Corps of Engineers acting as agent for both the Army and Air Force. Immediately after the end of World War II the establishment of civil works projects was resumed at an increasing tempo in keeping with the change-over from a wartime to peacetime economy. The more recent military acquisition activities have been generated by the requirements for tactical positions, including antiaircraft defenses and aircraft warning sites, and air bases and reserve training centers.

Throughout these major programs it has also been the responsibility of the Corps to act as the real estate management agent for the Department of the Army. This involves a continuous inspection program designed to insure maximum utilization of real property under the control of the Department and to make available for the civilian economy, either through lease or outright disposal, those lands or interests therein not required

to complete the military mission for which the lands were acquired.

Appraisers on the staff of the District Engineer or independent appraisers under contract, determine the fair value of properties to be acquired. It is as important to insure that the Government not pay more than the property is worth, as it is to provide an assurance to the landowner that he is receiving a full measure of value.

As part of the effort to limit Government land holdings, the extent of ownership acquired by the United States at reservoir projects has been reduced. Above the elevation which is flooded less than once every five years (average) only the right to flood the land occasionally is acquired. This permits the growing of crops, grazing, and exploitation of minerals while protecting project requirements.

Real estate personnel serve on site boards and as staff officers charged with responsibility of acquiring or disposing of lands consistent with overall Departmental programs. By agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission real estate acquisition as required by that Agency is also accomplished by the Corps of Engineers. The real estate technician is available for consultation concerning land uses, valuation and an integration of government needs with the general pattern of development or the desires of local governing bodies.

In order to permit information to be furnished to Congress and higher echelons with the Departments concerned, as well as to other Government agencies or interested groups, statistics are collected and maintained to indicate the extent of the holdings of the Department of the Army both as to size and investment. The scope and extent of the program is indicated by the fact that as of 1 July 1955 the military real property holdings of the Army and Air Force aggregated 23,803,713 acres of land owned and

3,136,705 acres leased, plus an additional 5,647,158 acres owned and leased for civil works projects.

II BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ARMY'S ENGINEERS

The Army's Engineers
Born of the Revolution

On June 16, 1775, the day before the battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution authorizing General George Washington to appoint a Chief Engineer for his Army.

General Washington, himself an engineer, on July 3, 1775, designated to that post Colonel Richard Gridley, who had been serving as Chief Engineer for the Massachusetts Provincial Forces.

From that day hence, the Army has been served by an almost unbroken succession of 40 Chiefs of Engineers whose professional careers have reached from Colonel Gridley's reduction of the French fortifications at Louisburg in King George's war in 1745 to construction of defenses in the Atomic Age under Major General E. C. Itschner, the present Chief of Engineers.

Early on the day following enactment of the resolution by the Congress, Colonel Gridley, while serving in his Provincial capacity, had, by coincidence, performed the first recorded noteworthy feat of the Army's Engineers. In the darkness of early June 17, he had directed construction of the defenses of Breed's Hill, working with pick and shovel alongside his men. Later in the day, when the battle was joined, he seized a musket, took his place in the line at Bunker Hill, and was wounded.

Thus was established the building-fighting tradition which has marked the role of the Army's Engineers in every war we have ever fought.

Colonel Gridley recovered and subsequently directed construction of the fortifications overlooking the British positions in Boston, which became

so untenable that the enemy's troops were forced to withdraw. The construction power of the Colonial Army enabled General Washington to capture Boston without firing a shot!

These earliest events were followed by a long series of engineer achievements by the Colonial armies. They included fortifying West Point and barricading the Hudson River with a great iron chain; building a ring of impregnable defense works around the starving, freezing Army at Valley Forge; constructing a system of ever-tightening trenches, batteries and redoubts around the British at Yorktown which brought Gen. Cornwallis' surrender and freedom for the Colonies.

The outbreak of the Revolution found the Continental Army critically handicapped by the scarcity of trained engineers in America. There were a few, with varying degrees of experience, including General Washington himself, who had seen service as a surveyor, Colonel Gridley, who had studied military engineering while aiding a British officer in planning the fortification of Boston Harbor, and Colonel Rufus Putnam, who had been trained as a millwright's apprentice. But to win a war against the British Army, the struggling colonies turned to friendly nations, principally France and Poland, for technical help. As a result of negotiations by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, our Commissioners abroad, the services of many accomplished professional engineers were obtained, including General Thaddeus Kosciuszko of Poland, one of the heroes of the war, Maj. Gen. Louis DuPortail and Lt. Col. Stephen Rochefontaine of France, both of whom saw service as the Army's Chief of Engineers, and Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who subsequently laid out the new city of Washington, capital of the young Nation.

Establishment of
Engineering in America

Out of the engineers recruited or trained for the Revolution grew the establishment of the engineering profession in America. Many of the foreign military engineers recruited from abroad remained after the war to help build the new nation. They and the colonials trained under their command provided the only engineering skills available for the peacetime tasks of maintaining the defenses and subduing the wilderness. Many of these men made their mark on the frontier, such as Col. Rufus Putnam who led a group of veterans of the Revolution in the first great colonizing expedition to the Western hinterland upon the opening of the Northwest Territory. They located the roads, built the forts and held the Indians at bay and enabled settlers to pour into the new land.

Thus, the Army's second Chief of Engineers and engineer soldiers trained in the Revolution spearheaded the first of the succeeding waves of expansion westward which have built the modern United States. Their successors in the Corps of Engineers were in the vanguard of each succeeding migration, and even today, under the Corps' Civil Works Program, are still engaged in engineering conquest for development of our river basin resources to accommodate the continued growth of the United States.

After disbandment of the Revolutionary Army in 1783, under the Treaty of Paris, there was no organized engineering activity in the country until the Congress, in 1794, authorized formation of a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, commanded by General Rochefontaine. Nor was there any school for the training of professional engineers. At the direction of President Washington, Rochefontaine established a school at West Point in

1795 to train officers and troops in the arts of military engineering. Rochefontaine also directed construction of the military defenses of the nation. Vicissitudes and final collapse marked the early history of the new school, and it fell the lot of President Thomas Jefferson to re-establish it as the United States Military Academy, under command and supervision of the Chief of the Army's Corps of Engineers, which had been organized under the same Act of Congress of March 16, 1802. Until 1866, the law required the superintendent of the Academy to be an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

For the first 22 years of its existence, the Academy was the only engineering school in the United States, and the Army Engineers graduating from it were the country's principal source of engineering talent. In 1817, Maj. Sylvanus Thayer, Superintendent of the Academy, reorganized it after the pattern of the great French Polytechnical School at Paris. He had become convinced that West Point must produce officers who were capable of discharging both military engineering duties and also of conducting the explorations and surveys and building the works required for developing the Western Frontier. He insisted that every graduate of the Military Academy be a professional engineer.

Realizing that West Point, alone, could not produce the numbers of engineers required by the growing nation, he waged a vigorous campaign for the establishment of civilian engineering schools. The first one Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was founded in 1824. The list of engineering colleges grew to 10 at the start of the Civil War. All but Rensselaer had West Point graduates on their teaching staffs, and Rensselaer used West Point text books.

Civil Works Program Begun

The same year Rensselaer was founded, the Congress of the United States, by Act of April 30, 1824, took formal recognition of the growing engineering requirements of the expanding country, and inaugurated the Civil Works program of the Corps of Engineers. That Act authorized President James Monroe "to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates to be made of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail * * * * the surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before the Congress."

That year, the Congress made its first appropriations for Civil Works—$75,000 for the removal of sandbars and other obstructions to navigation in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Harbor improvements were begun at Erie, Pa., and at Cleveland and Fairport Harbors, Ohio. The Act committed rivers and harbors improvement to the Federal Government and indicated that the Corps of Engineers was to execute and superintend the work.

A "Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements" composed of Army Engineers and civilians was organized, and continued in existence until 1832. This Board's reports laid the basis for the ultimate development of this country's system of inland waterways and harbors.

As the lands east of the Mississippi River became settled, and as other pioneers pushed on westward, the Army's Engineers played an increasingly broader and more active role in taming the wilderness. Streams were improved for navigation, new country was explored and surveyed, roads and ultimately railroad routes were located. From 1846 to 1848,

the Engineers paused from their civil labors to acquit themselves well in the war with Mexico, and returned again their major attention to the frontier once hostilities had ceased. Engineering was steadily growing in professional stature and in economic service. The expanding nation was beginning to enjoy rich rewards from the foresighted efforts of Major Sylvanus Thayer in the preceding generation.

By the end of the Mexican War, the economy had developed to the point where the recurring floods of the Mississippi River had become a nationally recognized menace. Flood preventive measures were added to the growing list of problems assigned to the Army's Engineers, though navigation improvement remained the primary objective.

Battle Against the Mississippi Begins

One of Sylvanus Thayer's most brilliant pupils at West Point had been Andrew A. Humphreys, born on November 2, 1810, at Philadelphia. As a Captain of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, Humphreys, in 1850, was assigned to head the first survey and investigation for flood control and navigation improvement of the Mississippi River. This was the country's first attempt to apply the science of river hydraulics and engineering techniques to the problems of planning control of a major river.

Captain Humphreys, with Lieut. H. L. Abbott as his second in command, labored at the task assigned him until 1861. In that year, these two men completed a report which has become one of the classics of engineering literature and which established the foundations for modern river control.

Finding that existing knowledge of the science of river hydraulics could not be relied upon, Humphreys and Abbott carried out experiments and studies on a scale far more extended than any theretofore attempted.

In the letter transmitting the report, Humphreys wrote that the success of that part of the work "has even exceeded my expectations. Laws have been revealed that were before unknown; new formulae have been prepared, possessing far greater precision than the old; and improved methods of gauging streams have been devised."

In keeping with the fighting-building tradition of the Army Engineers, Humphreys later distinguished himself during the Civil War as a Corps Commander in the Union Army, with the rank of Major General, and later, as Chief of the Corps of Engineers, directed the post-war revival of the Corps' Civil Works program for helping to expand the national economy. He and the succeeding 11 Chiefs of Engineers - all veterans of the War Between the States and products of the Sylvanus Thayer System of turning out professional engineers at West Point, helped to make possible the phenomenal development of engineering and scientific knowledge in the United States from 1866 to 1910.

While the Mississippi River surveys went ahead, the Congress, in 1858, directed the Corps to undertake the construction of what is now the Sault Ste. Marie Locks, between Lakes Superior and Huron, inaugurating the development of the Great Lakes navigation system—one of the most vital waterways in the world.

The Civil War

Intermittently fighting Indians and performing civil works, the Corps improved its training of officers and men until the Civil War broke out. Engineer generals—trained at West Point—served on both sides. The North had no less than 33 and the South at least 8, including Robert E. Lee. During the war the Corps expanded to a regular battalion of five companies

and several volunteer units. They constructed fortifications, bridged rivers, and performed other feats of engineering. When the firing got too hot to work, they dropped their tools and served as infantry in the line.

After the Civil War, the Engineers again turned westward. They completed a 13-year survey that established the boundaries of virtually all of the western states and in 1885 concluded a 44-year survey and mapping project of the Great Lakes. Meanwhile, West Point, which in 1866 had been converted to an over-all Army school, continued to turn out officers for the Corps of Engineers, and other branches of the Army. The call of 1898 found the Engineers ready. Their elements fought in the Philippines, Cuba and in the Boxer Rebellion in China.

The United States was growing as an industrial and agricultural nation and its waterways and water resources were important to that economic growth. The Panama Canal had been started in 1882 by the French but the "big ditch" project was bogged down in mud and mosquitoes. In 1904 the United States bought the uncompleted canal for $40,000,000 and Army Engineer officers supervised completion of the job.

World War I

World War I presented enormous construction tasks to the fighting-building Army Engineers, including the construction of training camps, supply bases and other facilities in the United States, and ports, railroads, roads, bridges, depots, hospitals and other facilities in Europe. Also, the war brought new responsibilities. Airplanes, long range cannon that fired at targets beyond the horizon and tanks required new techniques in laying bridges, the use of maps in locating long distance targets and camouflage to disguise men and equipment from the prying eyes

of air patrols. Huge searchlights with tremendous candlepower came into use for the first time. Engineer troops, first to arrive overseas, were among the first to come under fire. They served first with British and French while the rest of the AEF was being built up, and then fought and built across France with the American Army.

Development of the nation's natural resources after World War I took on a swifter pace and the Civil Works assignment of the Corps was broadened. Waterway improvements, flood control, irrigation, power generation and dam construction helped keep flowing the economic life blood of the nation during the depression of the 1930's.

World War II

When World War II broke out, the Corps of Engineers' organization was trained and ready to perform a worldwide military construction and logistics effort without parallel in history, in addition to the traditional combat engineer mission. The Engineers were among the advance elements in every theater of operations, from the English Channel and the Mediterranean to the islands of the Pacific. They led the way in 42 of 61 major amphibious operations, including the beaches of Normandy where five Engineer combat battalions were cited for battle honors. The tank-mounted bulldozer blade and other new engineer weapons helped in the breakout across France and the drive into Germany. Engineer soldiers secured river crossings under fire, and comprised assault teams to help advance forces break through fortified positions. They were in the fore as fighting troops when the Japs were stopped at Milne Bay in their farthest penetration into New Guinea. Some of the most famous generals of the war came from Engineer ranks.

The Corps' peacetime organization for Civil Works, commanded by Engineer officers but composed principally of civilians, expanded and assumed the task of building for the mushrooming Army and Air Corps. From 1940 to 1945, while Civil Works diminished, this military-civil construction organization completed 3,000 command installations, 300 major industrial projects, 500 camps, 765 airfields, 167 storage depots and other innumerable training schools, hospitals, ports of embarkation and other facilities, most of which were in the United States. By June 1942 the Corps was building at the rate of $20,000,000 a day. The total for five years was $11 billion, and virtually every contractor and architect-engineer firm in the United States was engaged, either directly or indirectly, under Army Engineers direction.

Overseas, the job was equally as great and probably more difficult. Airfields totaling 250,000 acres were constructed in war areas. The Corps' military strength rose to 750,000, with 500,000 serving overseas. In France 18 airfields were placed in operation in the first 40 days after D-Day; 241 in Europe by the time the war ended. In the Southwest Pacific, the Engineers transported 4,500,000 men and 3,000,000 tons of supplies over beaches in 147 assault landings. More than 10,000 miles of runways were built.

Finally, it was Corps of Engineers officers who organized and supervised the Manhattan District project, under which the A-bomb was developed.

Resumption of Civil Works

With the surrender of Japan and end of the war, the Corps resumed Civil Works undertakings which had been temporarily suspended or slowed

down during World War II. Also, construction was started on a number of new and important works to harness the Missouri, the Columbia, and other rivers. The program gathered momentum, as the Corps endeavored to catch up with the wartime lag in rivers and harbors work. It had reached a post-war peak appropriation of some $640 million in 1950 when the Korean emergency heralded inauguration of the current $10 billion worldwide military construction program which again, in the Cold War, required the Corps to divert major attention to the defense of the nation.

Korea and The "Cold War"

The beginning of the Korean fighting in June 1950 saw the 2nd Engineer battalion doing heroic rear-guard action. However, the Engineers' main contribution lay in road and bridge building over the most difficult mountainous terrain. These feats enabled United Nations commanders to move their forces speedily when and where needed. Nowhere was the mobility provided by the Corps and its value to the fighting troops better illustrated. (Today those roads remain as permanent assets in the Republic of Korea. And, Engineer troops can still be seen there building defenses and helping the Koreans to rehabilitate their country.)

With the entry of the Red Chinese into the Korean fighting, the possibility of a worldwide Red onslaught loomed large. A major share of the construction of defenses for the "Cold War", for both the Army and the Air Force, was assigned to the Corps. The early phases of this program included strategic air bases, such as those at Thule, Greenland, and in North Africa. The Corps' ability, teamed with the American construction industry, to build within 90 days construction time facilities in Greenland and North Africa from which strategic bombers could take off

and land, was one of the major deterrents to World War III. Other military bases and facilities have since been built around the world—in Saudi Arabia, the Far East and Alaska. Throughout the whole period since the start of the Korean war, the Corps has continued to maintain its Civil Works program, performing its peacetime missions during the Cold War and its wartime missions in a peacetime economy.

III. COMBAT ENGINEERS ANECDOTES

The Combat Engineer has a two-fold role; to work as an engineer and fight as an infantryman. Col. Richard Gridley, the first Chief Engineer appointed by General George Washington, set the example at Bunker Hill. He laid out and directed the construction of the defenses, often lending a hand with pick and shovel, and was later carried wounded from the field of battle. Every war since has found the Engineers in the thick of the fighting. This was particularly true in World War II from Kwajalein in the Pacific to the Remagen Bridge on the Rhine, with the Engineers teamed up with the Infantry and Artillery as a deadly assault combination.

WORLD WAR I

Action at Belleau Wood

During the period of 6 to 10 June 1918, about half of the 2nd Engineers participated in the general assault on German lines conducted by the U. S. 2nd Division in the Belleau Wood vicinity.

Company C joined the 23rd Infantry in the attack on and capture of Bouresches on the evening of 6 June.

Most of the Engineer regiment was withdrawn for trench construction on 10 June, but Company D was kept at the front for additional combat. On the night of 11-12 June, Company D assisted the 5th Marines in operations against Belleau Wood, sending out platoons with Marine companies to raid German trenches and wipe out machine gun nests that were holding back the advance.

Battle of Vaux

"Mopping Up" operations often involve the most vicious kind of close-up, hand-to-hand combat, and a strong force that has been by-passed in

a village or town can sometimes inflict a lot of casualties and harass the advancing forces.

At sundown on 1 July 1918, Company A of the 2nd Engineer Combat Regiment charged into German positions in the town of Vaux, about four kilometers west of Chateau-Thierry. Other Infantry companies charged through and past Vaux, leaving the Engineers and one Infantry company the task of flushing out six German officers and 250 enlisted men from cellars and dugouts in the town.

Despite bitter opposition, Vaux was cleaned up "very quickly and thoroughly" in the words of the battalion commander, who praised the Engineers.

WORLD WAR II

Bridge to Victory

One of the greatest, and most unexpected, prizes of World War II fell to U. S. forces on March 7, 1945, when a task force of the 9th Armored Division took, virtually intact, the Ludendorff railroad bridge at Remagen, Germany.

The bridge had been prepared for demolition, and as the leading assault company started to cross two explosions shook the bridge. The vehicle ramp on the western side was destroyed, with a large, yawning crater blocking the approach. Fortunately, however, the bridge itself, while damaged, stood.

The task force was held up only momentarily, with machine gun fire from the enemy side failing to halt them. Meanwhile, as foot troops started to cross, the task force commander called for help from the

Engineers. Wires leading to unexploded TNT charges were cut, and then the task of restoring the bridge was begun.

A tank dozer filled the crater on the west bank, and tanks started to cross. Deck repairs were made initially to permit traffic to cross on the downstream side of the bridge, with additional planking added later to allow two-way traffic. Meanwhile, attempts were being made to strengthen the weakened support members of the bridge.

For ten days, under terrific artillery and aerial bombardment, Engineers struggled feverishly to save the bridge. During the night of 9 March, particularly heavy enemy artillery fire scored numerous hits on the superstructure. One landed on the decking and tore a hole 15 feet wide, halting all traffic temporarily, while another hit an ammunition truck and set it ablaze just as it crossed the bridge. On the 12th, the span was closed until repairs could be completed, but by that time an entire infantry division with attached tanks had crossed it.

On the afternoon of 17 March the weakened bridge began to slip and sag. With a convulsive twist, it dropped into the Rhine, carrying a number of Engineers to their deaths. The Ludendorff bridge was, finally, lost. . . but it had already served its purpose. By that time, other Engineers had constructed ferries and ponton bridges as they helped speed eventual victory with this unexpected crossing of the Rhine.

Cooperation at Kwajalein

At Kwajalein, the 75 mm. guns of the tanks buttoned up the embrasures of the heavier fortifications of the Japs with pointblank fire. With

the Infantry furnishing covering rifle fire, the men of the 13th Engineers advanced with flame throwers, bangalore torpedoes and satchel charges of TNT to neutralize or destroy the pillboxes and blockhouses.

Engineers as Infantry

By autumn 1944, the U. S. First Army had managed to punch two holes in Germany's vaunted Westwall at Aachen and Roetgen. To exploit these penetrations, the 28th Division launched a limited flank operation to secure the town of Schmidt, located in the Huertgen Forest. Continued German possession of this important crossroads town was an acute menace to the success of a planned general advance across the Roer and on to the Rhine.

During the morning of 2 November, elements of the 28th Division began the attack and by midafternoon had captured the town of Vossenach, a critical point on their supply route. Schmidt fell the next day, but the battle continued with the Germans pouring substantial reserves into the combat area. These elements mounted a series of strong counter-attacks, and by 6 November the tactical situation in Vossenach had become chaotic. Shortly after noon, the infantry commander there estimated that he would be unable to hold the western half of the town unless reinforcements arrived within 30 minutes. German troops had penetrated to a point nearly 100 yards west of a church in the center of town.

The 1171st Engineer Combat Group was in support of the 28th Division. During the morning of the 6th, all major units of this group had been committed as Infantry. The 146th Engineer Combat Battalion, minus its B Company, had assembled in the woods a mile west of Vossenach, and it was given the mission of driving the enemy out of the town.

By nightfall, Company A had gained control of everything west of the church, with Company C moving up to join them at dusk. Early the next morning, the two Engineer companies launched their assault to clear Vossenach of all enemy troops. Company A's attack on the church set the stage for the action that followed. With machine guns providing covering fire, two squads reached the front of the church; firing as they entered the main door one at a time, the Engineers killed or captured more than 20 defenders, then knocked out a machine gun position located in the cemetery at the rear.

Meanwhile, Company C moved out to storm the houses on the left side of the main street. This mission was successful, despite heavy casualties from enemy artillery and their own lack of weapons, especially hand grenades.

However, the Germans were still holding everything in the town from the church eastward. Assisted by friendly tank fire from the south, and utilizing all the fire power they could muster from their machine guns, the engineer troops advanced again, systematically reducing, house by house, the entire German-held portion of the town.

By mid-afternoon, Vossenach had fallen. The two Engineer companies involved, although sustaining casualties of more than 20 per cent, had managed to hold a key position and forestall an enemy attack.

Battle of Myitkyina

In the Spring of 1944, General Joseph W. Stilwell's forces were battling for the town of Myitkyina. About the middle of May, it became

apparent that the American and Chinese forces that had been committed to the struggle were not strong enough.

General Stilwell ordered the 209th and the 236th Engineer Combat Battalions into the battle and they entered the fight during the last week of May. Those two battalions were in the line constantly from that time until 3 August when the town fell.

The Engineers suffered 128 dead and 335 wounded, but in the fighting they were awarded a Distinguished Service Cross, 11 Silver Stars and 45 Bronze Stars for their contribution to the Allied victory. Both units also received Presidential Unit Citations.

Action in Hollandia

While developing the main supply road for the 24th Infantry Division on Hollandia during World War II, the 3rd Engineer Combat Battalion came into direct conflict with the Japanese. Engineer patrols, protecting the road-building parties and battalion perimeter, killed 108 and captured 28 Japs while sustaining only four casualties themselves. This lop-sided box score is all the more amazing in view of the fact that such engagements were so incidental to the Engineers' primary missions as to receive but passing notice in the unit report.

Italian Campaign

In World War II, the 48th Engineer Combat Battalion was assigned the mission of opening and maintaining axial supply routes for a task force assault to capture and occupy Mount Porchia, Italy. The battalion not only performed its normal engineering tasks under fire from the fiercely resisting enemy, but also attacked as Infantry during the bitter fighting to secure the mountain stronghold. During the engagement, a gap developed on the left flank of the task force, and the Engineers fought to secure this flank and prevent enemy penetration. As the attack progressed,

Infantry losses became severe and all available reserves were committed to destroy enemy resistance. All companies of the 48th Engineers were then committed to action as infantry in the final and successful assault to drive the enemy from the objective.

KOREAN WAR

Combat in Korea

When the Chinese Reds hit the front of the 2nd Division above Kumuri, Korea, on 26 November 1950, the 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion was relieved of its engineering mission and thrown into the lines to bolster the division front. The unit, serving as Infantry, fought continuously until the afternoon of 30 November before it withdrew with the rest of the division rearguard. All but 250 of the battalion's 800-odd officers and men were killed, wounded or captured, and nearly all its equipment was lost or destroyed in the action and the subsequent breakthrough of Chinese roadblocks to the south.

Taegu Breakthrough

An earlier manifestation of the gallantry of the fighting engineers occurred on the night of 31 August 1950, when the North Koreans broke through the 2nd Division's positions along the Naktong River south of Taegu, splitting the division in two. Company D, 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion, stood its ground on the south edge of the gap and thus prevented the Reds from overrunning the Division Command Post, the 15th Field Artillery, and the service elements of the 9th Infantry. Only one officer was still on his feet when the action ended, but Company D earned a Distinguished Service Cross and several Silver Stars for their heroic efforts.

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

IV. STATEMENTS WHICH MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO MAJOR GENERAL E. C. ITSCHNER, U.S.A., CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, ON WORK AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

(May be used in proper context, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly quoted to General Itschner.)

WATER AND CIVILIZATION

(From Address Before Combined Meeting of Willamette Basin Project Committee and the Oregon Reclamation Congress, Salem, Oregon, 19 October 1956)

"Entire civilizations have been based upon an adquate supply of water and have fallen when the supply failed. Last month I flew over the same route in Iran south of the capital city, Teheran, over which, centuries ago, a Persian post walked some 200 miles. He described how not once did he step from beneath the shade of trees which grew along the irrigation ditches, locally known as JUBES. He described the perfume of the flowers, as poets are prone to do, and the fields producing the grains and melons that supported a large population. And as I passed overhead I searched, but could see only one shadow - that of the plane on the hard desert floor. Two hours later we saw the green fields and orchards that gleamed like an emerald in a golden setting, in the midst of which lies Bagdad, on the Tigris River. So great is the need for water in the area I expected to see nothing but a dried stream bed, but instead, there below us was a large river. And then I understood why the valley that gave birth to our earliest civilization, provided sustenance to ancient Babylon, and prospered until its irrigation works were destroyed by the descendants of Ghengis Khan, was now, save for isolated oases, a barren desert. The reason is simple: The modern inhabitants are utilizing only a small fraction of the capacity of the water resource that flows through the center of their parched land.

"We may be sure that in our country, unlike Iran and Iraq, we will

develop to the fullest our water resources as we need them. But such development, in many of the States, will be costly and furthermore there is a limit for practical improvement. Consequently the economic advantage will swing toward * * * the relatively few States that have an abundant supply of water."

FLOOD CONTROL

(From Address to Mississippi Valley Association, St. Louis, Missouri, 7 February 1955.)

"Control of floods in a major river basin must be approached on the basis of planning for flood control in combination with other water uses and problems, with the objective to make the best possible use of land and water resources from an over-all public viewpoint. Disastrous floods can be prevented by the execution of carefully prepared plans which utilize all flood control measures and structures in their proper place. These measures can be accomplished most economically when they provide for complete development and use of our water resources; for example, by providing for beneficial use of floodwaters as well as control of them. * * *

"* * * certain people have attacked the basic principle of river basin development, contending that watershed treatment programs -- soil conservation and small dams -- are effective substitutes for major flood control structures. While it is recognized that measures and practices which conserve the soil and improve the vegetative cover on watersheds will contribute to flood control and definitely reduce flood flows, it is dangerous to claim for such measures the ability to control or materially reduce large floods when all history and experience point to the contrary. The Corps of Engineers believes that watershed treatment programs, small dams, large dams, channel improvements, levees, and all feasible and

economical measures must be utilized in appropriate cases if the flood problem is to be solved. There is no single panacea for flood control."

FUTURE DEMANDS ON ENGINEERS

(From Address Before Convention of American Society of Civil Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 16 October 1956)

"My subject today is 'Tomorrow's Demands Will Be Greater', and I am sure that all of you will agree that the demand for engineers and the demands upon engineers will increase greatly with the years. But it is intriguing to contemplate the nature of tomorrow's demands, and how much greater they will be.

"By no means the most important factor, but possibly the most certain, is the predicted increase in population. Within 25 years it may be a fourth again as great as it is now. Within that short time, therefore, in addition to the immense construction job of replacing possibly one-fourth of the structures existing today, we must provide about the same number of schools, homes, churches, institutions and commercial facilities solely to accommodate the increase in population. We must find and protect land to feed the increased population -- in large part by building development projects. We must establish industrial facilities where people can work. The basic services provided by our various levels of Government must keep pace. Transportation needs undoubtedly will grow at a rate much faster than that of population growth, and estimates of the future need for highways, waterways, and airfields reach staggering figures. The steady improvement of levels of living, the demand for better public health, and the problems of increasing urbanization will require slum clearance, air and water purification measures, and new development plans for cities. The field of construction today has no visible limits.

"In the field of power, we face the vast implications of atomic energy. In air transportation, with jet planes only now beginning to take the place of piston-powered planes, our development engineers are deep in a study of rockets. So far we have caught little more than glimpses of the vistas being opened by such fields as electronic computers and automation.

"In the waterway and hydraulic fields, access to water is emerging as the most critical single factor in determining the locations of industries. Water is needed for cheap transportation, for use in industrial processes, and for consumption by the communities that surround and support industries. Today there is hardly a section of the nation where the water supply needed for future growth is not a serious problem. It is one that generally must be solved by engineering works of increasing complexity."

ENGINEERING AND DEFENSE

(From Address Before Convention of American Society of Civil Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 16 October 1956)

"Particularly since World War II, the national defense * * * has become increasingly a problem for engineers. The development of new weapons is only the beginning of the story. Military construction has a rate of obsolescence comparable to that of the aircraft and weapons it supports. As we in the Corps of Engineers know all too well, the work of rebuilding or modernizing a military installation sometimes must begin before the original construction has quite been finished. The menace of the atomic age has been accompanied by the need for mobility and dispersion — not only of the armed forces themselves, but of all the facilities needed for their support — civilian and economic facilities as well as military and logistic ones. The problem of survival — of being able to recover from a nuclear attack and go on fighting to win — is in itself a formidable challenge to the engineering profession."

THE SOVIETS AND TECHNOLOGY

(From Address Before Convention of American Society of Civil Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 16 October 1956)

* * * * Today the Soviets are producing almost three times as many new engineers as we, yet their national industrial capacity is still only half the size of ours. What will they do with their great output of engineering talent? It seems they have concluded that the atomic stalemate is to be the basis of future international relations, and have decided to cultivate neutral nations by exporting a substantial block of their technical manpower. Are we prepared to meet this challenge? My personal opinion is that at present, we are not; and that this constitutes still another great demand upon our profession.

"In short, the future is a technological future. Each technical advance in any engineering field brings with it a family of problems as well as a family of opportunities in all fields. Under the pressures of economic and political competition, these problems and opportunities crystallize almost instantly into needs. Our civilization has been swept up in a dizzy spiral of technology."

SHORTAGE OF ENGINEERS

(From Address to Society of Professional Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 8 June 1956)

"The shortage of engineers is so great that on the West Coast alone a quarter of a million dollars is spent each month merely on advertisements for scientists to work on defense contracts. Why? Because at a time when the United States is going through the greatest technological upheaval ever known, the number of engineering graduates being turned out to handle the job is far from adequate. Even worse, from the long-range viewpoint, the terrific demand for engineers in industry is taking teachers from our

colleges and high schools to the point where both the quantity and the quality of future graduating classes is jeopardized. In stark contrast, the Russians are just now bringing a colossal engineer training program into fruition. While American engineering graduates were dropping from the abnormal postwar peak of 52,000 to 23,000 in the period 1950 to 1955, in Russia during the same period the number of engineering graduates was increasing from 28,000 to 63,000. This development has occurred so swiftly that most Americans were unaware until recently that it was happening.

"I doubt that even the Russian feat of building a nuclear bomb is more significant than this all-but-unnoticed reversal in the Soviet-American positions with regard to technological manpower.

"But perhaps some persons may comfort themselves with the thought that Russians can never match the American God-given know-how for machines. In that case they may find themselves in the position of the Texan who went to Russia to see how close they were to matching our achievements in oil-drilling, and wound up applying for -- and receiving -- the right to manufacture a Soviet turbodrill said to be ten times as fast as the best American drill. I am told that engineers from Detroit have reported that Soviet automation equals our best. A prominent Indian engineer describes canal-building feats in Red China as far surpassing anything accomplished in the United States for speed. We might recall that during the first ten years of this century more world patents were applied for by Russian inventors than by those of any other nation. While the Russian economy then could not develop those inventions, let us not imagine that the Russians lack inventive genius -- or that their economy, today, cannot absorb virtually any inventions their technologists may provide."

MILITARY OBSOLESCENCE

(From Address to Society of Professional Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 8 June 1956)

"We are familiar with the rapid obsolescence rate of aircraft and weapons. It is less well understood that military construction has a similar rate of obsolescence. The runways of World War II will not serve modern aircraft; increasing take-off and landing speeds and greater wheel loads require constantly greater precision and strength of runway surfaces. The fuel consumption rate of modern military machines has brought about whole families of problems in fuel transport and storage. It is literally true that the work of rebuilding or modernizing a military installation sometimes begins before the original construction has quite been finished. Meanwhile, changes in the concept of war bring about changes in the methods, the equipment, the training, and the missions of the combat engineers. So on the military side, all the way down the line, from the armament production facilities, to the service facilities, to the man in the front lines, the demand for new engineering work and enterprise continues unabated."

V. CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

IN THE HISTORY OF THE

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1775, June 16 -- Continental Congress passed resolution providing for one Chief Engineer of the Grand Army. $60 per month.

1775 -- Colonel Richard Gridley appointed first Chief Engineer, Continental Army at Boston, Mass.

1802, March 10 - President authorized to "Organize and establish a Corps of Engrs. ... and said Corps shall be stationed at West Point ... and shall constitute a military academy." The West Point Academy continued under Engineer control until 1866.

1802-3 -- Jefferson gives Army Engineers surveying & mapping assignments in the West.

1806 -- Engineers begin construction of Cumberland Road.

1812 -- War of 1812.

1816 -- Begin planning coastal military defenses. Establishment of a Board of Engineers for Fortifications.

1820 -- Begin survey of Mississippi River.

1823 -- Lake Erie surveys begun; canal surveys undertaken in Delaware and Maryland. Work started at Presque Isle, Pa.

1824, 30 April - First River and Harbor Act, formalizes Corps' civil functions. Engineers assigned to carry out studies in unexplored regions for canals and roads and river and harbor improvements; snag clearing begun in Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

1824, 31 May -- Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements established.

1826 -- Railroad surveys began.

1831 -- Begins lighthouse construction.

1838, 5 July -- Corps of Topographical Engineers authorized

1843 -- Army Engineers establish first group which became present Coast and Geodetic Survey.

1846 — Army Engineers distinguish themselves in fighting and construction during the Mexican War.

1848 — Army Engineers establish Pacific Coast Board of Engineers for California defense; open San Diego harbor.

1853 — Corps of Engineers reported on explorations and surveys of the transcontinental railroad routes to the Pacific, which established basis for subsequent private development.

1856 — Began construction of U. S. Capitol Dome.

1861 — War Between the States. Fifteen of 93 Engineer officers join the Confederacy. Engineers later named with Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery as top four Army Branches. Both Gettysburg commanders, General George Meade, for the North, and General Robert E. Lee, for the South, were Engineers. Lt. John Wilson and Lt. G. L. Gillespie, Engineer officers, given Congressional Medals of Honor for heroic action. Engineers carry out early signal work resulting later in the establishment of Army Signal Corps.

1861 — Earliest survey and investigation for flood control and navigation improvement of the Mississippi River completed by Capt. A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbott, applying for the first time in this country the science of river hydraulics and engineering techniques to the problems of planning control of a major river.

1863, 3 March — Topographical Corps combined with Corps of Engineers under the Chief of Engineers.

1866 — U. S. Military Academy at West Point changed from Army Engineer to War Department responsibility.

1871 — Beginning of Wheeler Surveys of the West, when Army Engineers fought Indians, outlaws, disease for ten years in compiling vital information on western regions. Made maps and astronomical and geological studies and recorded observations of flora and fauna. Work materially assisted Western expansion and development.

1874 — Congress establishes provisional commission form of government for D. C. with position on the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners for an Army Engineer officer. Engineers in time built the Capitol, Library of Congress, completed the Washington Monument, supervised construction of the Lincoln Memorial, etc. Present commission government established 1 July 1878.

1879, 28 June — Mississippi River Commission established with Army Engineer President and broad responsibilities in controlling the river.

1884 -- Completed construction of the Washington Monument. Aluminum Cap placed 6 December 1884, dedicated 21 Feb 1885.

1898 -- Spanish-American War. Army Engineers distinguish themselves in the Philippines.

1899 -- First work starts on 1,000-mile Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

1902, 13 June -- Congress establishes Corps of Engineers Board of Rivers and Harbors to review rivers and harbors development proposals.

1902 -- Development Ohio river lock and dam system begun.

1904 -- Army Engineers take over construction of Panama Canal. Job completed in 1914. Was one of largest earth-moving tasks in world history.

1907, 1 April -- Reorganization of Isthmian Canal Commission with Col Geothals as chairman.

1915-16 -- Raised the Battleship "Maine" from Havana Harbor, Cuba.

1917 -- World War I. Army Engineers in France put in charge of Supply, Ports, Transportation, Construction, Bridges, Roads, Water Supply, Camouflage and Searchlight Service. Out of this work there developed the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, the first armoured units and the Army's Transportation Corps. The first commanding general of the Army Air Corps was an Engineer. In France, the Engineers supervised the production of over 200,000,000 board feet of lumber, 4,000,000 railroad ties and thousands of feet of lumber for other uses; built 22,000,000 square feet of storage space, hospitals for 280,000 beds and 16,000 barracks. In the Argonne-Meuse offensive alone the Engineers built 38 bridges. After the Armistice some 10,000 men worked under Engineer direction and reconstructing French roads and bridges throughout 1919.

1918 -- Army Engineers begin construction of Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals, Alabama, later incorporated into TVA.

1927	-- Army Engineers directed to make comprehensive surveys of U. S. rivers with regard to navigation, flood-control, irrigation and power-generation purposes. This work resulted in famous "308" reports presenting basic data and plans for developments on 191 rivers.
1928	-- Major Mississippi River Flood Control program begun after disastrous Mississippi River flood.
1929	-- Army Engineers establish Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi, to further the techniques of river and related development by model studies and other scientific research.
1930	-- Beach Erosion Board, Washington, D. C., established by Army Engineers.
1933	-- Bonneville Dam on Columbia River authorized for construction by Army Engineers. Completed in 1943.
1935	-- Fort Peck Dam on Missouri River authorized. Completed in 1955.
1936	-- Congress assigns national flood-control responsibility to Corps of Engineers.
1937	-- Greatest flood in the history of the Ohio River is carried to the Gulf without mishap in the Lower Mississippi River regions as the result of flood control work by the Engineers begun in 1928.
1941, Dec. 1	-- Congress permanently assigns to Corps of Engineers all War Department responsibilities for constructing and maintaining Army buildings and utilities, for issuing licenses in connection with government reservations and for acquiring real estate.
World War II (Beginning 1941, Dec. 7)	-- Corps of Engineer personnel reaches all-time peak of 700,000 military and 265,000 civilian. -- Because of the Civil Works organization-in-being Corps was only engineering service ready for immediate action after Pearl Harbor. Civil works construction reduced to wartime minimum and Corps undertook gigantic task of $4 billion annually in defense construction.

— Engineers' Beach Erosion Board provides vital intelligence on beaches around globe.
— Combat Engineers suffer more casualties (28,806) than the armored divisions (28,530) and more deaths (7,691 against 6,716).
— Engineers build famous Ledo and Burma roads and the 1,600-mile Alaskan highway, which was completed despite bitter winds and cold in nine months, four months ahead of schedule.
— In North Africa Engineers build some 75 airfields in six months.
— Engineers build Pentagon.
— Engineers' Manhattan District established for development of first atomic bomb.
— Engineers first to land on Normandy beaches to blast out obstructions to landing craft, an hour ahead of infantry.
— Within 400 yards of German artillery Engineers complete Normandy Beach landing strip in one day.
— Engineers build island airstrips, (much of work under direction of the present Chief of Engineers Major General S. D. Sturgis, Jr., then Sixth Army Engineer) to outflank the Japs and speed victory in the Pacific.
— Emergency repairs by Engineers on Remagen Bridge permit critical Rhine River crossing.
— Between June and November 1944 Engineers construct or rehabilitate 119 airfields in Western France.
— Four Combat Engineers given Congressional Medals of Honor.

1942 — Engineers begin work on 1,116-mile Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

1944 — Development of Pick-Sloan Plan of Missouri River begun.

1945 — Engineers launch Arctic research program, leading ultimately to successful Arctic construction program, including Thule Air Base.
— Corps of Engineers authorized light aircraft for mapping, engineer intelligence and other purposes.

1946 — Construction began on the $289 million Garrison Dam and the $198 million Ft. Randall Dam on the Missouri River.

1947 — Atomic Energy Commission requests that Army Engineers assume its land acquisition tasks and responsibility for other related real estate matters.

— Corps of Engineers retains construction and real estate responsibilities for the Department of Air Force as the Army Air Corps becomes separate branch of Defense Department under the National Security Act; Engineers retain responsibilities for engineer services and staff functions to the National Military Establishment.
— Corps of Engineers begin construction on the $282 million McNary Dam on the Columbia River.

1948 — Central and southern Florida project authorized. Total cost to approximate more than $100,000,000.

1949 — Corps of Engineers assigned to help disaster areas during reat midwest blizzards. Engineers open 115,000 miles of highways and farm roads, free 200,000 marooned families and provide access to feed for 4,000,000 starving livestock.
— Begin construction of Chief Joseph (Washington) dam. Cost $169,000,000.

1950 — Comprehensive Plan for Columbia Basin submitted to Congress and principal projects authorized for construction by the Corps.
— Korean War. Engineers again were able to move instantly into defense action.
— At one point their Korean construction consumed the equivalent of 90 railway cars a day.
— They served in direct combat, once plugging a 35,000-yard hole in the American line with one engineer battalion and a tank company attached.
— Again suffer greater casualties (2,706) and deaths (850) than any other branch except the infantry.
— Three combat engineers given Congressional Medals of Honor posthumously.

1951 — Begin building Thule, Greenland Air Force Base in Arctic. Field was operational nine months later, or after only three months construction time.
— Ordered to build complete Air Force bases in North Africa on "crash program" basis. Three fields made operational nine months later, or, again, after three months construction time.

1952 — Corps begins work in first land-based, transportable, nuclear power plant for supplying heat and electricity to troops and installations in remote areas.
— Begin work on Dalles Dam (Oregon). Cost $300,000,000.

1954

— Engineers begin work on preservation of natural beauty of Niagara Falls.
— Engineers start construction of U. S. part of the St. Lawrence Seaway.
— Modernization of Ohio River canal system begun.

1955

— Engineers substantially complete PINETREE, northern radar warning system.
— Engineers engage in Operation NOAH, fighting floods and doing rehabilitation in stricken New England area.
— Work is started by Engineers on the widening and deepening of the Calumet-Sag channel in the Chicago area.
— Engineers begin work on the Old-River Atchafalaya diversion control project.
— Work is completed on the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline in Alaska.
— Corps of Engineers' surveyors and geodetists revise computations on the size and shape of the earth.

Rosengren, R.P
copy
Saw him

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

19 November 1956

Dear Ed:

While I have missed your regular news broadcast, I have avidly followed your perigrinations in the Middle East.

My excuse for greeting you thus on your return is to tell you I'm out of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the "immediate release" request of the Chief of Engineers and back in the Public Information business for the Corps of Engineers, world-wide.

It is possible, right now, that my old golf partner, General L. J. "Abe" Lincoln, our Mediterranean Division Engineer, might be helpful to you in CBS Radio or TV. Similarly we may be of assistance, 'round the globe. As always, you have only to call upon me.

My first field trip will be to New York, December 7th and 8th. If you'll be there, I would like very much to drop in.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Rosie

ROSWELL P. ROSENGREN
Colonel CE
Chief, Technical Liaison
Division

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Rosenthal, Herb

April 17, 1956

Dear Herb:

As you should know, patience as well as vision is required in this business, if it is a business. The matter of Miss Phillips is still under consideration.

As ever yours,

Mr. Herbert I. Rosenthal
MCA Artists, Ltd.
598 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

rh

M C A ARTISTS, LTD. *Agency*

Address Reply to
598 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
PHONE PLAZA 9-7500

April 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I have always considered you a man who could quickly spot something unusual and outstanding when it crossed your path, but I'm afraid on this occasion your showman-vision has slipped from 20/20.

I am referring to my earlier recommendation and submission of Irna Phillips, as an outstanding subject for PERSON TO PERSON, as creator and writer of more daytime soap operas in the history of radio and television than anybody in the world. Her writings have unquestionably reached more people than any single creative talent during the last twenty years. At times she has had as many as five or six shows running simultaneously. As a matter of fact, at present she is responsible for the highest rating soap opera in television, GUIDING LIGHT, which is on CBS, and the new half-hour daytime strip AS THE WORLD TURNS, which started last week on CBS.

In addition, she is presently responsible for the material on YOUNG DR. MALONE and GUIDING LIGHT, both of which are on CBS Radio.

Aside from all this, Irna is bringing up her children, running her household, and retaining a fine equilibrium throughout. I really think you would find her to be one of your best guests.

In any event, as she is a client of mine and anxious to join your select inner circle I would appreciate your reopening consideration on Miss Phillips with your associates. I trust this time your bifocals are brought back to 20/20.

Sincerely,

HIR:ann

HERBERT I. ROSENTHAL

17-18 DOVER STREET LONDON PHONE REGENT 4622 | 598 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK PHONE PLAZA 9-7500 | 430 N. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO PHONE DELAWARE 7-1100 | 9370 SANTA MONICA BLVD. BEVERLY HILLS PHONE CRESTVIEW 6-2001 | 105 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO PHONE EXBROOK 2-8922 | UNION COMMERCE BLDG. CLEVELAND PHONE CHERRY 6010 | 2102 N. AKARD ST. DALLAS PHONE CENTRAL 1448 | 1612 BOOK TOWER DETROIT PHONE WOODWARD 2-2604 | 1044 LITTLE BLDG. BOSTON PHONE LIBERTY 2-4823 | NORTHWESTERN BANK BLDG. MINNEAPOLIS PHONE LINCOLN 7863

Rosenthal, Richard

July 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Please pardon the delay in answering your cordial letter of May 23rd. As you may know, I have been away on a trip to Yugoslavia shooting an interview with Tito and have only just returned.

I do hope that we might be able to get together for some discussion, but fear we shall have to wait a few more weeks, since I am leaving for a trip to the Coast immediately and don't expect to be back in New York until the beginning of September.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard L. Rosenthal,
President
The Richard and Hinda Rosenthal
Foundation
132 West 43 Street
New York 36, New York

mcc

THE RICHARD AND HINDA ROSENTHAL FOUNDATION

132 West 43rd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

May 23, 1957

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was at the ceremony yesterday of the Academy and National Institute — principally, I confess, because the Institute was, for the first time, awarding a Grant we had recently established for "that novel published in the preceding year, which, although not a commercial success, was a considerable literary achievement".

I write to tell you that I found your remarks both literate and most entertaining.

Incidentally, this smaller Foundation has had under consideration for some time the possibility of establishing an award which would recognize that television production of the preceding year which evidenced a significant advance in both technique and content and, thus, made an outstanding contribution in this field of communication. The preceding phraseology is not yet even firm and certainly not yet artful. But we should like to develop an award for television (and theatrical motion pictures, too, incidentally) which would be a counterpart of our recently-instituted novel award.

If you have a favorable reaction to the concept, I'd welcome the opportunity to talk to you about auspices for the award, judges, etc.

Cordially yours,

Richard L. Rosenthal

Richard L. Rosenthal
President

RLR:oms

Rosmarin, Irene
MALBEN HOSPITAL File
STATION #6
BEER JAKOV
FEBRUARY 2, 1956

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
ISRAEL

DEAR MR. MURROW,

PRAISE THE LORD THERE ARE SOME WHITE, PROTESTANT (?) OR CATHOLIC (?) LIBERALS IN THE STATES WHO DON'T BELIEVE IN GENTLEMAN AGREEMENTS.

WELCOME TO ISRAEL!

YOU ARE ONE PROTAGONIST WHO WILL PRESENT BOTH SIDES OF THE SITUATION ALTHOUGH I THINK IN YOUR ESTIMATION ISRAEL HAS AN EDGE OVER HER ANTAGONIST. I SHOULDN'T SAY THAT - ACTUALLY, I'M PROJECTING MY FEELINGS ON YOU.

I NEVER THOUGHT WHEN I READ YOUR PROFILE IN THE NEW YORKER THREE (?) YEARS AGO THAT WOULD BE WRITING YOU A "FAN" LETTER IN ISRAEL AT SOME FUTURE TIME.

I AM AN AMERICAN WHO CAME TO ISRAEL TO BE MARRIED. MY FIANCÉ AND I WERE PLANNING ON BEING MARRIED IN THE STATES BUT HE HAD TO RETURN - SO I FOLLOWED. UNFORTUNATELY, I CONTRACTED PNEUMONIA AFTER BEING HERE SIX WEEKS AND AM NOW "RESTING" A T.B. LESION AS A RESULT OF IT.

I AM ASHAMED OF MY COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THIS SMALL DYNAMIC STATE WHICH IS DOING EVERYTHING IT CAN TO KEEP ITS HEAD VALIENTLY ABOVE WATER AT THIS TIME. — AT THIS TIME — WHY EVER SINCE IT HAS BEEN CREATED A STATE !! WE HAVE NO IDEA HOW THESE PEOPLE SUBSISTED OR EXISTED ON CRUSTS OF BREAD AND RATIONING WHERE ONE EGG A WEEK WAS A LUXURY. TODAY - ONE EGG A DAY IS A TREAT TO SOME.

Really - I am ashamed to accept the charity of this country where I am in one of their hospitals - taken in without question and given the best treatment and care.

I think that this project of yours has significance beyond description - that sounds horribly hackneyed - but my dear man - Do you realize you are bucking - Russia, England, the Arab states - all the satellites and Mr. John Foster Dulles?

As long as the Republican Mr Dulles, (who is Wall Street personified and anti-Semitic to boot) - is in the saddle, Israel will be politely put off. Harry S. Truman's memoirs bear this out - I refer to State Department shilly shallying. If the Democrats come back in November the United States will be saved along with the rest of the world. But if the Republicans get in again this November - the Russians will have it - the whole world, that is.

I wondered what happened to the liberals in the States recently. No one wanted to stick his neck out for Israel. But finally Harriman, Lehman and even Eleanor Roosevelt allowed themselves to be put on record. If an ordinary layman like me feels this way I can imagine how people who are in the know feel.

My dear sir - I hope you can open the eyes of the great American isolationists - who at this time are enjoying the fruits of their prosperity. Open their eyes before it's too late not only for Israel but for our country itself. Our America, the beautiful - I mean that in complete sincerity.

Sincerely yours
Anne Rosman
Anne Rosman

Ross, Max

April 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Ross:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter.

It was a great pleasure to meet the scouts and I am glad to hear that the boys enjoyed their visit.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Max Ross
131-76, 226 Street
Laurelton 13, New York

fc

February 27,1957

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling,New York

Dear Mr.Murrow,

It is my pleasure to convey to you on behalf of my scouts;whom you so graciously received on Saturday,their whole hearted thanks for the few moments you spent with them. To try to express their feelings would be just about impossible,but perhaps the knowledge that they were not going to wash their right hands for a month would indicate their appreciation. The only regret that they mentioned was that they did not collect and keep as souveniers the butts that you discarded.

Saturday night's council fire was the scene of great discussion about their afternoon escapade. It was mentioned especially that they were received by you even though they were not invited and they just chanced to knock on your door. They are a very excited group of boys and I am sure greater fans than they have been in the past.

It was the feeling of the gang that you are cheating the public,as they feel that the visit that would be most appreciated by the people would be a,"Person to Person", tour with Mr. and Mrs. Murrow through their farm. One Friday night when you feel like being host to the nation at your home,perhaps a boy;maybe one of ours,could be the escort through the Murrow home.

"Be Prepared" is our slogan and we feel you must be a good Scout as you met the situation and you were prepared. To you "Thanks" from all the boys for a great thrill. To you "Thanks" from me as I shall always remember, "That, Edward R. Murrow destroyed the notion of a group of teenagers, that people of prominance were intolerable".

Most Sincerely,

Max Loss

Rosten, Irw

January 11, 1956

Dear Irwin Rosten:

Sometimes I think most of the writing I do is dictated by spirits from other worlds.

Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irwin Rosten
KNXT
Los Angeles, California

rh

KNXT CHANNEL 2

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow, New York

from: Irwin Rosten

Think you will be interested in the attached.

Here in L.A. we didn't know you went in for spiritualism.

F324

TV-Radio Briefs

Rudy Vallee guests on Peter Potter's "Juke Box Jury" TV show tomorrow.

Thomas Mitchell reports today to producer Warren Lewis for his second-in-a-row starring spot in the latter's "Chevron Hall of Stars" — "Stage 7" TV film anthology at Four Star Films Productions.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Cruikshank Friday, Dec. 23. Cruikshank is acting president of Four Star Productions and a Los Angeles attorney. His wife, the former Rita Rayburn, is treasurer of the TV and motion picture producing organization.

Hinshaw's "Assignment America," in cooperation with Pasadena's Tournament of Roses Committee, will use its program today to present "Rose Bowl Through the Ages."

Cliffie Stone is starting a name personality policy on his western "Hometown Jamboree" TV show over KTLA every Saturday night. Stone will bring a name on the show every other week, starting with Hank Thompson and the Brazos Valley Boys on Jan. 7, the Sons of the Pioneers on Jan. 21 and the Maddox Brothers and Rose on Feb. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. George Liberace leave today for a vacation at the La Quinta Hotel.

Herb Hoffman, supervising editor of Don Fedderson's "Do You Trust Your Wife?," has hired Sonny Klein as assistant editor, thus severing his connections with "Four Star Theatre."

Bob LeMond has made a series of telefilm commercials for Johnson's Glo-Coat. Blurbs were shot at Hal Roach Studios and will be inserted in the Red Skelton and Bob Montgomery TV shows.

Paul Gary in Two

Paul Gary plays a role in Warners' "Casablanca" TV series today and tomorrow will enact a cowboy in the "Wyatt Earp" series.

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ON THE AIR

By LEO GUILD

Rumors sink ships and since we are all shipmates together don't entirely believe the rumors that are going around regarding changes at NBC. To the best of our knowledge there will be changes in programming but not in personnel. Further, we could find no truth to the even hotter rumor that Harry Ackerman had received a giant bid to go to NBC . . . Yesterday we ran a list of the fastest gun drawers in Hollywood and suggested a contest to decide the fastest. Hugh O'Brian said he will post a $500 bond against any other western actor's equivalent that he can outdraw him. Hugh draws in two-tenths of a second. John Derek supporters claim John can take Hugh. If he can, Hollywood could be treated to a bang-up contest. Incidentally, the fastest gunman in Hollywood (not an actor) is Arov Ojello, a technical man on guns. Arov and other gunmen of like stature (not actors) think Gary Cooper can draw with the best of them . . . Is it true that the Italian "Person to Person" will be titled "Paisan to Paisan?" . . . The story around CBS is that the Jan. 5 "Climax!" titled "The Prowler" is similar to the recent Woodward shooting in New York.

"Nightmare in Red," story of the birth and development of communism, on "Circle Theatre," was well publicized and probably snagged a big rating. In documentary style, much care and preparation must have gone into the hour. Historically it was excellent but entertainment-wise it was stolid. The history, dependent upon newsreel and other stock film, wasn't humanized and therefore the "nightmare" was more like an old man's nap in church. The excitement was all in the narration. However, much credit should go to the producers because it must have been a temptation not to fictionalize for added thrills . . . We detected a note of bitterness during the amusing introduction George Gobel gave Peggy King at the Mocambo when George explained that Peggy was singing in the clubs because she needed the money. "You know those NBC contracts," added George. "In mine there was one clause that forbid me to read any other clauses." When George started to get the big ratings, his handlers were able to get a revision in contracts, but it wasn't easy.

•

The Don Fedderson deal on "Do You Trust Your Wife?" is a firm deal for 52 episodes . . . "Theatre 90," the hour-and-a-half CBS drama series to go this spring, will probably be seen once a week with three crews keeping rehearsals and show going . . . KTTV and Warners conducted a contest in which entrants were asked to answer the question, "Why was Billy Mitchell court-martialed?" One postcard read, "Because Billy Mitchell smuggled in diamonds and snuck in himself" . . . Bob Hope beat out Phil Silvers via Trendex 22.1 to 17 and beat "Navy Log" by 17.1 to 9.6. "Wyatt Earp" scored a 13.4 in this half hour . . . A lot of sticklers for historical accuracy would be happier if Roy Rogers would desist from using a jeep in the Old West . . . On the NBC New Year's Day spectacular George Gobel will recite his selection of the most insignificant events of 1955 . . . Flo Halop enthusiasts called to say it wasn't Flo, but a double of hers, that wasn't introduced on "Life Is What You Make It" . . . If the electronic "brain" works on the Gary Goodman-Dick Garton sports show tomorrow night, it will wipe out all sports forevermore. Dr. Martin Kline will feed the "brain" statistical data on both Bowl teams and then furnish the boys with the score of the game.

Lunched with Tom Black who bears out our persistent theory that actors have a better chance for success if they are specialists in some other field as well as acting. Tom is an expert in the raising of show horses and on the strength of this talent got his first job in westerns. Now his show horses are his secondary occupation. Tom can ride hard (but prefers leaving the stunts to stunt men) and shoot well but has been typed as a heavy and doesn't even get to kiss the horse. You'll see Tom in Screen Gems' "The Hobo" . . . Liked the off-beat Victor McLaglen gangster yarn on Jane Wyman's "Fireside Theatre." The vignette of how old-fashioned gangland tactics have been modernized as seen through the stumbling gangster of Oliver [illegible] intriguing . . . There seems to be a rash lately of wrinkled curtains for backgrounds, which destroys the illusion. Who's asleep?

Hark to Edward R. Murrow's favorite New Year resolution made by Heinrich Heine during an interview with Murrow in 1940: "The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid, a little understanding. And for the understanding, a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich, and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible, during the New Year."

TV Revie

STUDIO ONE
("Fair Play")
CBS-TV, Mon., 7-8 p.m.

There's a rumor around th Army is a rulebook that seems run without rhyme or reason wi body knowing just exactly what ing on. Monday night "Studio gave credence to this legend an ped on its face in the attempt Play," adapted by Loring Mand a novelette by John and Ward kins, starts out with a military thirsting for the hanging of an cent man. The man is given a from-law school lieutenant to him and this young lawyer is absolutely no cooperation fro superiors. In fact the impression they are plotting against him.

Dewey Martin does an adequ as the young defending attorne breaks military law and discov real murderers, a couple of MI kill a gal to keep her from spill beans about their merchandise from the post. Then comes the s eroo—the court knew all about the general was going to stop t after all, but they were just giv pair enough rope to hang them There's a slap on the back for cused plus a 10-day leave to everything, a citation for Mar nothing but disbelief for set si

Felix Jackson produced and V H. Brown directed. Westing Electric sponsored. —Hal Lan

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PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
GEORGE AND ETHEL STREBE

Royall, John A.

JOHN A. ROYALL
CONSERVATIONIST
TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA

November 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I acknowledge with deep appreciation your letter of October 24, and wish to thank you for referring my Presentation to your Public Affairs Department.

Most sincerely yours,

John A. Royall

JOHN A. ROYALL

jar/nb

Royall, John
File

October 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Royall:

Many thanks for your kind letter and presentation. However, since I have no control over programs other than my own, I am taking the liberty of sending your material over to our Public Affairs Department.

In the future, you can contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John A. Royall
Conservationist
Tryon, North Carolina

mcc

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JOHN A. ROYALL
CONSERVATIONIST
TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA

October 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you are a forward looking man who is continuously searching for new ideas to help fellowman, I am enclosing a "Presentation" that may be of interest to you and millions of users of the once sharpened razor blade.

For more than half a century America has been shaved in large part with a mass produced, once machine sharpened razor blade, which is an immeasurable waste.

Here is a wide open field for service never before exploited. A field where service is imperatively needed to control razor blade waste, which would boost the use of the razor blade and allied industries as never before. A once machine sharpened razor blade cannot alone service the customer, for the blade becomes dull and is junked to make way for a new sharp one. What the customer needs most of all is a blade sharpening accessory to sharpen his blades and keep them sharp to complete the service. This I have demonstrated.

I have nothing to sell, but I have something to offer in the shape of an interest in what I have discovered, for my pary a royalty. This is a business opportunity of great value to introduce possibly to someone of your clients. There are many highly valuable features connected with this proposition which are not mentioned in the Presentation.

This business is to be organized in the interest of every user of a razor blade, and is to be competitive to the existing manufacturers of razor blades for they contend their blades cannot be sharpened. It is, therefore, up to the customer to furnish a sharpener for his blades, and that is what I propose to do.

At my age of 97 on November 3, I am not in position to go out and interest people in what I have, and that is the reason I am writing to you. Whatever consideration you may give this matter I will greatly appreciate.

Yours very truly,

John A. Royall

JOHN A. ROYALL

JAR/nb

JOHN A. ROYALL
CONSERVATIONIST
TRYON, NORTH CAROLINA

A PRESENTATION

A RESHARPENED RAZOR BLADE HAS A PLACE IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

EVERY BLADE HAS A SHARPENER EXCEPT THE RAZOR BLADE

Suppose we had none, what would happen to the American economy? Here it is, without a sharpener. With millions of mass produced, once sharpened brand new razor blades annually junked, wasted and destroyed when first made dull in the hands of the user, with a special container added to the waste for which the user pays. CERTAINLY WE SHOULD HAVE A RESHARPENED RAZOR BLADE TO CONTROL THIS IMMEASURABLE WASTE.

For more than half a century for the lack of a sharpener America has shaved in large part with a mass produced, once sharpened razor blade, a combination of waste unmatched in the history of merchandising. With millions of brand new blades of all sorts annually junked, wasted and destroyed for the lack of a simple, inexpensive highly effective razor blade accessory to sharpen these blades and keep them sharp, as is the case with all resharpened cutlery.

THE VALUE OF A RESHARPENED RAZOR BLADE DEMONSTRATED

For this test withdrew a blade from the package and when dull resharpen it as needed, and the blade will add twenty to twenty-five brand new shaves to the blade, depending upon the toughness of the users whiskers, or a total of from four hundred to five hundred or more quick, clean, smooth satisfying shaves at a cost of twenty mass produced, once machine sharpened razor blades. The blades used in these tests are the manufacturers own blades, thus proving the effectiveness of the sharpener.

QUESTION AND ANSWER:
By what magic can a resharpened razor blade add hundreds of shaves to a package of once machine sharpened blades?

ANSWER:
In my long search in this field for a blade sharpening accessory through trial and error, as my recorded records will show, I discovered the close relationship between the blade and sharpener which allows the sharpeher to sharpen the blade to the last shave in a package of blades.

I NOW HAVE THIS ACCESSORY, THOUGH NOT NOW MANUFACTURED. It is the only low cost method of sharpening a dull razor blade. Some of our best inventive minds have tried other methods and failed.

INTRODUCING "MULTI-SHAV"
(Registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE NEW ART IN RAZOR BLADE SHAVING, FREE FROM SCRAPES, NICKS OR CUTS, A BETTER BLADE WITH MORE SHAVES.

Which requires a blade of standard make, well processed double edge, MULTI-SHAV sharpened blades which will give the user hundreds of quick, clean, smooth satisfying shaves at a cost of twenty blades. America's finest shave with a razor blade.

A combination of blades and sharpener will do the job at a cost of thirty cents to manufacture "MULTI-SHAV" by existing manufacturing concerns, a lifetime shave companion of artistic design. This simple, inexpensive, highly effective blade sharpening accessory of distinction will replace a dull blade with a sharp one in less than one minute of the users time, with a degree of pleasure, comfort, convenience and economy never before enjoyed by the user of a razor blade. With nothing to adjust, change, wear out or get out of order. With a life of service dedicated to that great mass of users who daily struggle to squeeze the last shave out of a dull blade before casting it away, and with it critical war material, time, money and over the counter selling costs, duplicated and reduplicated, wasted and destroyed.

QUESTION AND ANSWER: Does the barber junk his razor when first made dull to make way for a sharp one? Of course not, he sharpens it and gets a better and sharper blade. Why then junk the razor blade which is made of the same high quality material and skilled workmanship, but is cast away when first made dull as a worthless piece of cutlery.

In the following photostat copy of a letter under date of July 25, 1951, the manufacturer answers this question.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

BOSTON 6, MASS.

July 25, 1951

Mr. John A. Royall
Maywood
Tryon, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Royall:-

At first it would appear from the high quality of steel used in Gillette blades that it could be reworked or the blades resharpened or rehoned.

Unfortunately this is not the case, as you know your Gillette razor is a precision instrument. Any resharpening or rehoning of the blade edges would tend to distort the relationship between the edge of the blade and razor and in this way make for unsatisfactory shaves. We could only recommend that these blades be junked after their usefulness is worn out.

Yours very truly,

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY

R. D. Griffin
Service Department

RDG/ip

January 1, 1957
1834 Woodlawn Ave
Terre Haute Ind.

Roger, Herman

Mr Edward R. Murrow

Dear Sir;

I would like it if the New Year could change my way of life. Enclosed you will find three tales of suspense written by me. They are representative samples of my writing ability.

I know that you are a very busy man but I beg of you. Please read them through before forming your opinion. If ever a man needed a break in the writers game it is myself. If you can help me it will be sincerely appreciated.

I have been a clerk in a local hardware store for the past 10 years and I'm not getting anywhere fast. My family needs extra cash that I'm unable to provide. My daughter Phyllis, age 13, is a victim of cerebral palsy since birth.

I don't claim to be a potentially great writer but I do have some ability in this field. I would like to be able to develop it. I would appreciate a boost in the right direction such as a man of your caliber can give. I have never had anything published. I have tried before but have never been successful. I need a manuscript published to give me initiative to really produce. Time is slipping away and I'm becoming desperate for some tangible proof of my ability.

'The Green Fog' is a short short. 'The City of the Purple Heart' is a narrative based on my war experience. 'The Lost Secret' is an unpolished rough draft of a short story I have just written this week end. I feel that it is a timely article of some merit that could become a television play. If you can make anything out of it and have it published you will have my undying gratitude. I'm sorry that I don't have a typewriter now to put it in shape for you.

Don't bother to return any of these manuscripts. If you feel that they don't merit your assistance just forget about them. Thanking you, I remain.

Yours truly
Herman F. Roger

Mr Thurman said he would ask someone to read there -

JM.

Herman F. Royer
1834 Woodlawn Ave.
Terre Haute, Indiana

Approx. 900 words.

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THE GREEN FOG

By Herman F. Royer

"The day had seemed peculiar throughout. A violent nor'easter roared boisterously during the morning and early afternoon. Low scudding clouds with driving, wind blown rain pelted the city. The storm was a raw and nasty one, so typical of early November in this part of the country. It seems to me, now, that [redacted] it was an ominous forewarning of what was to follow.

Toward evening the gusty wind slackened to almost a complete calm, and the heavy, pelting rain was replaced by a drizzling mist. The dusk found the air moist and oppressively muggy. A peasoup fog crept silently over the city like a cat's paw treading on velvet. The street lights became mere circles of light in the white

blanket. The usual noises of the city seemed muffled, and familiar landmarks were swallowed and lost. This was the setting of evil portent that evening. If I could only forget.

It was after the evening meal. I had helped my wife with the dishes, and our little girl, Carol Ann, was sitting on the rug in the living room playing with her doll, Susie, dressing and re-dressing it out of the doll's wardrobe. Carol never had been strong, since she contracted rheumatic fever, but of late she had seemed almost well again.

I had experienced a rather difficult day down at the store, and I felt tired and drowzy soon after sitting down in my easy chair to read the evening paper. My wife sat reading a magazine on the daveno beside the television. None of us were paying any attention to the programs being televised, but I do remember that one of them was an organ recital. The dense fog hugged against the window panes of the room like a curtain of fluffy white cotton.

I must have dozed off and on, because I seemed to be between reality and the dream world of unreality. The eerie sounds of the organ would be interspersed with the voices of my wife and Carol Ann chattering about the doll, Susie. This mid-world between being awake and

asleep has been experienced by everybody I know, but to me the uncanny half-world is wierd in the extreme. You are aware of what is going on around you, and your eyes see it all, but your conscious mind argues with your subconscious that you can't see because your eyes are closed. There is no measure of time in this mysterious world, no gage to judge by to tell the actual from the impossible tricks of your mind.

I could see the front door swing slowly open without sound. My wife and Carol never noticed that anything unusual had occurred. Carol had her back to the door, and was holding Susie up in her hands to admire the latest creation she had tried on the doll.

Then I saw in horror that the fog was creeping in the doorway, softly spreading over the floor. Now, it was no longer white, but a ghastly green. The loathsome green fog seemed alive and flourescent, as it oozed along the rug toward Carrol. I wanted to scream out in warning to the child, but my voice choked in my throat. I tried to rise out of my chair, but I was as one paralyzed. Not a muscle could I move. Still Carol showed no sign of alarm. The morbidly, haunting strains of the "Bacerole" sounded from the organ, pounding in my ear drums.

The green mass spilled onward toward Carol.

Still, I was helpless to prevent the evil thing from touching her. As it did spread around her, she shook visibly, as if the slimy, cold thing had chilled her. She coughed, turned slowly to face the doorway. A startled look of disbelief swept across her face. Then I was released from my paralysis, and with a single bound, I leapt from the chair. I seized her body, and threw her clear of the horror.

My God, she was dead! My own wife said I killed her. I hate her with my whole soul. I loved my child. I only tried to save her from the green fog. Beyond the green fog in the doorway----"

"When will he get better, doctor? Every visitor's day for three months he has told me that same story, word for word. He still doesn't know me, his own wife. My God! Doctor, will he ever recover?"

"I wish I could promise you, Mrs. Jordan, but these cases are highly unpredictable. Your husband suffered severe shock when your daughter, Carol, died so suddenly with heart failure that evening."

"Yes, I know he must stay here in the sanitarium for his own good as well as mine. It's so lonely now, without him, and Carol gone. I wonder what he did see that night? You see, doctor, the door did swing open.

THE END

Herman F. Royer
1834 Woodlawn Avenue
Terre Haute, Indiana

Approx. 1500 Words

THE CITY OF THE PURPLE HEART

By Herman F. Royer

Antwerp, during December, 1944, was a war ravaged city of fear and sudden death. The Nazi "V" weapon attack had been ruthlessly pounding the port city, on the Scheldt Estuary, day and night since October 7th. Antwerp was a nightmare of terror, where people closed doors softly, and whispered in low voices. Hollow-eyed, they clung to their homes, skulked through the devastated streets. On December 16th, the city of suspense was shrouded in fog as it had been for days, the suspense broken only by the thunder of hundreds of guns, and the eerie "put-put" of the V-I robot bombs.

My outfit had been through the Normandy invasion. We amphibious engineers were proud of our seahorse patch, and figured we had seen about as much of war as any combat soldier. Then we found ourselves stationed in Antwerp. This was different. It was like standing under a tree in a thunderstorm waiting to

be struck by lightning.

I was a corporal, and Sargeant Lyle Simpkins was in my section. He was a likeable, young fellow, who had seen more than a man should of war. Wounded in North Africa, he had a slight limp, and hadn't been home for three years. His ready smile and witty, carefree manner belied the loneliness in his heart. I knew Lyle probably as well as anyone in the company. Now something was on his mind, and I knew what it was.

"When are you going to tell Lillie that you're already married, Lyle?"

"Hell! I can't tell her that, even though I don't reckon it would make any difference to her. In the first place why don't you mind your own damned business?" he said, and he wasn't smiling.

"Ye gods! Why don't you sharpen up, Sarge. Lillie was probably shacking up with some Jerry a few weeks back, before we got---" I pulled myself up on my hands and knees, and felt my bleeding lips. Lyle was standing above me, fists clenched. Then I knew he was serious.

"I'm sorry, Lyle, I never knew you felt that way. Let's forget it," I mumbled.

"We're friends, I know, but sometimes you don't pay enough attention to what comes out of that yap of yours," he said half grinning, as he gave me a hand to help me up.

This little exchange of unpleasantries occurred at our Pelikaan Street Guard Post, during the afternoon of the 16th.

Lyle was Sargeant, and I was corporal of the town guard. During the last two months, Lyle had been seeing Lillie more and more frequently. He hadn't mentioned his wife, back in the states, in our conversations for a long time. He never wrote any letters home, like he used to when we were back in England. All in all, it was plain enough for even a dumb bunny like me to comprehend. The Sarge was in love, head over heels.

"Well, Lyle, I've got to post the guard," I said. "This burg is getting under our skin. Maybe we've got the jitters. What are you going to do?"

"I guess I'll go down to the Rex, and take in a movie with some of the boys. Can I use your field jacket? If Lillie comes around tell her I'll be back," he answered over his shoulder, as he went out the door putting on my field jacket.

I gathered the men together for guard duty, and we piled into a truck, ready for posting at the key points throughout the city.

Antwerp was virtually intact when the Germans were driven out in September, but now almost half of the city's buildings had vanished in rubble and dust. Most of those that were still standing were askew on their foundations, with walls cracked and leaning. Not a pane of window glass was left in the entire city; the gaping apertures were board covered on the buildings where people tried to live as usual. There were no air raid sirens sounded in Antwerp. Men never left the ack-ack guns, the city's defense against the V-I's. Against the faster than

sound, V-2's, there was no defense possible. Most of the stevedore work, on the docks, was done by the Belgians, who received 130 francs a day, plus one meal, plus 30 francs "shiver money" for working in Antwerp's hell. The steady stream of supplies never stopped flowing. There was the never ending rumble of the truck convoys going to the front. The truckers drove like the devil was after them, but they were rolling to the defeat of Hitler's dreams.

After posting the guard, I came back to Pelikaan Street. The fog hadn't lifted even the slightest bit, and its chilly clamminess sent a shiver up my spine. Darkness was already settling down. As I started to enter the guard post, the beam of a small flashlight was flashed on my face. I could see it was Lillie. She was pretty, I admitted to myself, and hardly out of her teens. She looked so small and fragile, her uncovered blonde hair glistening in the half light, and with her raincoat pulled tightly about her.

"Hello, Lillie. Waiting for Lyle?" I asked.

"Yes, Corporal. At first I thought you were my Sargeant. He said he would come." She spoke in a soft pleasing voice, and in very good English.

I hesitated then I blurted out, "Lillie, are you in love with Lyle?"

She colored slightly, but laughed musically it seemed to me, and said, "Yes, Corporal. My Sargeant and I love each other. He told me he would take me to America with him when

this awful war is over. It will be so grand."

"That's nice, Lillie," was all I could think of to say.

There was a blue flash, and a roar beyond description, and I felt myself hurled against the wall of the building. Debris fell all around me, and time seemed to stand still while I waited for it to stop falling. Finally, I picked myself up and looked around. Lillie was lying on the walk, and, Lord, one of her legs was torn off near the knee. She was moaning, but as I lifted her head she spoke, "Lyle, I knew you would come. My Sargeant, I do love---." She was dead.

Campbell and Gronau came running. Both were covered with blood and plaster.

"What happened? What was hit? Are you guys hurt?" I said, standing up dazed.

"The Rex Cinema was hit. Lyle was killed, and Harbaugh had both legs blown off. We were sitting in the same row with them. God! there must be hundreds dead in there. The place was packed with GI's. A beam fell on Lyle. We tried to get some of the boys out," Campbell said between panting breaths. Gronau just stood there, weaving back and forth; just staring, with the blood from a cut on his forehead running down his nose. Neither one had even noticed the girl's torn body lying at our feet.

Later that night, when I wearily crawled in my bunk at Tampico Flats where our barracks were, I lay on my back, just thinking. The steady roar of the ack-ack made the building

tremble, but that was all far away. I looked over at the bunk next to mine; Lyle's, it seemed strange for it to be empty. A letter was lying on the blanket. I reached over and picked it up. Yes, the handwriting was familiar. Lyle used to show me some of his wife's letters when we were back in England. I couldn't resist it. I had an overpowering urge to open the letter, and I did. It read:

Dearest Lyle: It has been so long since I have heard from you. You've been away three years now. I used to live for the letters you sent me. I'm sorry Dear, but what I have to say may shock you. We must be civilized about this, and have no hard feelings. I have been going with a fellow (you don't know him) for quite some time now. I'm pregnant, and I want to get a divorce as soon---

I couldn't read any more. I was tired and confused. I thought of my wife, and little girl. Everything had to be alright. The guns were still thundering. I felt sleepy. Sherman was right. "War is hell," I thought, as I dozed off.

I awoke with a start. Somebody was shaking me and blowing a whistle right against my ear.

"Come on, Corporal. Hit the deck. Get your men out of the sack. We're movin' out on the double!"

"Now what the hell is comin' off, Holland?" I grumbled sleepily, recognizing the C.Q.

"How should I know. I just work here. Somethin' about the Jerrys breaking through down in the Ardennes. Reckon as how

we're goin' out and hunt for the war again," he drawled over his shoulder, as he raced off into the darkness, the beam of his flashlight making weird shadows on the walls. I never felt so weary and old in my life.

THE END

The Lost Secret

I clearly recollect the terrifying chain of events that began on that memorable evening of February 6th. In less than the twinkling of an eye I found myself living over a century in the past.

It all seems now more like a horrible nightmare than a reality. I, as well as everybody else, who witnessed the queer phenomena and its catastrophic effects, never have regained our old peace of mind. Our feeling of security vanished during those hectic 22 hours and 31 minutes of creeping suspense. Secretly we keep hoping it was just a weird dream but nevertheless the gnawing unanswerable question burns in our minds. Will it happen again?

As I recall to mind that evening now it seems strange how rather self satisfied I felt. Nothing extraordinary about it, nothing to warn us of the impending disaster threatening our very lifes.

I was a roving reporter at the time on the old Herald Tribune staff. No big news was breaking at the moment and I had come home early. I remember well driving home in the fast gathering dusk and the light wind whipped snow that had been flaking down since early afternoon. The ground was white but the rapidly moving traffic had swept the main travelled streets clear of snow. I watched the swirling flakes scurrying in the beams of my headlights as

I drove along listening to a musical program over the car radio. I thought I was a pretty lucky guy. I had a late model car, a small but comfortable home (even if I did have to pay twice what they were worth, what with inflation) and best of all a loving wife and to top it all off she was expecting in a few months. I was thinking how it would feel to be a father.

Mary (that's my ever loving wife) had phoned a couple hours before down at the office. She said that Bob and Helen Morgan were coming over to have dinner with us this evening. They were like part of the family. I had known Bob since school days and Helen was Mary's best friend. They were married about a year before Mary and I took the great step. Bob was best man and Helen was bridesmaid at that momentous seremony in our lifes. We always enjoyed their company.

Our home was a modest four room with bath and gas furnace affair, two years old located in the new Rosenwood Addition on the outskirts of the city. Mary and I were really proud of the place. I never seemed to get tired puttering around the property. In fact it relaxed me. I was kidded often by my neighbors especially Ernie Wilkins who lived down two lots from me. He would jokingly say; "Fred, you'll work yourself to death around that estate of yours before you get the mortgage paid."

I got a big kick out of just seeing my name plate over the mailbox; Fred H. Martin.

I drove into the driveway past the house and put the car in the garage. I noticed that

Mary had been a bit too ambitious again when I saw that the walkway from the garage to the house had been swept clear of snow. When I came in the kitchen she was intently watching the electric stove. She turned as I entered and I kissed her before she could say anything.

"Afraid somebody will steal the stove, honey?" I said.

"No dear, but if my cake falls you'll find the gooey mess on your plate and I'll make you eat every crumb," she laughingly responded.

"Anything new happened today?" I asked as I usually did every evening when I came home.

"Nope, just the usual tranquil day," she answered.

"What's the big idea of sweeping the snow off the walks? You know you ought not do such a thing in your condition Mary."

"A girl needs some exercise and fresh air. Besides I like to be out in the snow. Makes me feel like a little girl again. Don't you worry about me, darling."

"When will Bob and Helen get here?" I asked. "I'm hungry enough right now to eat that gooey flattened-out cake you just promised me."

"I told them to be here promptly at six o'clock because you wouldn't wait for the President of the United States when you wanted to put on the feed bag. Better shave and clean up, now, honey. You've only got about a half hour left till they arrive."

Mary played her usual miracle of having the table all set and a delicious meal ready to serve before our friends arrived ten minutes late. They apologized for being late;

"Had the darndest time getting a baby sitter for Roberta (their two year old daughter) this evening" explained Bob.

"Yeh! this baby sitting racket is getting to be big business." I remarked.

"We couldn't afford to hire her for later than ten o'clock." Helen said. "Bob got her to work a little cheaper per hour by providing her with Television."

"I reckon Fred and I won't be able to go out places anymore in a short time," Mary laughingly said.

"Don't you worry, honey, even if it takes a second mortgage on the old homestead to pay one of these bobby sox pirates we'll get one." I jokingly said.

After the usual courtesies and discussion about the weather we sat down to dine. The dinner hour passed pleasantly along with the small talk, reminiscing on old times and humourous chatter about nothing in particular. The rest of the evening was spent playing Canasta and watching television. Bob and I had our usual friendly argument about television causing people to lose the art of conversation. He said its nonsense and I argued it to be a fact. A little before ten o'clock they made their departure with a promise from us to be over to their house for dinner the next Wednesday evening.

After they left Mary said she felt rather tired and began preparing for bed. The house seemed so quiet and peaceful after they had left! The cold wind could be heard whining through

the trees outside. Looking out the window I could see that three or four inches of snow had fallen and was stilling coming down lightly. The window thermometer showed 12 above zero. I was glad to be inside and comfortable. I was sitting in my easy chair watching television while I smoked my last cigarette before going to bed. The electric clock showed 10.20 and then.... I was in darkness. I figured that a fuse had blown so I got my flashlight but it wouldn't turn on.

"What happened to the lights, Fred?" Mary called from the bedroom.

"Must have blown a fuse. This darn flashlight won't work. Don't worry and go on to bed." I called to her.

When I lit a match at the fuse box I could see that they were alright.

"The power must be off, Mary." I said as I looked out of the window. "I don't see a light anywhere."

"Might as well come on to bed, darling. The power well come back on in a little while." Mary said sleepily.

And so I went to bed and slept through the first nine hours of the biggest news story of all time.

Mary woke me the next morning. She was shaking my arm saying;

"Fred, get up. There's something awfully wrong. I don't know exactly what it is but I feel it. The power is still off and there's no gas or water." her voice trembled. "What do you suppose has happened? The house is so cold. I'll bet our plumbing is frozen."

I could see her breath in the cold air as she spoke. I was wide awake now and I wondered too what was wrong.

"Wonder what time it is?" was my brilliant remark. Jumping out of bed and pulling on my robe and house slippers I went to the front room and looked out the picture window.

Outside everything seemed normal but no there was something strange. What was it? Now I knew in a flash. There were no cars passing on the usually busy street out front. Several cars were setting still, some parked in the middle of the snow covered street as if they were abandoned. It was that quiet that pounded into your conscious mind the appalling fact that all was not well. In an instant I noticed that the milk had not been delivered and neither had the morning paper.

The sun shone brightly over the new fallen snow now about a sparkling six inches deep. My window thermometer showed exactly zero. It was 7.30 by my wrist watch.

"Your right, Mary, there's something radically wrong." trying not to sound alarmed.

I went to the phone to call the office but as I subconciously expected it was dead too. The electric clock still rested on 10.20.

"The power never did come back on last night" I told Mary.

"But Fred, whats the matter with the cars out front?" I hadnt thought she had noticed that strange silence out front.

"I'm afraid! Fred, what has happened? Everything seems to be stopped. What does it all mean?"

I could see that she was becoming frightened and I'll admit I felt a flutter in the pit of my own stomach.

"I don't know but I'm going to try and find out." I called over my shoulder as I went out the back door and tramped through the snow over to Ernie Wilkins house. Ernie was coming out of his garage.

"Hi there! Ernie", I greeted him trying to act as calm as possible. "What has happened?"

Ernie was a bit pale, I thought, and he looked me right in the eyes without his usual smile.

"It beats me Fred, I just dont know, I just don't know. My car won't even make a squeak. Everything seems to be on the blink. Did you look out front?"

"Yeh, I noticed Ernie. Have you got any heat in your house? We're freezin over there."

"Sure, I've got a little circulating but no thermostat to operate the furnace. Without the fan blowing we don't get much heat. I'm glad I've got a coal furnace instead of that gas one you've got."

"Can Mary come over and get warm?" I asked.

Sure thing, Mable needs some company. She's downright jittery. She keeps on asking why this and that and I ain't got no answers. I'm an hour late for work right now."

"It's got my goat too, Ernie. I've got to get down to the Herald and find out what cooks. Do you suppose the buses are running in case my car don't run."

"Think a little, Fred. If your car and mine ain't running and those cars out front ain't

moving neither. What makes you think that the buses are operating? I think the whole damn world has stopped."

"Aw! I never heard of such a ridiculous thing, Ernie. Your dreaming up something in your mind. There has to be a simple explanation."

"Well go ahead, Fred, you a newspaper reporter and I'm just a simple minded railroader, myself," he said sarcastically. "Go ahead get the answers. In the meantime I'm startin' my five mile jaunt hoofin' through the snow to work."

"Don't get sore, Ernie. I'm just like you. I'm baffled too. It's just nerves. We're sorta on edge."

"Okay, Fred, you send Mary over here. I've got to be going. I'll be seeing you."

He went trudging out his driveway through the snow mumbling to himself; "I just don't know, I just don't know."

When I got back to my place my feet felt like a couple lumps of wood. I never before had a colder pair of feet. I had Mary go over to the Wilkins place saying as I kissed her goodbye;

"Don't you worry now, sweetie. I'll pick up something to eat on the way down to the office." I dressed hurriedly while I spoke to her.

"But everything is probably closed and if the car won't run you'll have to walk nearly four miles. Surely something is running," she said hopefully.

"Yeh, sure there must be," I said but inwardly I felt doubtful. The ramifications of this thing were becoming beyond my compre-

rehension; I felt that Mary had the same troubled thoughts as I left her.

Naturally I tried the car and Ernie was right. It was as dead as a dodo. Even the horn wouldn't peep. I thought, with a chill down my spine, that I had just had a brand new battery installed in it two days before.

I tramped out toward the street grumbling and down the walk toward uptown. The further I walked the more I saw that daged me. Cars, buses and railroad diesels were all stalled. The gas stations and garages were overwhelmed with people, some carrying car batteries, some in small groups, but among all a wave of excited talk swept like an all engulfing tidal wave. There was a feeling of confused helplessness, tension and fear, that was numbing everybody. Transportation was at a standstill. Maybe Ernie was right. Maybe the world had stopped. Naw, that was too fantastic, I consoled myself.

I finally managed to get down to the Herald Tribune Building. Only a handful of the staff was on hand. Juergens the Editor was conversing with them. He looked up as I entered.

"Where in the name of thunder, have you been Martin?" he roared at me. "Good Lord man! I've needed you all night. This thing is big." he spoke excitedly. "We haven't received a single communication from the outside world since 10.20 last night. Where have you been sleeping while all of this has been going on? I sure wish I had a horse so I could get around and wake up my brilliant staff of reporters."

"I'm sorry Mr. Juergens" I mumbled as I melted under his tirade. "I never knew anything about it till I woke up this morning. What had happened anyway?"

"We're not sure, Martin, but whatever it is it has stopped this town cold in its tracks. Whether we're the only place affected we don't know. In fact thats what is so damned exasperating. We just don't know yet what really has happened. I sent Parker and Moran out to the Power Plant last night. When they arrived the Company officials said the dynamos were still turning in fact, get this Martin, they had never stopped but no electricity has been generated since 10.20 last night. Our own emergency power plant won't operate. The Mayor has proclaimed a state of emergency. This thing will create a panic in short order unless the power comes back on. We have found out that two transport planes crashed and burned near the airport believe it or not near 10.20 last night. Not a motor will turn over at the airport either. It just seems like electricity deserted all man made devices last night at that time and it is still on strike. My God! if this thing is world wide it will be the greatest disaster of all time." he stopped speaking for a minute, glancing out the window then he continued.

"I'm uneasy Martin, What if it don't come back?" he almost whispered. "What will become of us? A few around here already are talking about this possibly being the end of the world."

I couldn't say a word I just looked

into his flushed face and waited. After another minute of silence he continued;

"I want you to go over to the University and see Professor Greer. He's one of the foremost physicist in the country. He's an authority on electronics. Now get going and don't come back without seeing him."

I had stood there open mouthed while Juergen had talked, too dazed to believe my own ears. All I could say was "Yes sir!" and took off through the swinging doors. I hadn't even noticed till I thought of it later. The Herald Tribune Building was colder than the outdoors and that everybody was all bundled up in sweaters, coats and galoshes.

The University lay about a half mile north and as I entered the Electronic Department it was going on 11 a.m. All classes had been cancelled until further notice. I found Professor Greer in his laboratory with two assistants. Handing him my reporters card I said;

"Good Morning, Doctor Greer, I'm from the Herald Tribune and I'd like to have a statement from you concerning what has happened."

"That I wish I could do, Mr Martin, but at present I find myself humbled by the hand of God. Evidently the work of our scientists have been nullified. In some way electricity is using another medium or pattern of distribution. This fact in our ~~way~~ fumbling way as pioneers in physics we have overlooked. Electricity is a lost secret even though it still exists otherwise the world would literally fly to pieces. Why has it boycotted all man made devices? A simple explanation is that nature

has shifted from time to time the pattern. Our scientists stumbled onto one pattern thinking it to be the only mode of transmission. Now I feel that there may be new laws governing electronics that must be discovered and mastered. Right now however man finds himself back in the pre-electronic age. I feel that this phenomena is world wide. Its far reaching ramifications will affect all of us. However the tenant farmer down in the Ozarks will feel its due effects less than we who have grown so dependent upon electrical energy for our everyday existence."

"You mean Doctor that we have possibly dropped back over a century in the past? Why such a condition in this day and age would produce utter chaos." I said nervously.

The learned man looked grimly at me over his spectacles and said;

"I don't say this is a permanent condition. It may be just a vagary of nature lasting how long I wouldn't hazard a guess. Nevertheless man has been definitely humbled and never again will he feel as confident in himself as he did prior to 10.20 last night. This is a tragedy affecting the progress of the human race. Can we adjust ourselves to a pre-electronic way of life? I tell you, sir, there will be a social upheaval that will surge over this planet of ours such as man has never seen before if the lights don't go on again within a very short time. May God grant that they do. Good day, Mr Martin."

Agreeing wholeheartedly with the great man I thanked him and returned to the Herald

Tribune. I told Mr. Juergens what the Professor had told me.

"Holy cow! the biggest story of all time screaming to be told and not a press working to print it." Juergens exploded.

He said, "There isn't a wheel turning within 40 miles of here, that we have been able to determine. Over half of the plumbing in town must be frozen. No stores are open, no factories working, schools closed. Ye Gods! this is a catastrophe in the nth degree. I'd give my next years salary just to see those lights come on again. Law and order has broken completely down. Cases of looting already have been reported and the Police are powerless to prevent criminal activity. Two major fires have been reported. One of which has swept through four city blocks on the Northwest side. There exists little or no fire protection. The dead aren't being buried. The sick can't be cared for properly. The hospitals are in dire straits with a shortage of personnel and lack of facilities and worst of all without heat."

"Well at least we don't have the hydrogen bomb to worry about now." I said trying to think of something consoling to say.

"What that you say Martin?"

"I said ——"

I know what you said and you may not be too far from the truth. God! why haven't I thought of that angle? Do you realize what this could mean? The nations of the world during the cold war have poured untold wealth into atomic and guided

missile research. Now its all down the drain. Because all of these potential horror weapons are merely worthless toys. You know, Martin this impresses me as possibly being a final warning from the Almighty saying; 'This far and no further.'" Wow! what a title for an editorial, 'This far and no further.'

I couldn't think of an answer so I just stood there waiting restlessly thinking more about Mary than the world's problems. My teeth chattered from the penetrating chill. He took a long breath and before I could get a word in edge ways he started again; "With no air, trucking or railroad transportation available food and fuel will disappear. Hunger and suffering will be widespread in a few short hours. This is stark tragedy facing us all. I tell you, Martin, this town is ready to explode. We're not doing any good here so I'm having what news we've got typewritten and we're posting it in the front window. No use hanging around here, hanging crepe and freezing to death so I'm calling it 30' till [redacted] tomorrow. It's going on 2.30, Martin. You better get home. This thing looks like its going to be every man for himself in short order. I've got the finest oil heating system money can buy in my home but I'd trade it right now for one of those good ol' cannon ball heating stoves my grandparents used to have. Good day, Fred, see you tomorrow. I hope."

I arrived back home rather tired, cold and hungry about 4 o'clock. I actually felt weak since I had not eaten all day. Mary met me at the door. She had been crying.

"Oh Fred! I'm so glad to see you." she sounded almost hysterical. "Ernie shot himself. Poor Mable! poor, poor Mable."

"Get a hold of yourself Mary". I shook her gently "You mean Ernie killed himself? Where?"

"Yes, just a little while ago out in their garage. Mable is wailing like a lost soul. I couldn't stand it any longer. Mr + Mrs Bronson are with her now. Is the world coming to an end? Ernie brooded over it all day after he came back home. I guess he just couldn't stand it. My God! Fred I can't stand this suspense much longer either. I'm so afraid. I feel as though I'm losing my mind. Lord give me strength." She fainted dead away in my arms. I felt suddenly like a man a hundred years old. I was so weak I could hardly carry Mary into the bedroom and place her on the bed.

I revived her in a few minutes. Then she cried and laughed alternately for another half hour. By six o'clock I had her quieted down. I went out in the kitchen and prepared some sandwiches and we ate some leftovers still in the refrigerator from last night's dinner. It was cold eating but I felt better for having eaten. Mary scarcely ate. We drank some milk left from yesterday. What I wouldn't have given for a good cup of coffee. I found an old candle in a drawer and so I tried to cheer Mary up by saying how romantic it was eating by candlelight but my voice sounded

hollow in my own ears.

I went over to the Wilkins and Mable never even knew me. Mr. Bronson and I carried Ernie's body into the kitchen of the house and covered it with a blanket. Neither of us knew what to do so I promised to notify the authorities the first thing in the morning.

I was glad to leave the Wilkin's home and get back over to Mary. She had went back to bed. Just then a knock sounded at the door. Instinctively I went into the bedroom and obtained my revolver I kept in the chest of drawers. Mary must have dozed off because she didn't move under the covers. I placed it in my pocket with my hand on it ready for action. Then carrying the candle I went to the door and opened it slightly with the chain latch plugged in.

Dimly in the flickering candlelight I could see it was the Rev. Pikers young son Dave, He was nearing his 18th birthday at the time and seemed a likeable young fellow.

"Hello David," I said, "Won't you come in? What can I do for you?"

"Good evening, Mr Martin." he said calmly as if everything was normal, "My father would appreciate it if you and Mrs Martin would come down to the church. We're holding a candlelight service at 8pm to pray for divine help in overcoming this dreadful calamity that has befallen us."

He was chilled through and his teeth chattered but he acted like a determined young man with a mission to carry out.

"Why we'll be glad to come." I said.

"Thank you sir, and may God bless you, I've got to hurry on now and tell as many people

as I can."

He turned on his heel and sprinted off across the snow vanishing quickly in the darkness.

I closed the door and looked at my watch. It was 1pm.

"Who was it, Fred?" Mary called from the bedroom. "What did he want?"

I told her and she was up and out of bed in a flash.

"Why of course, dear, we must have forgotten that only prayer and faith can help us now," she said with emotion and she was actually smiling a tiny bit.

It was only a distance of four blocks to the church. We walked silently along the way arm in arm. Both of us thinking but keeping our thoughts to ourselves. The starlit sky gave but little light and the only noise was the sounds of our breathing and the creaking of the snow underfoot in the frosty night. It seemed so long ago since we had last seen Bob and Helen. Yet it was scarcely 20 hrs. It didn't seem possible but what did make sense in this maddening situation.

We arrived at the church by eight oclock and it was filled to capacity. Some faces were grim, some nervous, some smiling, some staring vacantly in the flickering candlelight. The church was cold but no other place in that city would I have rather been right then.

The Rev. Piker spoke gently yet firmly; "Brethren we are gathered here tonight in the name of Jesus Christ to beg God for relief from this dire visitation that threatens our city and for all we know the entire world. Let us pray."

Hymns were sung and prayers were offered and time went fleeting by while a world stood in hushed silence.

The Rev. Piper arose to say the closing prayer of the service.

"O' Almighty and merciful Lord we have sinned. We beg your forgiveness. Please if it be Thy will that we must bear this burden let Thy will be done. We humbly beseech Thee in Jesus name that we be spared from this ordeal. We bow our heads in humility before this awe-some display of your all encompassing omnipotent power. We thank thee O' Lord. Amen."

Then it happened. The greatest miracle I ever hope to witness in my lifetime. The electric light directly above the altar flashed on. You could have heard a pin drop in that church. I looked at my wrist watch it was exactly 8.51 pm. Then a whispering growing sigh of relief swept through the crowd. Grown men cried like children and I was among them. We laughed, we sang, we knelt and offered thanks.

Finally the Rev. Piper smilingly called a halt to the demonstration. A final prayer of thankfulness was said and the people drifted outside to talk in small groups among themselves like happy children at a birthday party.

When we arrived home the lights were on and the furnace was ready to operate. I had it going full blast in short order. Soon afterwards the water came on and we even laughed like a couple of kids as we watched the water leaking through two burnt fuses in the fuse down in the basement.

An hour later the first television program

came on. It was a statement by the President of the United States concerning the crisis the nation had just passed through and asking the people to be calm and offer thanks for our deliverance from chaos. This was followed by other statements of officials and eminent scientists. They were all in agreement on two things. (1) The blot out of electrical power was worldwide. (2) The reason unknown.

The phone rang. It was Juergens calling; "Is that you Martin?" he said.

"Yessir Mr Juergens," I ~~said~~ answered.

"Well what are you doing out there? This is no time for a siesta. Get up here, man, immediately if not quicker. We've a newspaper to publish or have you forgot? With the news rolling in now off the wire we'll have a hundred page edition by morning without the adds and comas. Now get down here!"

"Yessir, Boss, I'll be there." I could hear the receiver bang down before I could finish. I smiled to myself. It certainly felt good to be alive again and back in the twentieth century. I looked out the window. The traffic was moving again along the street out front. Slowly, but that noise sounded good and to think I used to complain about it. The window thermometer showed 8 above zero. The house now felt comfortably warm.

Mary understood why I had to leave. We drank a cup of coffee and nothing ever tasted better. The world seemed more bearable. We still couldn't get the tragedy of Ernie off our minds however.

I kissed Mary goodnight and went out to the garage. The car motor kicked off on the

first push on the starter. The purr of that motor was like music to my ears.

For a moment I just sat there thinking. Would it happen again? This act of God had set man back on his heels. The supreme of this day had shattered his self confidence. Today we had seen ourselves for what we are. Man has allowed himself to become a slave through his own know how and knowledge. It is as though we have passed through a barrier beyond which there is no return. We have ~~sold~~ sacrificed our individual freedom for comfort. I thought of the verse in the bible; 'Man shall grow wiser and weaker etc'

I looked at my watch. It was exactly midnight. I drove out of the driveway and turned toward the lights of the city.

FINIS

Riva, Maria

RECEIVED
1956 SEP 12 AM 10:03
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

V

CBSINC NY

BS ACR1/PC49

ROMA 52 12 1400

EDWARD R MURROW CBAS NYK

MARIAS NUMBER NORTHPORT THREE ZERO FORE FIVE SEVEN J AS IN JOHN NOT ONLY TO GIVE HER MY LOVE BUT IMPORTANT YOU CALL HER ABOUT BUCKLEY FOR MICHAEL AM SO HAPPY THEY FINALLY AGREED TAKING HIM FROM DALTON BUT DIFFICULT WITHOUT YOUR HELP GET ENTRY MUCH LOVE

S 851A EST AM talked

:?' , ,6

R QCR1 CBS

Robbins, Fred

Jewish War Veterans OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FRED ROBBINS
National Radio and Television Officer
Res.: 77 Forest Street
Stanford, Conn.
Davis 3-6034
Office: 67 West 44th Street
New York City, N. Y.
Murray Hill 7-2033

Feb 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your secretary suggested that I contact you about the middle of this month on the matter I have been annoying you so much about, the presentation of a Citation to you by our National Commander.

He would like to arrange this in the proper manner and it will take a little time to make the Citation up. Could you possibly arrange to have it presented at a Luncheon or would you prefer it to be presented in your office.

We realize that you are a very busy person, however we also feel that the people of this country should know that there are some who appreciate the magnificent work you are doing and the proper presentation would help.

Hoping to get your decision soon and with best wishes.

Sincerely yours

Fred Robbins

FRED ROBBINS

fr:dd

Robinson, L. B.

December 11, 1957

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of November 7.

In order to see PERSON TO PERSON and SEE IT NOW, you should tune in to WCAU-TV in Philadelphia which is Channel 10.

It is possible that WCAU does not carry SEE IT NOW, since it is not a regular weekly program, but one which comes about once every four weeks.

A telephone call to WCAU would give you the exact information on this.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. L. B. Robinson
Gage Convalescent Home
1005 Conestoga Road
Rosemont, Pennsylvania

mcc

Gage Convalescent Home
1005 Conestoga Road
Rosemont, Pa.
Nov. 7 - 1957.

Dear Mr. Murrow, -

It didn't take Time, Sept. 30 to make me a Murrow fan, I have been that ever since I listened to your "fog-horn voice" come over the air with "This --- is London." But I have been much troubled since Sept. 30 because I cannot get your "Person to Person" and "See it - Now" on TV because I don't know the Channel. The Channel was not given in the Time article quite rightly as you are on many different channels in different cities. Mr. Luce, the editor, told us on "Meet the Press" a few Sundays ago that Time has 40,000,000 subscribers (and they all have different channels!) But I'm bothering you with this letter to ask, can you please give me the Channel for this "Person to Person" program in this, the Philadelphia area, also Channel for

"See It Now". I've been very slow about this but it didn't occur to me that I could be bold and write to you. What a delightful part of the country you live in and what interesting neighbors. I've always been a great admirer of Mr. Dewey, and I really was one of his pushers and went to New York to hear the election returns. It was a sad night for all of us.

Sincerely yours
Helen Weir Robinson.
(Mrs. T. R.)

Robinson, Ray

December 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Robinson:

I have your letter of December 16th.

While your project sounds like a worthwhile one, I am afraid I cannot participate in it due to my very heavy schedule of radio and television.

Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ray Robinson
Articles Editor
Pageant
535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

mmc

no

Pageant

535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York
MUrray Hill 2-7700

December 16, 1957

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Pageant is inaugurating a series tentatively entitled "The Most Interesting Person I've Ever Interviewed." All of the stories will be written by world famous reporters such as yourself.

You can select any person you so desire, and your choice could be influenced by any number of elements. Perhaps it was the critical moment that the interview was obtained, or the way the man or woman struck you at the time of the interview. Or maybe it was what the man said to you, or the manner in which the person spoke. We'll leave the reasons up to you.

We'd like to keep the length of this feature down to about 500 words, and we'd be delighted to pay you $100 for such a short impact piece.

Thanks for your kindness and consideration.

Sincerely,

Ray Robinson

Ray Robinson
Articles Editor

RR:br

Roe, Leg

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Robinson

from: Mr. Murrow

April 30, 1957

Do you happen to know where this chunk of film is? I am sure Fred and I have no interest in it, but would like to acknowledge this bloke's letter.

E.R.M.

rh

Leg Roe letter re
Documentary
"Our American Cousins"

565

Roe, Tig

ASSOCIATED-REDIFFUSION LIMITED

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TELEVISION HOUSE,
KINGSWAY,
LONDON, W.C.2.
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 7888

TR/WH

22nd March 1957

Ed Murrow Esq.,
"See It Now" Unit,
C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

Whilst you were in England I suggested that our documentary "OUR AMERICAN COUSINS" may be of interest to your Unit and accordingly I asked Mr. Hubbell Robinson to send it to your section for viewing. I am now writing to know your reactions to this film.

We also have a weekly documentary programme originating from our station under the title of "THIS WEEK" which, from time to time, includes hot items from the Continent or England, e.g. at the moment with the big shipyard strike film clips are coming in consisting of interviews with Union leaders, test gallop polls and shots of deserted shipyards. I was wondering if any of this kind of material would be of use to you from time to time for your programme. I would suggest that if you want a contribution during any one week if you cabled me there is usually a good chance that we have something on European or English affairs and I could fly out clips to you.

Perhaps you would let me have your thoughts on this.

Yours sincerely,

Tig Roe

TIG ROE
Head of Sales

Roe, Wa

August 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Roe:

Thank you for your letter of July 13th.

This is just a note to tell you that we have checked our files and regret to say that we did not find your magazine. We are sorry.

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE GRISSAN,

Mr. Warren Adams Roe
129 Mountain Way
Morris Plains, New Jersey

fc

WARREN ADAMS ROE
129 MOUNTAIN WAY
MORRIS PLAINS, NEW JERSEY

July 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Last Dec. 7 th, I sent to you a small magazine, the Bulletin of the Department of Principals of the N.E.A. with the request that you read the article upon All-year Schools, lay it aside and reread to get the real impact of what it represented and then to return it as it was practically impossible to replace. Not receiving it I wrote May 18.th requesting the return . On May 24 th a Miss Faye Fielder who signed as secretary to Mr. Friendly wrote that they were unable to locate this in their Education files. Apparently she had not checked with you or your personal files. I wrote to her requesting that this be done.

As a former editor I realize what a volume of material can pass across a desk but the article I sought to have you read is close to being irreplaceable and for that reason I feel that a reasonable request that the matter be checked with you deserves at least the courtesy of a reply which to date has not been received.

Very truly yours

Warren Roe

Rogers, Newell

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CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT
NEWELL ROGERS
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will talk with Walker

C/O EDITORIAL
GLOBE AND MAIL, TORONTO
EMpire 8-7851

Sept. 21, 1957

Dear Ed:

Is it possible that you may know anyone at the Sloane Foundation or at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to whom I might go for a talk about a job? I have been told that in the interest of making a connection in the Foundation field, I should go to them.

I am trying to meet as many men in a position to hear of openings as possible. Through Ralph Hetzel, I recently had a pleasant meeting with John Gardner of the Carnegie Corporation.

To save you a letter, please let me telephone you when I am next in town, probably this coming week. Thank you so much.

With warm personal wishes,

Sincerely,

Newell Rogers

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

Rohrer, Graham

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May 10, 1956

9

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It's been a long time since I've seen you, but I wanted to let you know that I have left Owen and Georgia Pacific to accept a very challenging position with this agency.

We never did get around to that scotch, but I'm still hopeful that maybe you can steal a couple of minutes someday for it.

Warmest personal regards.

Cordially yours,

Graham

Graham Rohrer

GR:cvc

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THE FIFTH INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY
AND THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE INTERAMERICAN
SOCIETY OF PHILOSOPHY

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Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Address of Local Committee Chairman
Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Address of Program Committee Chairman
University of Texas — Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas, U. S. A.

May 15, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are a most difficult man to find, and rightly, of course! I tried twice to reach you by phone when I was in New York last week, but no luck. Even your secretary was not too encouraging! All I wanted to tell you is how disappointed we are that you will be unable to do a television program in connection with our Fifth Interamerican Congress of Philosophy in July. I now recall that this is your vacation time, but what a loss to us!

I enclose a small piece of mine on medical ethics which may interest you.

Please note that my institutional address is University of Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston. Your letter of May 1, was sent to Brown University.

Sincerely yours,

Patrick Romanell

Patrick Romanell, Chairman
Program Committee

PR:db
encl.

Romanell.

May 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Romanell:

Thank you for your letter of April 25th.

I do indeed recall the conversation with Dr. Ordway Tead, but regret to say that it will not after all be possible for me to do a television program in connection with the Fifth Interamerican Congress of Philosophy which is to be held in Washington, D.C. from July 8 to 12th.

The reason for this, is that all my programs will be off the air for the whole of July and August. I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to work this matter out.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Patrick Romanell
The Fifth Interamerican Congress of Philosophy
Brown University
Rhode Island

fc

THE FIFTH INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE INTERAMERICAN SOCIETY OF PHILOSOPHY

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Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Address of Local Committee Chairman
Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Address of Program Committee Chairman
University of Texas — Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas, U. S. A.

April 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall that some weeks ago your good friend, Dr. Ordway Tead, alerted you to the possibility of building some television program around our Fifth Interamerican Congress of Philosophy, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., this coming July 8 - 12. Through the generosity of the Ford Foundation, the American Philosophical Association is going to be in a unique position of bringing together, for the first time in our country's Capital, the leading philosophers of the whole Western Hemisphere.

In my capacity as Chairman of the Program Committee for the Congress, I am taking a trip to New York the second week of May, with the hope of soliciting your interest in the above possibility and talking it over with you in some detail. I expect to arrive in New York on or about May 8th. (Detroit)

Sincerely yours,

Patrick Romanell

Patrick Romanell, Chairman
Program Committee

PR:db
cc: Dr. Ordway Tead

Romulo, Carlos

EMBASSY OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 21, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the one-month period of mourning declared by the Philippine Government because of the death of President Magsaysay, I am constrained to postpone the dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger to a later date. I hope that when Mr. Sulzberger selects another evening for the dinner you will give Mrs. Romulo and myself the pleasure of your company.

With the assurance of my high regard and esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

Carlos P. Romulo

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Rony, Vera

April 5, 1957

Dear Miss Rony:

I have your letter of March 28th and would like again to express my regrets that I cannot make a personal appearance at the luncheon on May 25th.

I regret also that it is impossible for me to prepare the document you suggest because my extremely heavy schedule does not permit me the time to do so. Unfortunately, I have had to make a choice between making speeches and preparing documents, or fulfill my radio and television schedules.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Vera Rony
Workers Defense League
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

fc

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

112 EAST 19TH STREET NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ALGONQUIN 4-4953

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JAMES A. WECHSLER

**Indicates member of Action Committee*

March 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We were delighted to hear from Norman Thomas that you are in principle pleased to receive the recognition offered to you by the Workers Defense League on the occasion of its Twentieth Anniversary. It is most unfortunate that you cannot be in the city on May 25th, to receive the Award personally. Ordinarily, this fact would be enough to persuade us to postpone the Award ceremony for another time. However, there are two considerations at least which, we believe, make the Award ceremony particularly significant at this time.

First, the kind of press and public relations notice which we can summon for our Twentieth Anniversary celebration cannot be easily duplicated. Thus, it seems likely that the addresses made at the Luncheon will be heard by a larger number of people and carried by a far greater portion of the press than would be the case on another occasion planned in the future.

It is for this reason we are devoting a section of this celebration to an examination of the problem of freedom in the mass media, being convinced that this subject requires far greater attention, and much wider discussion, than it has received from the general public thus far. We were hoping that your address on the occasion of receiving the Award would provide both a focus and a climax to the morning's discussion.

Because you are identified by all Americans as a champion of freedom in the communications industry, your views have a unique force and authority for the public. May we ask whether these views could be set down by you and delivered at the Luncheon by anyone in the industry whom you designate. This could be a member of your own production group, an executive of your network, any commentator or newscaster, or a well-known television or theater personality.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow March 28, 1957

Knowing your status in the world of television and the theater, we know that many outstanding individuals would be delighted to accept this Award in your behalf and to present your speech with full justice to this audience. Of course, you may think of a person whose thinking on these matters is sufficiently close to your own so that he could just as well speak for himself in speaking for you. This would of course be your own decision. We shall be very happy to communicate with anyone whom you believe to be fitted to speak in your behalf.

With much appreciation for the consideration you have already shown us,

Sincerely,

Vera Rony

Vera Rony
National Secretary

vr/pw

May I heartily endorse this letter and its request?

Norman Thomas

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WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

112 EAST 19TH STREET NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ALGONQUIN 4-4953

The Workers Defense League

announces its

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON AND CONFERENCE

"THE RIGHT TO A JOB IN AMERICA"

Hotel Sheraton-McAlpin
May 25, 1957

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE:

As an organization concerned with both civil liberties and the rights of labor, we have become increasingly aware of the various ways -- some legal, others merely social -- in which the individual's right to a job and to security on the job, is being limited in our country. It is our conviction that these limitations have increased within the past few years, and that only by a consideration of all of them in their entirety can we gain an understanding of the danger to one of the great traditional American liberties -- the right of each citizen to earn his livelihood.

We propose, therefore, that this Conference consider this problem in its entirety with special emphasis on the inter-relations between the various restrictions on the freedom to work and the way in which they reinforce each other.

ROUND TABLE I

The Right to a Job as a Civil Liberties Problem:

-- Are all American citizens entitled to the right to work?

-- What are the rights of persons removed from jobs for various security clearances?

-- What are the rights of admitted ex-Communists?

-- What are the rights of persons presently members of the Communist Party?

-- What about blacklisting? Is it a desirable or undesirable tactic? How can our organizations copo with it?

-- If such individuals have job rights at all, how can these rights be protected, and by whom? What can our organizations do to strengthen those rights which we hold inviolate?

ROUND TABLE II

The Right to a Job as a Civil Rights Problem:

-- Are all American citizens entitled to work regardless of their color, race, or religion?

-- How are the rights of non-Caucasians protected in the United States?

-- What is the nature of the infringements of these rights?

-- How do restrictions in this area relate to restrictions on the rights of organized labor?

-- What can be done by our organizations to promote and safeguard these rights in all sections of our country?

ROUND TABLE III

The Mis-Named 'Right to Work' Laws as a Restriction of our Right to Job Security:

-- Is there a reinforcing effect between the restrictions on the job rights of colored citizens and the restrictions on organized labor in various sections of our country?

-- Which groups stand to profit by both restrictions?

-- What is the inter-relationship between these two restrictions and restrictions based on political belief?

-- Can we discern a common motivation in all of these efforts to limit the free right of Americans to have and hold a job?

PROGRAM OF LUNCHEON AND CONFERENCE:

Following the Round Tables described above, a Luncheon will be held in the Ballroom of the Sheraton-McAlpin Hotel. The League will take this occasion to present to Senator Wayne Morse its Annual Clendenin Award for outstanding service to the cause of labor. Special Citations will also be given to two outstanding leaders in the field of civil liberties. Senator Morse will speak on the overall topic of the current state of the traditional right to a job in America. The Chairmen of the Round Tables will then present a summary of the morning's discussions.

LEADERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE:

We have asked several leading figures in the fields of civil liberties, civil rights, and labor to accept sponsorship of this event. Among those who have already accepted are Joseph Beirne, James B. Carey, George S. Counts, John F. Finerty, Patrick E. Gorman, Frank P. Graham, Paul R. Hays, Reinhold Niebuhr, A. Philip Randolph, Walter Reuther, and Norman Thomas.

Roosevelt, Eleanor

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

1

October 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You probably remember Mr. Louis Bean the government economist who made the successful predictions about Mr. Truman. He has some interesting things to say, I am told, about the health issue in the present campaign which he would like to discuss with someone.

Is there any chance that you might interview him on the health situation of both candidates?

Very cordially yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Roosevelt, Geo.

February 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Many thanks for your letter asking me to be on the Committee of Sponsors of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Completion Program.

I regret very much that I cannot do as you suggest since I have established a policy of not joining any committees in which I cannot take active participation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George E. Roosevelt
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

fc

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Y.C.
Mo.

January 31, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you honor us by permitting your name to be included in the Committee of Sponsors of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Completion Program? We are asking about one hundred leaders to give public sponsorship to this program. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. John S. Burke, Dr. Abraham Flexner, Mr. Rush H. Kress and Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller have consented to serve as Honorary Chairmen of this Completion Program.

Members of the Committee of Sponsors will not be under any commitment to work or to give, nor will there be any formal meetings of the group.

As you know, the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center has been in the creative and construction stages for about ten years. We are now looking forward to building the final major facility for this great medical center - a $20,000,000 hospital to replace University Hospital located at Second Avenue and Twentieth Street (formerly the Post-Graduate Hospital).

The new hospital - keystone in the whole group of structures rising on First Avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Streets - will complete our Medical Center which will be one of the truly great medical centers of the world.

On March 4th and 5th of this year we plan to hold a Convocation with panels of distinguished scientists, educators, and public leaders who will discuss the theme:

"The Hope of Mankind: Health and Peace"

We will wish our sponsors to be our special guests at this Convocation which promises to be an occasion of unusual significance to discuss the struggle of mankind toward better and happier living.

My fellow Trustees and I sincerely trust that your concern for the health and peace of mankind will be expressed by your willingness to be a sponsor of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Completion Program. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying to this invitation.

Cordially yours,

George E. Roosevelt

George E. Roosevelt
Chairman, Board of Trustees
New York University

I (We) accept with pleasure your invitation to sponsor the New York University - Bellevue Medical Center Completion Program.

NAME(S).....

(Please print as you wish to be listed as a Sponsor)

ADDRESS.....

What Is The New York University-Bellevue Medical Center?

It is a bold concept for better health for more people. It is a mobilization of forces, a combined operation involving teaching, research and patient care. At the present stage four new buildings have been completed or are under construction between 30th and 34th Streets on First Avenue.

They are:

The Institute for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
The Medical Science Building
Alumni Hall and Lecture Rooms
Hall of Residence for students, internes, nurses and staff

What Is The Medical Center Doing?

To gain an idea of the size and scope of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center's activities, consider the following figures:

517 medical students enrolled
1,302 doctors enrolled for post-graduate courses in the past year
1,205 on the teaching faculty
656 sponsored research projects in progress
123 agencies sponsoring current research projects
3,025 hospital beds under the care of the Medical Center's faculty
464,545 patients cared for by the faculty in the past year

Translated into terms of the training of professional talent, the search for new knowledge, and the relief of human suffering, such statistics become impressive and heartwarming.

Independently Governed, Privately Supported

New York University is a private university, governed by its own Board of Trustees and financed by its own sources of support. The Medical Center has its own governing Board. It receives no city or state funds.

To the south of the new buildings stands the historic Bellevue Hospital, city-owned, two divisions of which are staffed by faculty members of New York University College of Medicine and Post Graduate College.

Why A University Medical Center?

A university medical center is the best device yet found for mobilizing brains for progress in medicine. It is a three-fold program with interrelating operations. The teaching process is enriched by the research activities going on all around the student. The research procedures are facilitated by the existence of an adjacent hospital planned with this in mind. The hospital's service to patients reaches its highest levels when integrated with teaching and research aims.

The very scope of such a program attracts some of the best brains in the profession. The university connection makes available the cooperation of other departments of physical and social science. Each of these interlocking activities stimulates the others to higher levels of performance.

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"There is no one in New York who can be indifferent

to the implications of this great medical unit."

An aerial view of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center on the eleven and one-half acre area between 30th and 34th Streets on First Avenue and East River Drive.

MR. GEORGE E. ROOSEVELT
New York University - Bellevue Medical Center
550 First Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Royal Soc. Eng. Past Knights of the Carrousel

WILLIAM H. BARNHARDT
P. O. BOX 748
CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

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BARNHARDT FOUNDATION, INC.

Thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York-22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We appreciate very much your coming down to Charlotte for the Fourth Annual Ball of the Royal Society of the Knights of the Carrousel. Your presence added a great deal to the occasion.

I am glad you like the elastic shoelaces and am sending you a box of these laces, under separate cover, thinking that perhaps you may like to pass some of them around to your friends. Should you want more of them later, please let me know and I will be glad to send you an additional supply.

These laces are quite comfortable if they are adjusted properly - not too tight or not too loose - and it is of course unnecessary to tie and untie your shoes when wearing these laces, properly adjusted.

With every good wish for your continued happiness and prosperity in the wide area of your influence, I am -

Sincerely,
William H. Barnhardt
William H. Barnhardt

November 26, 1956

WHERE ARE YOU HEADED FINANCIALLY?

Age 20 EVERYTHING TO GAIN AND NOTHING TO LOSE. This is the speculative period — when the son thinks he knows more than his father. This curve represents the son's opinion. AGE OF WILD OATS.

Age 30 The boy is now changing his mind and realizes he doesn't know as much as he imagined. He now considers the father a man of fair judgment.

Age 35 The son realizes that life is a reality and he is not as smart as he once thought. The father was a man of master mind.

Age 40 97% of men have met with reverses and lose their entire accumulations.

Age 45 By this age 97% have lost all.

Age 50 After this age only one in 5,000 can recover his financial footing. This is the age of caution as men must not speculate, for he has all to lose and nothing to gain. He looks for security not high rates of interest.

Age 60 At Sixty 95% of men are dependent upon their daily earnings or on their children for support.

The top of the hourglass represents the period of prosperity or money making period. Other causes of failure is omitted. No days of grace are allowed.

BARNHARDT BROTHERS CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rubin, Justin Mrs.

April 5, 1957

Dear Mrs. Rubin:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter.

This is just a note to tell you that I am sending you under separate cover an I CAN HEAR IT NOW album for your "International Gift Auction".

Sent.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Justin Rubin
Women's American ORT
Delaware Valley Region
27 South 69th Street
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

fc

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ORT
DELAWARE VALLEY REGION
~~PHILADELPHIA, PA.~~
27 S. 69th STREET
UPPER DARBY, PA.

K.C.
Send albums

February 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached you will find a copy of our letter sent to you some time ago. Since we have not heard from you as yet, we are sending this copy as a remminder that we anxiously await word from you.

May we strongly urge you once again to aid us in this most inspiring cause. Your generosity and philanthropy will manifest itself in the rehabilitation of a human being so that he may HOLD HIS HEAD HIGH during his allotted time on earth.

With high hopes for an affirmitative reply we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Justin Rubin-Mrs. Walter Kleinman
Co-Chairmen
International Gift Auction

rg

January 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On May 25, 1957, the Delaware Valley Region of Women's American ORT is holding an "International Gift Auction" at the Temple Israel Synagogue of Philadelphia.

ORT, (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) is an international organization that establishes, equips and maintains vocational training schools, in 20 countries through out the world, so that underprivledged and displaced persons can be taught skills and thus become self supporting.

In the 76 years ORT has been doing this essential job of "helping a man to help himself", we have been recognized by many countries as providing the important skilled labor necessary to their economic security. We are an organization working with the UNITED STATES ESCAPEE PROGRAM, offering the refugees from behind the iron curtain an opportunity to re-establish their lives by learning up to date courses in any of the one hundred skills we teach.

The proceeds of this "International Gift Auction", will aid us greatly in the support of this program. As a celebrated citizen of this country and the world we would be grateful to you if you would contribute to this auction a gift. To aid you in your selection the cost of the item should not be less than $1.00 or exceed $10.00. We are sure that your package would help our affair to be successful socially and financially. The address to send the gift to is:

MRS. MARVIN MOZENTER-Co-ordinator
217 PINERIDGE ROAD
HAVERTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

On behalf of our organization may we extend to you our greatful thanks and appreciation for your cooperation in this endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Justin Rubin--Mrs. Walter Kleinman
Co-Chairmen
International Gift Auction

Fg

Rumania

June 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Zelenaac:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 13th.

Unhappily I have no plans to go to Europe this fall. However, permit me to express my thanks for your invitation to visit Rumania. If my plans are altered, which is always possible, I will be delighted to accept your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. I. Zelenaac,
Third Secretary of the Legation
The Rumanian People's Republic
Washington, D.C.

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

June 13,1957

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
Chief Commentator
C.B.S.
New-York

Dear Sir:

I learn that you are planning a trip to Europe this fall.

If these plans materialize I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you an invitation on behalf of the Union of Newspapermen of Rumania to visit our country.

Connsistent with the purposes and the plan of your itinerary,I shall be very happy to discuss with you in detail the various subjects and places of interest.

I shall be glad to cooperate with you in accommodaiting any proposals that may make this trip most enjoyable and helpful in a better understanding of our country.

Very truly yours,

I.Zeleneac

Third Secretary of the Legation.

Runyon, Mefford

MEFFORD ROSS RUNYON
HACKBERRY HILL, WESTON
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

My dear Ed -

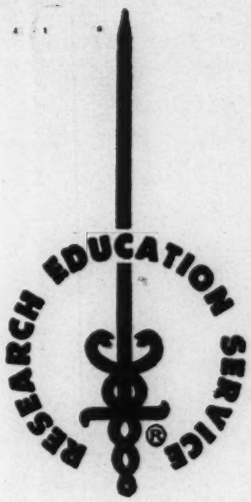
I was so sorry to hear recently of the death of your father and Janet and I both send you our most sincere sympathy. I didn't see the notice in the paper and am sorry to be so apparently thoughtless. It is always a shock when someone we are accustomed to thinking as being there passes on even if the "there" is far away and we didn't see the person very often. We are sorry and you have been in our thoughts.

We are going abroad for a month or little less. We leave Wednesday and fly to Germany and plan to visit then the western zone and then a week or so in Switzerland arriving back on the 29th or 30th.

It is our first ocean flight. Janet's first trip abroad, and my first one since the first world war. So you can perhaps imagine the anticipation we have. We are travelling with some old friends who are well acquainted all thru Germany and Hilton Rodis brother is deputy director for displaced persons at the U.N. in Geneva so we will have many opportunities to meet people and do things which would not otherwise be possible.

Janet joins me in best to Janet and Carey and all good wishes to yourself. Sincerely Mef.

Runyon, Mefford



MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · PLAZA 7-2700

October 11, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am terribly sorry you can't do the job for us at our Annual Meeting but I did take Jim Seward's advice when he said he knew you wouldn't be able to take this on. I think we have been very fortunate in getting Dr. Benjamin Cohen of the United Nations to address the group.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

M. R. Runyon

Runyon, M. R.

October 9, 1957

Dear Meff:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of July 23rd.

As you may have gathered from Jim Seward and as I told you on the phone, there is no chance of my undertaking a talk in October.

I am truly sorry I can't do it.

As ever yours,

Mr. M.R. Runyon
American Cancer Society, Inc.
521 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

fc

Runyon, Meff

August 26, 1957

Dear Meff:

Just a brief note on my first day back in the shop to tell you how sorry I am that I was unable to undertake the task for your Annual Dinner. There is a limit to what one can do, and I have reached it.

Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Mafford R. Runyon
Executive Vice President
American Cancer Society, Inc.
521 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

mmc
(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · PLAZA 7-2700

RESEARCH EDUCATION SERVICE

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

August 12, 1957

Mr Murrow:
I advised Neff to go after some one else.
Jim
8/19

Mr. James M. Seward
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

Here is a copy of the letter we sent to Ed Murrow in Washington.

Thanks for your help.

Regards,

M.R. Runyon

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · PLAZA 7-2700

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

July 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
903 13th Street
Bellingham, Washington

Dear Ed:

We certainly have been impressed by the continued outstanding performance of Columbia in the newsfield. The Khruschchev and Tito interviews were masterful and I was proud to remember my days with CBS. Howard Smith always gives a report Sunday mornings on the very highest level and Janet and I try not to miss him. We have noticed your absence in the evening and when I tried to get you on the 'phone this morning I was told that you were off for a good vacation which you certainly had coming to you. I hope that you, Janet and Casey enjoy it and that you caught lots of fish.

I haven't asked you to do anything for the Society in quite some time but there is one thing which I hope most earnestly you will be able to do for us this Fall and that is to give a talk at the Annual Dinner, scheduled for Thursday evening, October 31, here in New York City.

For years many people in the Society have been asking why you haven't made this talk and this year the demand is so insistent - and my own delight would be so great if you could do it - that I am passing this request on to you in the most urgent way I know. You would give all of our people a tremendous lift and your talk would have an enormous effect on the whole Society. Please write and tell me "yes."

Sincerely,

M.R. Runyon

Runyon, Mefford

May 3, 1956

Dear Meff:

Very many thanks for your cordial note of April 4.

Needless to say it is always gratifying to get an award, but I think the nicest part is the letters I receive afterwards from my very good friends.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Mefford R. Runyon
American Cancer Society, Inc.
521 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

fc

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · PLAZA 7-2700

MEFFORD R. RUNYON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

April 4, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It is not unusual to congratulate you upon receiving awards for the best news reporting on the air but it is nice to be able to do it again. It is particularly nice to see the other fellows, for whose development you have been responsible, David Schoenbrun and Eric Sevareid participating as well as your own good self. Our sincere congratulations.

My Janet joins in sending best wishes to your Janet and to Casey.

Regards.

Sincerely,

M. R. Runyon

Ruppel, Louis

May 1, 1957

Dear Lou:

Thanks for your letter and for sending me the Poop-Sheet on Joe.

I don't know at this point just what I can do for him, but with his background he certainly shouldn't experience much trouble, and I certainly want to see him.

Have him call my office and set up an appointment.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Ruppel
THE AMERICAN WEEKLY
63 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

fc

The AMERICAN WEEKLY

63 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. BARCLAY 7-1525

RC
I want to see him -

April 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The enclosed is a Poop-Sheet on Jose Ruppel. I have not gotten out of my mind your question of his Spanish speaking ability. Aside from my pride in my lads, I think I could give you an honest count. When I was in Caracas ten years ago, I wanted to buy Gallegos' "Dona Barbara" in Spanish. A transplanted U.S. citizen talked me out of it, saying Phil and Joe wouldn't be able to read it.

Well, when I got home I found it was part of the growing library of Spanish historical, biographical and other writings, including novels that the boys have now built up. This goes for a music library as well.

On top of it, Joe boned real hard on French in his final two years at Princeton.

If you can give him a hand up the ladder, I know he will appreciate it. Naturally, Marge and I will.

I envy you your jaunt west this summer, and I agree with you, what matters if the fish ain't biting?

And believe it or not I got down to the office yesterday and worked till 7 P.M. in two meetings. Also I was quite frankly elated to see both you and Ann, a couple of few genuine people, ~~and~~ I have the pleasure of calling friends. the

All of the best.

Sincerely,

Louie

Louis Ruppel

LR:vp

NAME: JOSEPH FRANCIS RUPPEL

AGE: 23 HEIGHT: 5' 10" WEIGHT: 155

BIRTHDATE: April 13, 1933

BIRTHPLACE: Brooklyn, New York

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND:

COLLEGE: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY - B.A. Magna cum Laude, June, 1954

EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION PROGRAM: Span. Lit. and Eur. Hist.

THESIS: "A History of the Second Spanish Republic: 1931-36" (167 PPS. - Unpub.)

SUMMER STUDY: University of Barcelona, Sitges, Spain - June-Aug., 1951

LANGUAGES: SPANISH: speaking, reading and understanding excellent

FRENCH: speaking good, reading and understanding excellent.

EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE:

PUBLIC RELATIONS TRAINEE: CREOLE PETROLEUM CORP. - Caracas and Maracaibo, Venezuela, June-Sept., 1952

REPORTER: MILL VALLEY RECORD (3000 circulation tri-weekly) Mill Valley, Calif., June - Sept., 1953

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH: UNIVERSITY OF THE ANDES - Bogota, Colombia July, 1954 - July, 1955

EDITORIAL PRODUCTION ASSISTANT: VISION MAGAZINE, New York City Aug. 1955 - Oct. 1955

COPY CLERK: Radio News Room of the American Broadcasting Co. In this job I was trained to write five and fifteen minute news broadcasts by radio writers and editors. Some of my work was used on the air. Oct. 1955 - April 1956

NIGHT POLICE REPORTER: NEWARK STAR-LEDGER, May, 1956 - December, 1956

Mandell/Newman Associates: January, 1957 -

Ruppel, Louis

December 7, 1956

Dear Louis:

I am grateful for your kind comments on the Kaye show. For your own private information, the sum that I was paid for doing the show was also contributed to UNICEF. This is an act of arrogance on my part since I wanted to demonstrate that you Jews are not the only ones who work for nothing!

Thanks again for your letter.

As ever yours,

Mr. Louis Ruppel
Associate Editor
THE AMERICAN WEEKLY
63 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

rh

The AMERICAN WEEKLY

63 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. BARCLAY 7-1525

December 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I've seen a lot of your shows, I have known you a long time but I must say that your Danny Kaye presentation was the noblest of them all.

Marge is sending Kaye a check and so are my kids.

I've heard more talk today about your show than anything in years. Do it again.

All of the best,

Sincerely yours,

Louis

Louis Ruppel
Associate Editor

LR:fg

Ruppel, Louis

The AMERICAN WEEKLY

63 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. BARCLAY 7-1525

October 8, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Since you first evinced such keen interest in my boys fifteen years ago, I thought you ought to have a report.

Joe is a police reporter on the Newark Star-Ledger on the night trick. He is happy in his work but planning to find an assignment in Paris, Madrid or Latin America before he gets through.

Phil has the good fortune to be starting his law career in the firm headed by your Pauling neighbor, Governor Dewey. We are being charged with infiltration on account of Phil is as much a registered Democrat as I am.

All of the best.

Sincerely,

Louis

Louis Ruppel
Associate Editor

LR:go'g

Ruppel, Louis

July 8, 1956

Dear Lou:

Many thanks for your note of May 29th.

It was good to see you again, and I am delighted to know that you liked the two shows on Africa.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Louis Ruppel,
Associate Editor
THE AMERICAN WEEKLY
63 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

fc

The AMERICAN WEEKLY

63 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y. BARCLAY 7-1525

ERNEST V. HEYN, Editor
and Vice President

May 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Nothing much that one says or hears at those drunken gridiron dinners makes much sense on Sunday morning.

But, I did want to say to you it was good to see you in fighting trim. I take it you and Gene McDonald met head on somewhere before. I don't see eye to eye with him politically either but he is the guy that got me to Chicago as Managing Editor of the one New Deal paper in town back in 1935. So, he is my friend.

What I primarily want to say to you though is that I caught all of your African stuff and we in our house were tremendously impressed. It should follow in the printed medium, a lot of soul searching.

Good day and good luck.

Sincerely,

Louis

Louis Ruppel
Associate Editor

LR:go'g

Rush, James

January 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Rush:

Thank you for sending me the editorial from your January 3rd issue. It seems to me an excellent summation of what transpired.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Rush
Editorial Page Editor
"Winston-Salem Journal"
P. O. Box 2509
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

rh

WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL
TWIN CITY SENTINEL
JOURNAL SUNDAY AND SENTINEL

PIEDMONT PUBLISHING COMPANY • P. O. Box 2509 WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

January 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be interested in reading the enclosed clipping of an editorial which appeared in the WINSTON-SALEM JOURNAL of January 3, 1957.

We would be delighted to receive from you, preferably for publication, any comment you might wish to make about the editorial or the subject with which it deals.

Sincerely,

James B. L. Rush

James B. L. Rush
Editorial Page Editor

JR/lg

Enclosure

Rusk, Howard

January 9, 1957

Dear Howard:

Forgive me for the delay in answering yours of December 12th. I seem to have been to Burma and have fallen dreadfully behind in my correspondence. I wish that Fred Friendly and I could undertake a program with your group, but unfortunately I see no possibility of doing it this year.

Again, many thanks for writing as you did about the Danny Kaye show.

As ever yours,

Dr. Howard Rusk, Director
New York University-Bellevue Medical
Center
400 East 34 Street
New York 16, New York

rh

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY-BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER
OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION

400 EAST 34TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 6-1842

December 12, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Ed,

I just wanted to tell you that I thought your television show "The Secret Life of Danny Kaye" was the most magnificent I have ever seen. I have heard more favorable comments about it than any television show I have ever seen. As far as I am concerned, you can have Dulles and I'll take Kaye as Secretary of State.

I have long been interested in this program and have felt that in the field of health - disabled adults and children - the world has a common language and Danny Kaye certainly knows how to speak it.

At the present time, we have twenty-five foreign physicians in training at the Institute from Burma, India, Korea, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Finland, Turkey, Iraq, Australia, Ireland and Bolivia. I do wish that you and Ed Friendly could come down and see our program and meet this wonderful group of young people who one day will be ambassadors for the United States in telling about democracy and the dignity of man. We will set up a time at your convenience if you will give me a ring.

All the best and, again, my congratulations.

Sincerely,

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
Director.

HAR:KSC

Rusinoff, S.E.

June 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Rusinoff:

Many thanks for your very kind letter complimenting my SEE IT NOW program.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of WHAT IS AUTOMATION, and I look forward to reading it at my first opportunity.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. S. E. Rusinoff, Professor
and Consulting Engineer
Illinois Institute of Technology
Technology Center
Chicago 16, Illinois

mcc

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
A CONSOLIDATION OF ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND LEWIS INSTITUTE
TECHNOLOGY CENTER, CHICAGO 16

Department of Mechanical Engineering

June 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I certainly enjoyed your splendid Television show last Sunday afternoon entitled "Automation", particularly so, since I have just completed a book "Automation in Practice", which will be released for publication about August 15th of this year.

Enclosed please find a preprint of the first chapter of the book, entitled "What is Automation". Inside of this booklet you will see a Table of Contents from my full book, consisting of 14 chapters. Upon completion of the book I will be very happy to mail you a complimentary copy of same.

I take great pleasure of having the honor and the privilege of writing to you.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Rusinoff

S. E. Rusinoff, Professor
and Consulting Engineer

SER/lh

Encl.

Russell, John

BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES,
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA,
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

To remind you that Mr. John W. Russell, Director General British Information Services New York, is expecting you for luncheon at the Racquet Club, 370 Park Avenue, on Thursday the 29th of September at 12.45 p.m., to meet Mr. Harold Macmillan.

Salkin, C.

11 February 56

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been listening to your broadcasts from Israel and can't begin to tell you how much I appreciate your humanity, detachment, honesty and special value. So I won't begin. I just say thank you.

As a non-Jew, perhaps you have not heard of 'lahmid-vuvniks.' These are people who appear to rescue the remnant of the Jewish nation and may be of that race of any other. You said last night that the Israelis felt that time was running out - and many of us here feel this, too. That is why we are especially grateful to you for taking this hot potato in your hand and probing its fire, peel and contents.

I don't know how Mr. Shukairy liked what you reported - he did not reply when I protested against his remark at a UN session, ungavelled, that Jews were 'beggars with daggers in their hands.' Hammerskjold wouldn't get an Israeli stamp on his passport for fear it would offend the Arabs!

That is why I call you a lahmid-vuvnik - - you were not thinking of Arabs or oil but asking questions and giving us the answers. I hope you put your experience in Israel into a book. What a lift you gave us, as we look around desperately for one voice to speak the truth! Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

C Salkin

108 Park Place
Passaic, N. J.

TO E.R.M.

FROM K.C. 2/26/57

Let's forget it

Most of our correspondents are already listed in Who's Who - exceptions being Burdett, Shadel, Jackson and the somewhat newer ones such as Schorr, Cioffi and Pierpoint. We can suggest these if you wish, but I see no reason for us to bother with people outside the Corporation, unless you have some particularly likely candidates.

K.C.

Sammons, Wheeler

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

CABLES AND RADIOGRAMS: MARQUIS-CHICAGO PUBLISHED BY MARQUIS PUBLICATIONS BUILDING-CHICAGO-11 USA

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

February 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is a request for assistance. It's not extraordinary for us to do this, as quite frequently the editors of "Who's Who" must ask for help along the lines described below. But I do believe this is the first occasion in some time we have had to make such a request to working news people. I am very hopeful that you will be able to help us out, and am certain you are eminently qualified to do so.

The reason for my request is just this: It is not difficult for us to be reasonably certain that "Who's Who" provides "top" coverage in the news field in terms of publishers, editors-in-chief, leading news commentators, general managers, managing editors, etc., for clear-cut standards (developed as described in the two enclosures), based on circulation, size and importance of the area or audience served, and like factors, can be formulated; furthermore, the names of those holding such positions, and coming under the standards our editors set up for them, are readily available.

However, when we come to individual reporters, foreign correspondents, columnists, top feature writers, or those holding such positions as foreign editor, news or city editor, it is a different story. We can't simply take all who come to our attention by reason of occasional by-lines or particularly important stories, and city editors and foreign editors on the same basis as their superiors, or "Who's Who" would soon become "What's What in the Fourth Estate," to the exclusion of most other fields; nor can we depend on awards, such as Pulitzer and the like, alone, or we would be missing many journalists of potential national reference interest.

Thus our request is this: Won't you be so good as to send us recommendations of reporters, foreign correspondents, columnists, feature writers, foreign editors and city editors, not now listed in "Who's Who," who you believe merit, on the basis of their achievements in the news field and the likelihood of national reference interest in them, listing in "Who's Who"? The recommendations can be of those from your own organization or others; from individual newspapers, wire services, syndicates, or networks, and the number of them is strictly up to you. Incidentally the two enclosures should be of help in guiding your selections. And please don't neglect to give addresses if they are not obvious from the positions of the individuals recommended.

Since you are a "Who's Who" biographee yourself, I deem it hardly necessary to assure you that you are putting those you recommend under no obligation whatsoever by submitting their names to our editors, and I

should like to add that your relationship to any individual recommendation will be held strictly confidential, although we should like to acknowledge, if you do not object, your cooperation in a general way in the next volume of "Who's Who" - it will be Volume 30, the Sixtieth Anniversary Edition.

Finally, if you think it would in any way stimulate interest on the part of your colleagues, and possibly result in more recommendations, you are quite welcome to make whatever editorial use you may desire of this request, or of the enclosed release prepared in that connection. But please keep your individual recommendations in confidence until our editors have a chance to consider them.

You may be assured I, and our editors, will be grateful indeed for your cooperation, and by giving it you will not only be doing us a favor but also rendering a service to the tens of thousands of users of "Who's Who."

Thank you in advance, and with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Wheeler Sammons, Jr.

Wheeler Sammons, Jr.
Associate Publisher

WSJr/hem

Sanders, Wilton

October 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Thank you for your nice letter of Semptember 29.

Unfortunately, due to my overcrowded radio and television schedule I will be unable to tape record the broadcasts you requested.

If, at any time, you would like a transcript of the news program, I shall be glad to send it to you. Enclosed are some transcripts for your perusal.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. Wilton T. Sanders, Jr., USN
NavComFac Yokosuka
Navy No. 830 Box 30
C/O, FPO, San Francisco, California

mcc

Yokohama, Japan
29 September 1957

Dear Brother Ed,

This is my first attempt at a letter of this sort and I hardly know where to begin. Since you don't know me from Adam's house cat, the name is Wilton T. Sanders, Jr., Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

I am on duty at the Naval Communication Facility, Yokosuka, Japan. My family is with me in Japan; my wife, Virginia and three boys; Wilton (10), John (8), and Paul (5). Twins are expected within two weeks.

After high school in North Carrollton, Mississippi, I attended a junior college and then Mississippi State College, where I became a member of Kappa Sigma, before going to the Naval Academy. Upon graduation I was assigned to a destroyer for duty. As soon as possible I requested flight training and finally received my wings in 1950. After a tour in a fighter squadron with two cruises with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean I came to Vanderbilt University as an instructor in the Naval ROTC program.

So to Japan for two years.

Several weeks ago I suppose that we were a little homesick but we spoke of how much we missed your radio broadcasts each day. I thought of writing and asking if it would be possible for you send us a tape of several of the daily broadcasts. My courage failed but after the TIME which I received this week I am back at the firing line. I was very glad to see the cover and have the story. I feel that you were most deserving of the recognition. If everything else in this letter hits the circular file, just want you to know that the things you say and stand for are the unspoken feelings of many of the American people with no audience to speak to.

Well, we would like to hear a few words from you and possibly Mr. Severeid. Would it be impossible to cut a tape of several radio broadcasts and send it half-way 'round the world?

A.E.K.D.B.

Wilton

Lt. Wilton T. Sanders, Jr., USN
NavComFac Yokosuka
Navy No. 830 Box 30
C/O, FPO, San Francisco, California

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Save. E.R. F-502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Saxe

From Mr. Murrow

Station

April 17, 1956

During the war years and shortly thereafter I knew Arthur Mencken very well -- saw him in Rome briefly a few weeks ago. He is reliable, agreeable, gets on much better with West Europeans than most Americans, has a sense of humor, and is willing to work; his wife is rather attractive. I think he would be a good bet for almost anything he thought he could handle.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Saxe

April 4, 1956

Frank White called the other day to ask whether I remembered Arthur Mencken, who Frank ~~had~~ thought might have worked with me during the war.

I don't think that I do, but I find from Larry LeSueur that you knew him well. Apparently, Mencken is being considered by McCann-Erickson International for an overseas assignment.

Is there anything that you would want to say about his character, background, etc., which might relate to his desirability as an advertising agency employee overseas? If so, I'd be happy to relay it to Frank. If you prefer to call Frank directly, his number is JU 6-3400.

S

50

Scarpelli, Henry

March 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Scarpelli:

Thanks.

I have a horrible feeling that the situation you depict so amusingly may one day actually happen.

Thanks again for sending me the original.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry Scarpelli
General Features Corporation
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

Telephone:
YUkon 6-7625

Cable Address:
"GENFECORPO"

GENERAL FEATURES CORPORATION

250 PARK AVENUE
New York 17, N. Y.

S. GEORGE LITTLE
President and Executive Editor

March 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS - TV
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed herewith is an original gag from my syndicated panel cartoon which I thought you might enjoy.

Cordially,

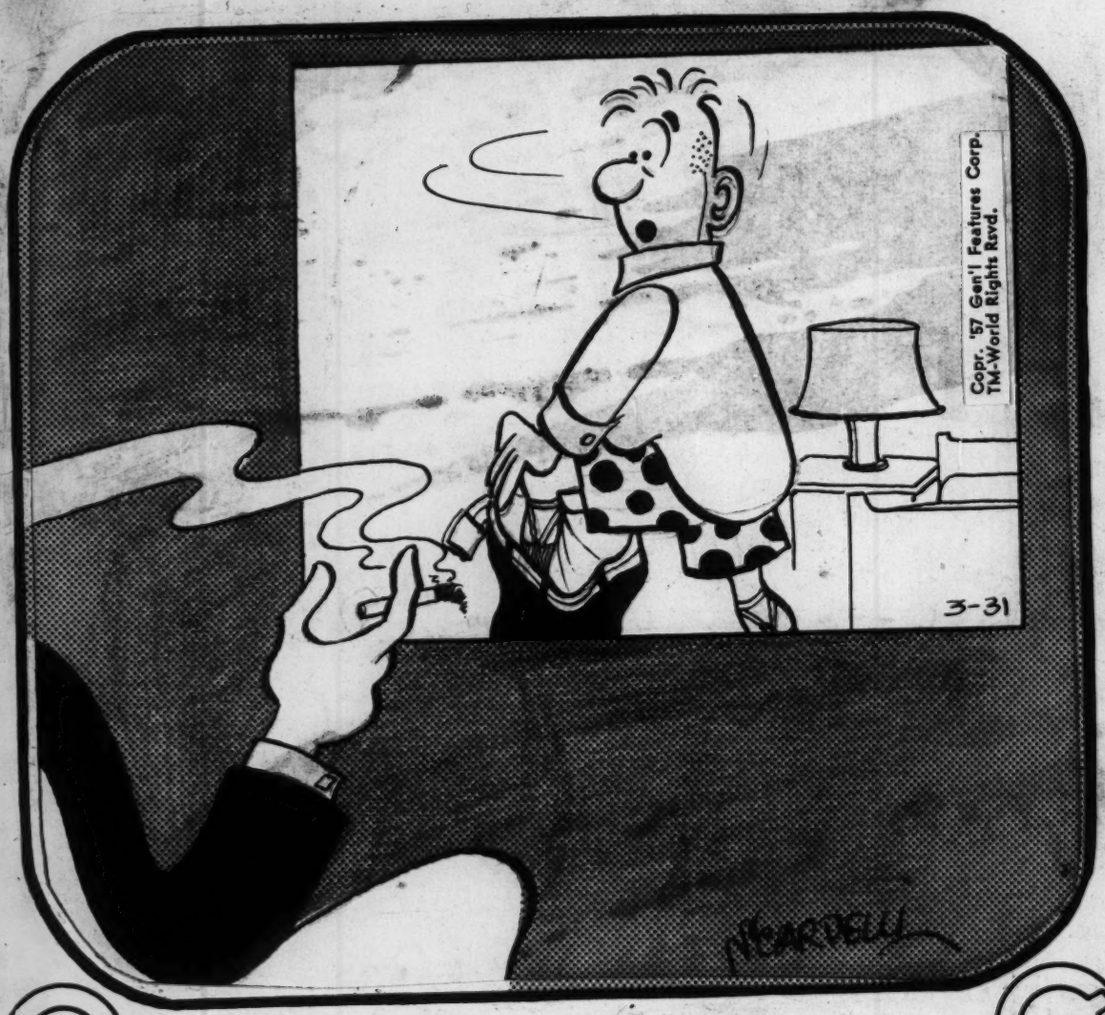
Henry Scarpelli

Henry Scarpelli

HS/s

Enclosure

TV TEE-HEES



"*Oh!* — good evening, Ed!"

Schaab, Wm. C.

December 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Schaab:

I have your letter of November 27th. Please pardon the long delay in replying to it.

Unfortunately, I do not have the mailing addresses of the persons you mentioned in your letter. I suggest you contact the various leading agencies.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William C. Schaab
Outstanding Citizen's
Award Chairman
Auburn Jaycees
Box 244
Auburn, Indiana

mcc

AUBURN JAYCEES

Young Men of Action

Box 244, Auburn, Indiana

Meets Each Thursday

President — Don Folk
1st V.P. — Harold Carper
2nd V.P. — Leonard Clark
3rd V.P. — Dale Marshall
Secretary — Charles Harter
Treasurer — Robert Bates

STATE DIRECTORS
Hubert Stackhouse, Dorsey Speer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Theo Webb, Dorsey Speer,
Ewell Lovelace, Don Rice

Don't have

November 27, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
c/o NBC
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have been informed by Mr. H. E. Hart of this city that you could furnish us with the mailing addresses of the following persons: Herb Shriner, Jonathon Winters, Earl Wilson, and Hoagy Carmichael.

We would be most appreciative if you would favor us with this information just as soon as possible.

Thanking you beforhand for your cooperation, we are

AUBURN JR. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By William C. Schaab

William C. Schaab,
Outstanding Citizen's
Award Chairman

WCS/rs

763-56

Congratulations

(52)

NA 162 CGN PD=NEW HORK NY 16 1034PME=

EDWARD R MURROW, PERSONAL DELIVERY ONLY, DELIVER=

CBS 485 MADISON AVE

=YES YES YES, ITS RIGHT=

FRANKLIN SCHAFFNER=

1957 MAR 16 PM 10 54

485=YES YES YES =

BY WESTERN UNION

Scheerman, S.T.

MAY 1, 1957

MR. S.T. SCHEIRMAN, PRESIDENT
COLE STEEL EQUIPMENT CO. INC.
415 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

REGRET CANNOT PERMIT PHOTOGRAPH TO BE USED FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

EDWARD R. MURROW.

414-43
fc

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1957 APR 8 PM 6 22

=(15)

=NA451 PD AR=NEW YORK NY 8 543PME=

=ED MURROW=

580 PARK AVE=

No

=DESIRE YOUR PHOTO FOR FULL PAGE LIFE AD FEATURING COLE'S NEW PORTABLE TYPEWRITER STOP ARE SENDING YOU ONE WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS=

S T SCHEINMAN PRESIDENT COLE STEEL EQUIPMENT CO INC 415 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17 NEW YORK

=415 17=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Schier, Walter

KATZ, MOSELLE & SCHIER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

JACK J. KATZ
LEE MOSELLE
WALTER C. SCHIER

608 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
PLAZA 7-2376

January 25, 1957

w j c a.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing the book by Dr. Maurice William and some additional material that Dr. William had turned over to me. For quick summary of Dr. William and his influence you may glance at the New York Times Editorial and the HUMAN EVENTS sheet. - on shelf

Again want you to know how much I enjoyed our lunch, and will be looking forward to hearing from you or from someone at CBS to begin discussions of some overall arrangement for John and Jesse.

Cordially,

Walter

WCS:lmc
encls.

Schoenfelt, Letha

Mr Murrow- Inclosed you will find proof of my continued friendship with Mrs Claude W Brown, Former President of the local Federation of Woman's Club's. At the time of her husbands death she came to me for consultation , spending two weeks in my home. I helped her arrange for her husbands funeral, and with certain matters pertaining to her husbands estate.

I was attending the Christian Science Church at the time of certain settlements in my affairs, hence more was known about me bygentleman in Boston than by others.

Letha E Schoenfelt

359 Boston Place
Toledo 10 Ohio

Reg. Dist. No. 48
Primary Reg. Dist. No. 4801

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

177X
State File No.
Registrar's No. 2885

1. PLACE OF DEATH
a. COUNTY: Lucas
b. CITY, VILLAGE, OR LOCATION: Toledo
c. LENGTH OF STAY IN 1b: 55 Yrs.
d. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION (If not in hospital or institution, give street address): Parkview Hosp.
e. IS PLACE OF DEATH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES [X] NO [ ]

2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: Residence before admission)
a. STATE: Ohio
b. COUNTY: Lucas
c. CITY, VILLAGE, OR LOCATION: Toledo
d. STREET ADDRESS: 2221 Warren St.
e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES [X] NO [ ]
f. IS RESIDENCE ON A FARM? YES [ ] NO [ ]

3. NAME OF DECEASED (TYPE OR PRINT): First: Claude; Middle: W.; Last: Brown

4. DATE OF DEATH: Month: July; Day: 28; Year: 57

5. SEX: Male
6. COLOR OR RACE: White
7. MARRIED [X] **NEVER MARRIED** [ ] **WIDOWED** [ ] **DIVORCED** [ ]
8. DATE OF BIRTH: 11/29/69
9. AGE (In years last birthday): 87
If Under 1 Year: Months / Days
If Under 24 Hrs.: Hours / Min.

10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most working life, even if retired): Retired Sales Manager
10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY: Bostwick-Braun Co.
11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country): North Star Mich.
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY?

13. FATHER'S NAME: Alanson Brown
14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME: Unknown

15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown): No
(If yes, give war or dates of service)
16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 274165755
17. INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE Address: X Maude H. Brown

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

18. CAUSE OF DEATH [Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).]

PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY:

		Interval between onset and death
IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a)	Congestive Heart Failure	3 hour
Conditions, if any which gave rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last. DUE TO (b)	Metastatic Carcinomatosis	2 monts
DUE TO (c)	Carcinoma of Prostate	2 yrs.

PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I(a)

19. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED? YES [ ] NO [X]

20a. ACCIDENT [ ] **SUICIDE** [ ] **HOMICIDE** [ ]
20b. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED. (Enter nature of injury in Part I or Part II of item 18.)
20c. TIME OF INJURY Hour a. m. p. m. Month, Day, Year
20d. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK [ ] NOT WHILE AT WORK [ ]
20e. PLACE OF INJURY (e. g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)
20f. CITY, VILLAGE, OR LOCATION COUNTY, STATE

21. I attended the deceased from 10-1-53 to 7-28-57 and last saw him alive on 7-27-57
Death occurred at 7:35 AM m on the date stated in 4; and to the best of my knowledge, from the causes stated.

22a. SIGNATURE (Degree or title): W. R. Darkson, D.O.
W. R. Darkson, D. O.
22b. ADDRESS: 2638 Tremainsville Road
22c. DATE SIGNED: 8-2-57

23a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify): Buerial
23b. DATE: 7/31/57
23c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY: Toledo Mem. Park
23d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State): Sylvania, Ohio

24. NAME OF EMBALMER: Eugene R. O'Neill (LIC. NO.): 5749-A
25. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S SIGNATURE: Eugene R. O'Neill (LIC. NO.): 4737
26. FUNERAL FIRM AND ADDRESS: Garner Funeral Home (STREET NO.): 2211 Lawrence Ave. (CITY): Toledo (STATE): Ohio

27. DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG.: AUG 5 1957
28. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: Earl H. Fenn
29. SUB-REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: 0222

I hereby certify this to be a true
transcript of a record on file in
the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Toledo,
Department of Health, Toledo, Ohio.

Carl J. Heisser

Carl J. Heisser, Registrar

Toledo, Ohio AUG 6 1957

Schreter, Harvey

March 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Schreter:

This is merely a note to thank you for the Smoothie Ties. I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending them to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. Harvey Schreter
Smoothie Ties
A. Schreter & Sons Co., Inc.
16 S. Eutaw Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

rh

Smoothie Ties

SMOOTHIE TIES AND BOWS
Manufactured by
A. SCHRETER & SONS CO., INC.
16 S. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND
NEW YORK OFFICE—EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BALTIMORE OFFICE

February 29, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Tony Provost, whom you know through his contact with you as Station Manager of our NBC station here in Baltimore, has suggested that I contact you. Mr. Provost feels that writing you would be of importance, since he felt that you too may be enthusiastic as he about the development of our new BUTTON DOWN tie.

Our new innovation, simple though it is, has a most practical value to the TV commentator and entertainer. The BUTTON DOWN tie always behaves itself even while the wearer may be active before the camera and on the screen, and at the same time eliminates the glare of the usual tie bar, a matter of great concern in the TV field.

You may also be interested to know that this tie won the 1956 Hess award for Versatility in Design, has been adopted by the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and has just been accepted by the Smithsonian Institute as an item to go into their exhibit of men's uniform apparel including ties. The finest men's stores throughout the United States such as Wallach's, Weber & Heilbroner, B. Altman in New York; Marshall Field, Chicago; J. L. Hudson, Detroit; Woodward & Lothrop, Washington; Kennedy's in Boston; Boyd's in St. Louis, are a few of the leading stores that have adopted our new tie.

We would like very much to feel that our tie is able to fulfill a need for you personally and that you too will be pleased with the benefits the BUTTON DOWN tie has to offer.

We sincerely hope you enjoy wearing the enclosed ties. However, selecting a tie for someone else is sometimes a difficult thing to do. If there is any particular color or type of pattern you would prefer, we would be glad to send them to you. Please let us hear from you and you can be sure that we would consider it a privilege to be of further service.

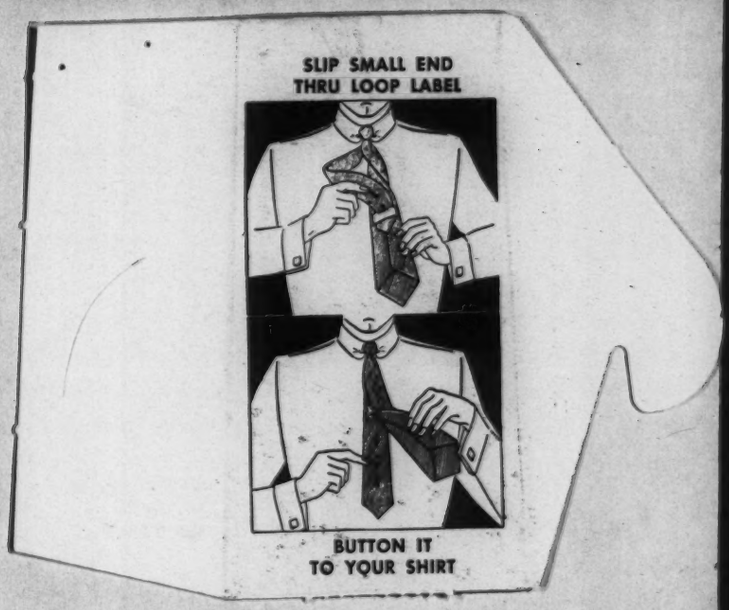
Very truly yours,

A. SCHRETER & SONS, INC.

A. Harry Schreter
PRODUCTION MANAGER

AHS/my
Encl.

WEAR A TIE • • • • Smoothie TIES & BOWS AND LOOK YOUR BEST


SLIP SMALL END
THRU LOOP LABEL
BUTTON IT
TO YOUR SHIRT

A. SCHRETER & SONS Co. INC.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

GUARANTEED
A NEW TIE IF NOT SATISFACTORY
MADE IN U. S. A.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Copyright 1948
Patent Pending

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Pers-Ba-mem

29 April 1955

From: Secretary, Permanent Naval Uniform Board
To: Mr. A. Harvey Schreter
A. Schreter and Sons, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland

Subj: Uniform Necktie for U. S. Navy Officers and CPOs.

Ref: (a) U. S. Navy Uniform Regulations, 1951

1. The description of the uniform necktie for U. S. Navy officers and chief petty officers is contained in Article 0241.1(d) of reference (a), as follows:

"Necktie - Shall be a plain black four-in-hand tie of woven wool, silk, or synthetic fabric."

2. I have examined the sample neckties submitted by your company and I find them to be completely in accord with the regulation quoted above.

3. The additional feature (which provides means of fastening the tie down to the shirt front) has no effect upon the sample necktie's being regulation. It is however a very simple and ingenious means of securing the necktie. I believe it would be greatly favored by most Navy officers and chiefs. Especially aboard ship on deck or on the bridge it would fulfill the need to prevent the tie from flapping in the breeze.

Yours very truly,

F. H. Rile

F. H. RILE
Commander, USN

5TH ANNUAL HESS BROTHERS AWARDS FOR VERSATILITY IN DESIGN AND USE....

VERSATILITY IN DESIGN COMMITTEE, HESS BROTHERS, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Mr. Leon Schreter, Sales Manager
A. Schreter & Sons Co. Inc.
16 S. Eutaw St.
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Mr. Schreter:

Congratulations to you! Your product, Smoothie Button-Down Tie, has been chosen for the 1956 Hess Brothers Versatility in Design Award for Men's Furnishings. We are looking forward to the display of your product and the final judging of category winners at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel when the grand award division winners will be selected.

BEFORE THAT, though...we invite the president of your firm, or his chosen representative, to be our guest at Hess Brothers in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, September 21, at 10:30 a. m. The purpose of this meeting is to take photographs of the presentation of awards for advance publicity, hence it is important that a top executive of your firm be present.

It will be our pleasure, also, to have you as our guest for luncheon and for a tour of our store

This meeting, September 21, is very important for both os us. May we, therefore, please have, by return mail, your acceptance, or the name of your representative who will join us in Allentown, that day?

Very truly yours,

HESS BROTHERS AWARDS COMMITTEE

Edward Carroll
Chairman

September 10, 1955
E C/adf

AWARDS PRESENTATION
MONDAY
NOVEMBER 14
1955
WALDORF ASTORIA
N.Y., N.Y.

hess brothers allentown, pa.
5TH ANNUAL AWARDS FOR VERSATILITY IN DESIGN & USE
1956

YOU'LL FIND THE BEST OF EVERYTHING - AT HESS BROTHERS, ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 21, 1955

Mr. Harvey Schreter
A. Schreter & Sons Company
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Schreter:

As per your conversations with Mr. Dougherty on December 15, the two sample button down ties you submitted are being returned.

These ties conform within a permissive tolerance to the maroon sample Cable No. 70084 in the Standard Color Card of America. They are returned for your use.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard J. Beary

Bernard J. Beary, Director
Compensation Division

Smoothie Ties

Manufactured by
A. SCHRETER & SONS CO., INC.
16 S. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

PREPARE NOW TO MEET
THE DEMAND FROM
LETTER CARRIERS FOR
THE NEW OFFICIAL MAROON COLOR
IN SMOOTHIE "BUTTON-DOWN" TIES

SCHRETER IS PRE-SELLING 107,000 LETTER CARRIERS ON SMOOTHIE "BUTTON-DOWN" TIES IN THE OFFICIAL NEW MAROON COLOR THROUGH ADVERTISING IN "THE POSTAL RECORD" MAGAZINE BEGINNING WITH THE JANUARY 1956 ISSUE.

A REPRODUCTION OF THE JANUARY "POSTAL RECORD" SMOOTHIE "BUTTON-DOWN" TIE AD IS SHOWN ON THIS PAGE.

LETTER CARRIERS ARE PERMITTED TO START WEARING THE NEW POSTAL CARRIERS UNIFORM ON JANUARY 15th.

ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE IS REPRODUCED COPY OF LETTER FROM THE U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF THE SMOOTHIE "BUTTON-DOWN" TIES FOR WEAR WITH THE NEW UNIFORMS.

SMOOTHIE 100% DACRON-WASHABLE - - "BUTTON-DOWN" TIES RETAIL AT $1.50 AND ARE PRICED TO YOU AT $10.50 DOZEN - TERMS - 7/10 EOM - 6/70.

FILL IN THE ENCLOSED ORDER BLANK AND MAIL IT TODAY.

YOURS TRULY,

A. SCHRETER & SONS CO. INC.

In Accordance with

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
New Postal Uniform
Specifications . . .

'SMOOTHIE'

The World's One and Only

'Button-Down' Tie

Is Available in the

NEW MAROON COLOR

. . . It's the tie that
BUTTONS TO YOUR SHIRT

SLIP SMALL END THRU
LOOP LABEL

BUTTON TIE TO SHIRT
Keeps your shirt down!
Keeps your tie in place!

Order Your SMOOTHIE
"BUTTON-DOWN" TIES
from your uniform mfgr.

For the names and addresses of uniform manufacturers from whom SMOOTHIE "BUTTON-DOWN" Ties are available—write

A. SCHRETER & SONS CO., INC.
Originators and manufacturers of
SMOOTHIE "BUTTON-DOWN" TIES
16 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md.

PHILCO CORPORATION

PHILADELPHIA 34
PENNSYLVANIA

February 7, 1956

Mr. Harvey Schreter
16 South Etaw St.
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Schreter:

Your 100 per cent Dacron "Smoothie Button-Down Tie" was selected for each of the sixty-one Philco Sales Ambassadors of Goodwill who are making a 25,000 mile round trip this month. This trip around the world is an endeavor by the Philco Corporation to acknowledge the top television and appliance salesmen throughout the United States. The "Ambassadors" will depart from Philadelphia International Airport on February 7 and return from their global mission February 26.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bert Bacharach each man will be wearing a "Smoothie Button-Down Tie", a MacGregor Dacron sports coat, an Arrow "wash and wear" shirt, a "Flip-It" Reeves Byrdcloth sport hat, and a Robert Bruce Orlon sweater.

We think this "uniform" will certainly give each of the Ambassadors a dignified appearance for this unprecedented mission.

One thing worth noting, which I am sure you will appreciate, is the potential publicity value to be gained by each of the clothing representatives on this trip. I can personally assure you that I shall exploit all means within my reach—despite the critical time factor involved—to get as much press coverage as this fine endeavor on your part warrants.

Many thanks again for your fine co-operation.

Sincerely,

K. E. Keffauver /eb

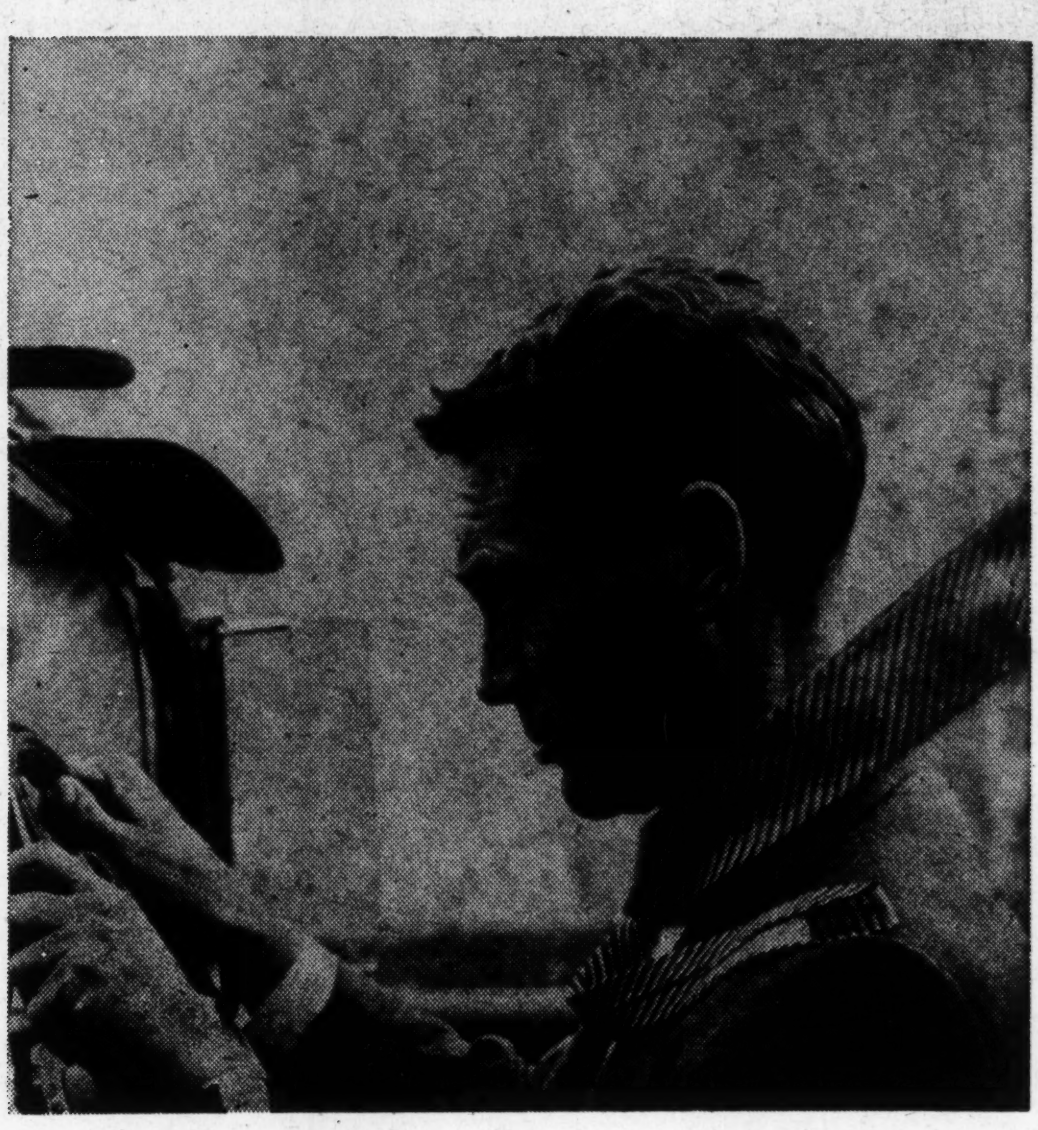
K. E. Keffauver

KEK:eb

P. S. I have posted my secretary to send you a couple pictures of the airport departure of the Ambassadors during my absence.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

Reprinted from THE NEW YORK TIMES



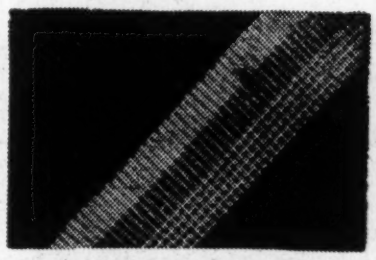
this calls for a clip down tie

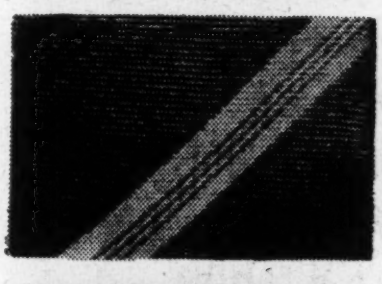
the new tie that's always in place

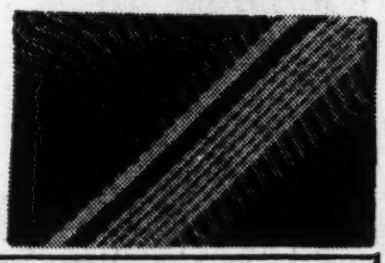
3.50 *by Deauville*

Too many otherwise well-groomed men are victims of the unruly necktie. Now, here is great news—a tie that stays permanently in place, with no visible means of support (see the drawing below, at left). Superbly tailored of the finest pure silks, these repp ties are masterpieces of artistry, as well as engineering. First at Wallachs!

1. Black/brown/beige, charcoal/rust/black, black/gold/gray navy/red/toast, black/lt. green/white
2. Black/red/white, navy/brown/silver, beige/black/lt. blue, brown/gold/white, navy/maroon/lt.blue, maroon/black/silver.
3. Silver/black/gray, brown/silver/black, charcoal/black/gold, olive/red/white, red/black/glod, navy/maroon/silver.







Narrow end passes through label loop, then clips to shirt front. Clip guaranteed for the life of tie.

wallachs

11 FINE STORES FOR MEN IN GREATER NEW YORK

Telephone and mail orders only to: T21

WALLACHS, 323 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Mail Shopping Service Phone MU 6-3400

Clipdown Ties

Item No.	Quan.	Colors	Chg. ☐
			C.O.D. ☐
			M.O. or Check ☐

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

N. Y. C. deliveries subject to 3% sales tax. Add 20c postage beyond United Parcel Service area. On C.O.D's within delivery area add 20c.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

SEE REVERSE SIDE

The Newest Member of the Schreter family—

PURE SILK

Deauville

CLIP-DOWN

Ties

TO RETAIL AT $3.50

Read the story below:- It Explains The *Big Idea behind the patented Clip-Down* construction feature:—

EXCLUSIVE IMPORTED FABRICS AND PATTERNS--PURE SILK--PURE DYE--WARP PRINTS AND SATIN STRIPINGS

featured in

DEAUVILLE "CLIP-DOWN" TIES

To retail at

$5.00

Ever see a tie with a "built-in" tie clasp? It's the new patented construction feature originated by A. Schreter & Sons, makers of the world famous SMOOTHIE and PRINCE CONSORT "BUTTON-DOWN" ties. DEAUVILLE "CLIP-DOWN" is the trademarked name of this newest fashion idea in men's neckwear. The DEAUVILLE "CLIP-DOWN" metal clasp is securely attached to the narrow end of the tie. On the back of the wide end of the tie there is a horizontal loop label. After the knot has been tied, the narrow end is passed through the loop label, and the "CLIP-DOWN" clasp slides smoothly but firmly on to the edge of the shirt. That's all there is to it, two effortless steps which guarantee an end to flipping, flapping, flying ties. The DEAUVILLE "CLIP-DOWN" TIE has distinct advantages for both the man who for various reasons does not want to wear a pin or tie clasp, as well as for the man who does want to wear tie jewelry and can wear it high enough on the tie to be seen.

FILL IN AND MAIL ENCLOSED CARD

A. SCHRETER & SONS & CO., Inc.

16 SOUTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE 1, MARYLAND

NEW YORK OFFICE—EMPIRE STATE BLDG.

SEE REVERSE SIDE

Schuck, Victoria

March 9, 1956

Dear Victoria:

First of all, my apologies for taking so long to answer your very nice and welcome letter.

My present schedule of radio and television programs, together with the somewhat extensive traveling I am sometimes called upon to do, leave all too little time for my personal correspondence.

I wish very much that I might make available to you the kinescopes you request for the Political Studies Center. I regret that it is not possible for me to do so because I have already made a commitment to make whatever is available to the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

Professor Victoria Schuck
Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Massachusetts

fc

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

November 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City
New York

Dear Ed:

The other night when Janet was here for a trustees' meeting, I mentioned to her a thought we had been harboring for some time. As you may know, Amherst and Mount Holyoke have a grant from the Falk Foundation for a Political Studies Center. We are making every effort to collect materials in all media for the Center, our hope being, of course, to make this the best in the country. Our collection covers politics in the United States and Great Britain. (We have perhaps a unique collection of all British campaign materials for the elections since 1945, and our American collection goes back to the 1932 convention, so far as original materials are concerned.)

Our Center is very young, it having been established last year with proper ceremonials by Senator Saltonstall and the presidents of the two colleges. As a starter, Senator Saltonstall and his Democratic adversary, Foster Furcolo, gave us the Kinescopes used by them in the 1954 campaign. We have also been made the depository for copies of the Hoover Committee films.

All of this adds up to our wish to let you know what we are trying to do. If at any time, you should decide to give any of the Kinescopes to a college or university, we should like to come to New York to present our case for your consideration. Anything concerning politics we should so like to have. I have thought many times of how often we could, for example, use your recent program on the Vice-Presidency. Perhaps I should add that the Political Studies Center would be willing to make the films available on a loan basis to other colleges. All of these procedures could be worked out later.

Janet mentioned that to date you had wished to have your Kinescopes in New York, for ready use, but Earl Latham of Amherst and I did want to write you now so that if anything should develop in the future, we might be in on the ground floor!

Sincerely yours,

Victoria Schuck
Professor

VS:f

The program on the vice president was wonderful!

Schumacher

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM C. SCHUMACHER
VICE PRESIDENT

May 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for the record album of Winston Churchill's speeches. I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

W C Schumacher

W. C. Schumacher

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Schumacher

April 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Schumacher:

Since we spent a little time the other evening talking about Winston Churchill, I thought you might like to have a listen to a record album of his speeches which I am sending to you under separate cover.

This is an expurgated edition! It is also my way of saying thanks for a very pleasant evening.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William C. Schumacher
Vice President in charge of
the Motor Truck Division
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

~~Ed~~ Schwartz, Lin

April 17, 1956

Dear Miss Schwartz:

Thank you for your letter of April 10th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you and Miss Frank the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my own programs.

I am extremely sorry to have to disappoint you, but I feel that you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Linda Schwartz
1190 Shakespeare Avenue
New York 52, New York

fe

Schwartz, Linda

Nva

1190 Shakespeare Ave.
New York 52, N.Y.
April 10, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television Network
New York N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years we have admired you as a person and as an interviewer. We have tried hard not to miss any of your shows and find them on a very enjoyable, intellectual basis. We are both sixteen and juniors in high school.

We were hoping that we might possibly have the pleasure of interviewing you. Our reasons are to find out more about you and television as a form of media.

We certainly would appreciate the interview if it is possible, sometime in the near future. Anytime convenient for you will be fine. Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,
Linda Schwartz
Linda Frank

Linda Schwartz & Linda Frank

Scofield, Ed

The Covered Bridge Shopping Area

West Cornwall, Connecticut

George V. Denny, Jr — Jeanne Sarasy Denny, Developers

Phone ORleans 2-6500

Junction Rt. U.S. 7 and Conn. 128

Covered Bridge Hardware & Building Supplies, Inc.

D and S Building Company

Housatonic Valley Furniture Store

Covered Bridge Flower Shop

Covered Bridge Laundromat

Hazel McKinley Art Gallery

New England Prints and Covered Bridge Casuals

Covered Bridge Inn and Coffee House

Limited Space Available for New Stores, Shops and Offices

July 5, 1956

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for yours of June 29th. There is a possibility that I will take a trip to California later this month to investigate "Executives Unlimited" first hand as I certainly don't want to go into anything until I've cleared up all reasonable questions marks. I think the idea has great merit but everything depends upon how it is executed. I think you idea of trying it out on half a dozen top-level executives is a good one and we'll do this too.

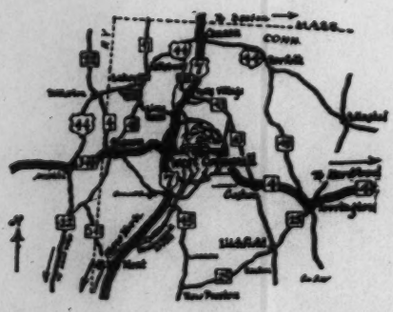
I gather you are behind the plow and the bulldozer these days. Hope you're having a wonderful time. Jeanne and I would be delighted if you and the family will drive up to our hilltop one day and have lunch or dinner with us on our terrace here in West Cornwall. They tell us it is the lovliest view in Northwest Connecticut and we believe it!

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.



At the Scenic Crossroads of the Litchfield Hills

Scofield, Edw

June 29, 1956

Dear Mr. Scofield:

I apologize for the delay in writing. I had thought to make it clear during our conversation that there was no possibility whatever of my being associated with your interesting venture. I have no time for extra-curricular activities involving such responsibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward Scofield
Executives Unlimited, Inc.
233½ East Colorado Street
Pasadena 1, California

rh

Scofield, Ed.

June 29, 1956

Dear George:

I had a talk with Scofield. His project seemed to me to have merit, provided of course, the key man in the organization is the right man. I had to tell him, for obvious reasons, that I could not be associated with it. He rather gave me the impression of ability plus enthusiasm, but I must tell you in confidence that he gave me the impression, at least I gained the impression, that you were already committed to the undertaking. This, I must confess, was one thing that caused me to view it favorably because I knew you wouldn't have undertaken it without thorough investigation.

It occurs to me that more research ought to be done before the thing is launched; by research, I mean sound out perhaps a half dozen top-level executives as to whether, in principle, they would be prepared to participate. This may, of course, have already been done.

As ever yours,

Mr. George V. Denny, Jr.
West Cornwall
Connecticut

rh

GEORGE V. DENNY, JR.
WEST CORNWALL, CONN.

ORLEANS 2-6500 OR 2-6115

June 2, 1956

Dear Ed:

I understand from my friend, Ed Scofield of L os Angeles, he had a long and interesting talk with you about Executives Unlimited. He has talked with me about it also and I am wondering what you think of their plans.

I've known Ed Scofield since the summer of '52 when I did a regular television program in L os Angeles and have great confidence in his ability and integrity. While I've not met his associates in Executives Unlimited the plan sounds interesting especially if they are able to duplicate in any way the success of the Powers schools. S cofield has asked me to become associated with him in setting up the schools throughout the country. Before I make any decision I would naturally want to see a detailed plan of the cirriculum and know more about how they expect to control the essential quality and integrity of each school. They seem to have some excellent people connected with it so far.

If you find that you can go along with it to the extent that Ed Scofield has suggested, this would go a long way in helping me to arrive at a decision. In any case, I'll greatly appreciate your opinion which I'll be glad to hold in confidence if you wish to have me do so.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

George-

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting S ystem
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

EXECUTIVES UNLIMITED, INC.
233½ EAST COLORADO STREET • PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA • PHONE RYAN 1-5519

May 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your warm reception to the outline of the plan of my associates to establish in Executives Unlimited a well-organized testing and management training program was most heartening and gratefully received. It is typical of the enthusiasm evinced by others we have approached to participate with us.

Each is a busy executive in his chosen field and we have had to take a very realistic view toward this problem so as not to unnecessarily infringe on their valuable time.

As our book, which will bear the same title as our company, is still considerably in the offing at the moment, the only thing required presently is an outline of the key pointers in each field giving modern, realistic, practical advice to our trainees to help them become better executives. We have a staff of writers who can work with you and/or your own writers in developing this outline into a compact segment of our course. In your case we are referring to such subjects as public speaking and poise. Most of the basic concepts of these subjects are available in recognized treatises and text books from which we can adapt our course from the best already in the field.

When completed, a recording will be made from the finished material, which will be included in the course.

This about sums up the demands on your personal time in order for you to become a part of Executives Unlimited. Fully recognizing the requirements on your time during the next year, we sincerely believe that the above could be accomplished in just a few hours with the help of writers of your choice and with the cooperation of our own staff.

My subsequent meeting with my good friend, George V. Denny, Jr., resulted in his great interest and assured participation. He, as well as our own organization, feels that your participation could be a highly contributing factor in the over-all success of our project.

Our plan as explained to you is to teach these courses in a chain of schools throughout the country, many of which are already set up to handle our work and also provide industry with our Executive Guidance Tests and Management

EXECUTIVES UNLIMITED, INC.
233½ EAST COLORADO STREET • PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA • PHONE RYAN 1-5519

Training Courses.

As a participant in our organization, along with the other personalities I mentioned to you the other day, you are to receive five percent of the stock of the corporation. Although entitled to do so, you will not be required to attend Board of Directors meetings. However, you may wish a representative to be present when important matters are up for review.

Because we believe that the monies received from the sales of our courses, books, tests, and from franchise holders, will be tremendous and everlasting, and because our entire group in Executives Unlimited feel that you are an outstanding example of what we are trying to accomplish, we are in great hope that you will decide in the affirmative and join with us in trying to give both industry and individual what is most needed in our modern fast moving society - - - guidance and education not presently available in universities or business schools.

As discussed, I will give you a call later in the week for your decision. We promise to guard your time as jealously as you must yourself. My sincerest appreciation for the personal time you afforded me and your gracious attention while I presented our project.

Cordially yours,

Edward Scofield

Edward Scofield

ES/ep

Searls.

B

CBS RADIO NEWS GA PLS

AMN CABLE AND RADIO CLG

TWXB ACR1/HB3462/MH806/UF247

HONGKONG 90 17 1245

PRESS CBSINC

NY

FOR MURROW PEIPING NEWSPAPER KWANGMING DAILY IN COMMENTARY FRIDAY ON EGYPT ISRAEL SIN DESCRIBED NASSERS STATEMENTS AS QUOTE AYE POWERFUL BLOW TO THE IMPERIALIST STORIES ABOUT A SOCALLED SOVIET TREAT TO THE ARAB COUNTRIES UNQUOTE STOP COMMENTARY GIVES IMPRESSION THAT PROGRAM WAS OUTRIGHT ENDORSEMENT OF SOVIET POLICIES AND CONDEMNATION OF AMERICA STOP ENDS WITH PARAGRAPH TO AFFECT AMERICA IS BIGGEST COLONIALIST POWER IN WORLD TODAY AND ALL FAIRMINDED PEOPLE WILL AGREE WITH NASSER THAT AMERICA IS BACKING ITS ALLIES AGAINST NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS COLONIAL PEOPLES STOP REGARDS SEARLS

S1241A AW MAR 17 1956

PLS ACK

Secondari, John

American Broadcasting Company

4461 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
KELLOGG 7-1100

May 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I believe the enclosed will interest you. I didn't hear you last night. If memory serves well, we both have a certain shared interest in the recent demise.

The obituary re-appraisals tend to disgust one. I cannot admit that a live illegitimate can gain a paternity merely by joining the ranks of the dead.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

John H. Secondari

JHS:ehb
Enc.

May 2, 1957 -- John H. Secondari

Senator Joseph McCarthy is dead. He died a short while ago at the Bethesda Naval Hospital just outside Washington. The cause of death -- acute hepatitis.

So ends a career which lasted not so very long. A small matter of a number of years.

Yet -- they were telling years. They were years of a suspicion greater than ever we had known in our country. Of charges and countercharges. Of lives torn out of their normal obscure paths and thrown into the limelight -- and tagged with a large name -- Traitor. To be sure the tag always carried another name -- Suspect -- but what the crowd remembered was the first word -- the Traitor -- not the suspect.

It would be unfair to weigh Senator McCarthy with the full responsibility for this. This suspicion -- this deepseated hatred -- was an expression of the revolution in our world. Of a deep separation between that world we called ours -- and all others. And the fear that that other world might undermine us.

There was that fear. And the Senator was part of it.

If there is a sin attached to him -- and who is a judge? -- then the sin was that he used the spirit of the times. One can doubt -- or not -- the honesty

of his purpose.

That is not important. The important thing is that he rode the wave -- when the wave was at its crest.

There was a downfall. It came after the Army-McCarthy hearings. Since then -- Senator McCarthy's star was in steady decline.

The President didn't even invite him to the White House -- the only Senator or Congressman -- uninvited on that occasion.

Perhaps like a star., One need not set a name or virtue upon a star. Perhaps l ike a star which rose -- reached a zenith -- and then disappeared.

Because if the Senator is dead -- the name he gave to a method -- and a school of inquisition -- that lives on.

Which is perhaps a poor legacy. But there it is.

There is this about the death of a controversial figure. There is no frankness in the words one speaks. No one wants to criticize a man dead. One of needs suspects oneself -- and one's objectivity -- should there by any -- of hypocrisy.

Even when one says -- Rest in Peace.

Secondari, John

JUNE 27, 1956

SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS
PARIS

XXXXX

MURROW SAYS IGNORE PREVIOUS CABLES STOP
ANY SPLENDIDE HOTEL WOULD BE SPLENDID
FOR SECONDARI.

BURKE

444-43

Secondari, John

JUNE 26, 1956

MR. DAVID SCHOENBRUN
COLBROSYS, PARIS

COULDST ARRANGE ~~XXXXXX~~ SINGLE RESERVATION JOHN SECONDARI HOTEL SPLENDIDE FIVE DAYS STARTING JULY FIRST. THANKS.

ED MURROW

lll-13
fc

Secretaries

February 27, 1956

Dear Miss Bulger:

I do hope the following information will be of some help to you in choosing your career, and I must say I am quite flattered that you wrote to me.

Of course, there are many secretarial duties indigenous to all secretaries; such as being proficient in taking shorthand, typing, and having a pleasing personality. Being Mr. Murrow's secretary, or for that matter a secretary in the field of communications, one must also be familiar with current events. Since I do work where you get a "first-hand" knowledge of news, it is most interesting and exciting. Another interesting aspect of being Mr. Murrow's secretary is meeting many people, from statesmen to stars of the stage and screen.

It is always difficult to tell someone else how to go about preparing themselves for a certain career, so just let me tell you something of my background. After completing high school, I attended two years of Douglas College and then one year of Berkeley business school. I felt I had a varied education knowing something about the fine arts, literature, etc. from college and knowing a trade from business school and that way I could put my knowledge to use. Berkeley had a placement service and through them I started to work at CBS as a second secretary to one of the vice presidents of radio. After my so-called "apprenticeship" I found out that there was an opening in Mr. Murrow's office for a second secretary, and was fortunate in obtaining it. I worked for another year in this position until Mr. Murrow's personal secretary left and he chose me to step into her shoes. Now two years later, the shoes fit more comfortably. My hours are from 10 am until 6 pm, but of course if I am needed I stay later. The minimum salary for a secretary in my classification starts at $67.00 and goes up to $94.00 a week. Some of my duties are to make appointments for Mr. Murrow, arrange his travel itinerary, set up recording sessions and answer his personal mail.

Most of the time it is quite hectic being Mr. Murrow's secretary but it is most rewarding. Good luck to you in whatever you endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

17 Landau Ave
Elmont, L.I.
Jan. 21, 1956

Mr. Murrow
Chennal 2 ua
C.B.S.
Attention Secretary:

I am an eighth grade student at the Belmont Boulevard School. This year we are writing career booklets. It would help me to have an idea on what to expect if I become a secretary.

I would like to know something about what it is like doing this type of work? Is the work interesting and are there any special duties to perform? How would I go about getting a job and what qualifications

do you thinkare necessary?
I'm interested in finding
out what salary or
other benefits are to be
expected if I become a
secretary.

Thankyou very much
for taking the time and
reading my letter.

Yours truly,
Miss P. Bulger

P.S. Enclosed is an
envelope and stamp.

Selznick, Irene M

April 5, 1957

Dear Irene:

Very many thanks for your nice note about the show on Poland. It was a pretty tough one to handle, especially when it came to editing since there was a great deal of stuff we had to leave out due to lack of time.

However, I think it turned out well on the whole and I am grateful to you for your comments.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Irene Mayer Selznick
Hotel Pierre
New York, New York

fc

IRENE MAYER SELZNICK

April 2, 1957

Dear Ed,

I restrained myself from writing you about Sunday's show because I thought you would be swamped. But now that I have seen so little comment, I can contain myself no longer.

I think the show on Poland was the most stimulating and rewarding thing I have seen — and demonstrated the potential of television in a way one would only dream of. Congratulations & love —

Irene

Shadell, B

December 5, 1957

Dear Bill:

It's snowing like hell!

I wish you well -- you are a wise man.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bill Shadell
Biscayne Television Corporation
North Bay Causeway
Miami, Florida

fc

Shaffi, Laurie

February 1, 1957

Dear Laurie:

Thank you for correcting my pronounciation of the name of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. You are now honorary vice-president in charge of my pronounciations!

I saw a little of your country from the air on the way to Burma and wished that time had permitted my stopping there.

I am enclosing the transcript of December 24th that you asked for.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. L. Shaffi, Minister
Consul General
Pakistan House
2606 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco, California

fc

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
2606 PACIFIC AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

P/ 4860

27 December, 1956.

My dear Ed,

I thought you would like me to set you arights on the pronunciation of the name of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. It is said thus: "SORE-WORTHY" - but in one breath.

If you would be good enough to request your office to send me a transcript of that broadcast (December 24) in which you mentioned our Prime Minister I should be most grateful. In the same program you and your colleague dealt with another subject rather close to my heart on which I wholeheartedly agree with you. will send

Yours sincerely,

Shaffi

L. SHAFFI, MINISTER
CONSUL GENERAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling, New York.

LS:dm

Shaffi, Laurence

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
2606 PACIFIC AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

N 12B/4751

18 October, 1956.

My dear Ed,

If you can possibly spare five minutes to meet a personal friend, one of our leading journalists, and a great admirer of yourself, I should be most awfully pleased.

Mr. Aziz Beg is in the United States for a few weeks doing the "circuit" and lapping it up!! He will contact you as to his New York dates.

Thought you would like to know today's San Francisco temperature - 68° - bright sunshine - not a cloud in the sky, which is par for this course!!

With best good wishes to Janette and 'Butch',

Aye,

Yours sincerely,

L. SHAFFI, MINISTER
CONSUL GENERAL

P.S. Hope you are seriously working upon your Pakistan trip as promised!!

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

LS:dm

Shaffi, Laurie

September 14, 1956

Dear Laurie:

Many thanks for your letter of August 27th. I just got back from a hectic week in Cairo, did a two-and-a-half hour interview with Nasser which I hope will stand up till we get it on the air.

I, too, regret that I didn't stay out on the West Coast longer, but we will get in our game of golf the next time I get out there.

As ever yours,

Mr. Laurie Shaffi, Minister
Consul General
Pakistan House
2606 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco, California

rh

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
2606 PACIFIC AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

D 20/184

27th August, 1956

My dear Ed,

It was a great disappointment to me not to have been able to shanghai you for at least one game of golf at Pebble Beach during your visit to the west coast. To be honest with you, your previous letter was so hopeful of your staying out here for a while, that I had actually committed and spent my winnings on the golf course. I am, therefore, placed in a very embarrasing financial situation, and President Nasser is being held to blame for this! Please mention the matter to him when you see him, in the hope that he will do the sporting thing and place my name along with the others due some compensation.

But it was good to see you, Janette and "Butch" looking so fit. Farming, obviously, is the life. Why not farm in these parts though, where two crops a year are not uncommon?

Do not forget to let me know of your next visit this side.

With best wishes to all of you,

Yours most sincerely,

Laurie

L. SHAFFI, MINISTER,
CONSUL GENERAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling,
New York, New York.

LS/myy

Shaffi, Laurie

July 25, 1956

Dear Laurie:

Delighted you're enjoying San Francisco.

I will be there for the demure Republican Convention and will make you a shout as soon as I arrive.

The fishing trip in British Columbia is still tentatively scheduled, but I won't be able to decide definitely until the last day of the Convention.

Will bring golf clubs and will settle for two strokes a hole.

As ever yours,

Mr. L. Shaffi
Consulate General of Pakistan
Pakistan House
2606 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco, California

fc

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
2606 PACIFIC AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

PERSONAL

D 20/4544

12 July, 1956.

My dear Ed,

This is simply to remind you that I am here enjoying the balmy breezes at San Francisco and adoring it!

If you happen to have a few minutes when you come for the convention in August, I hope you would try to give me the pleasure of taking a meal with me. At least permit me to catch a glimpse of you otherwise than over the TV set.

Wonderful golf courses here as you know - cannot you spare a day after the event to slip down to Pebble Beach?

Incidentally I feel sure you will be interested to know that your name came up at dinner last evening with Herb Caen, who came out very strongly for you for President of the United States - when you get time. I seconded the motion.

With best good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Laurie.

L. SHAFFI, MINISTER
CONSUL GENERAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling,
New York State.

LS:dm

P.S. Awfully Sorry You did not go to Pakistan on your recent trip! Next time!

Shark, Winifred

HOTEL BLACKSTONE
50 EAST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Monday - 10:00 P.M

Dear Mr. Murrow.

My first fan letter!

I hope you won't think I'm behaving as a foolish adolescent -- but sitting next to you this evening at Quo Vadis, and having that brief, pleasant chat with you, gave me one of the greatest thrills of my life. In fact, had my escort not discouraged me, I was sorely tempted to ask you for your autograph!

And this Mr. Murrow coming from a sophisticated gal who had been in the picture business in Hollywood for over ten years, several of which were spent as a casting director, comes as quite a revelation even to me.

But as you said this evening, everything is relative.

Again, I want to tell you how very, very much I've enjoyed your program. My sincere best wishes for its continued success.

I hope I may have the good fortune of meeting you again.

Your most ardent admirer
Winifred Shark

Shapiro, S. O.

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

December 12, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I was delighted to receive your letter of December 6th and learn that you probably will be able to appear on the Perry Como Show December 28th to accept your Look Award. We sincerely hope that you will be able to get away for the short time needed to help make this year's presentation the best yet.

I will have my staff contact you shortly with complete details about your appearance.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

SOS:RB

I understand your feeling re the plug. Thanks.

Shapiro, S

March 23, 1956

Dear Shap:

Thanks for your note of March 20th. I figured it out all by myself.

As ever yours,

Mr. S. O. Shapiro
Vice President
Look Magazine
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

Shapiro, S. O.

March 23, 1956

Dear Shap:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of March 14th.

I'm delighted that you liked the Middle East program. It was certainly a tough one to do, but we feel well rewarded, since the reaction was overwhelmingly satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S.O. Shapiro, Vice President
LOOK
Look Building
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

March 20, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just thought you'd like to see yourself on Look's PHOTO QUIZ on page 94 of the attached issue of Look.

Sincerely,

Shap

SOS:bls

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., MURRAY HILL 8-0300*

S. O. SHAPIRO, *Vice President*

March 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Having been to Israel myself two years ago and being a staunch worker for the United Jewish Appeal, I was tremendously interested in your presentation on the Israel-Egypt situation Tuesday night.

I thought you did a remarkably fine job and was thoroughly engrossed with it from beginning to end.

No doubt you will run into an occasional criticism from supporters on both sides, but overall it was done with real objectivity and great humanity.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely

SPECIAL CITATIONS by the Men's Union Board at Central Michigan college were presented by the Board's President Don Turner (left). Receiving the awards are Marlo Davison, Midland senior; Dean of Women D. Louise Sharp; and Jim Podoley.

* * * * * *

4 at College Given Honors

Two Central students and a faculty member have been honored with special citations by the Men's Union Board.

D. Louise Sharp, dean of women; Marlo Davison, Midland senior; and Jim Podoley, Mt. Morris senior, were honored with the special citation. This marks only the second time that the Men's Union has made such an award.

Dr. Charles L. Anspach, president of Central, and J. P. Carey, retired geography department head, also received the awards.

The special citations are based on contribution and service to the betterment of Central. Don Turner, Men's Union president, said "The award could be made to student, faculty, or townspeople, but only when the individual has done something for the college over and above his regular duties."

Dean Sharp received the honors citation for her contribution to the field of eudcation. Her recently published book, Why Teach? presents articles written by over 120 Americans well versed in education.

Marlo Davison gains the award on the basis of her outstanding Inter-collegiate speech activities. The Men's Union Board said Marlo has contributed more to the college in four years at Central than any other student. She has won many national honors for her ability of speaking.

Jim Podoley, probably the most publicized student ever at Central, received the citation for his service to the college in the field of sports. He has excelled in football and track and has paced the Chippewas to four gridiron championships and two track crowns.

He holds college records in football and track and has played in two post-season bowl games. He will play football next for the Washington Redskins.

Sharp - Dean
ignore Lawrence

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Mount Pleasant, Michigan

June 15, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be interested in the attached clipping. I have been Jim Podoley's counselor during his four years at Central Michigan College -- but I'm not taking all of the credit for his success!

You must have received your copy of Why Teach? by this time. I am anxiously awaiting your critical comments, and I'm still hoping you can work excerpts from the book into your program in some way. Leading newspapers and magazines are generous in their praise of the book, but your personal collaboration would insure its reaching the young people for whom this book is primarily intended.

Did I tell you that the U. S. Information Agency has reviewed the book and is recommending it for the overseas program?

May I hear from you soon?

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:kcm

Sharp
Louise

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Mount Pleasant, Michigan

June 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your name was at the head of my list for complimentary copies of Why Teach?, but obviously Henry Holt & Co. failed to "follow through". I have written them again, urging immediate action. Please let me know your opinion of the finished project.

You may be interested in the enclosed newspaper clipping.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

Sharp

May 29, 1957

Dear Dean Sharp:

Many thanks for your letter and press clipping. I have been looking forward to reading your book, but so far, I haven't received the copy you said was being sent to me.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

mcc

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Mount Pleasant, Michigan

May 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

By this time you must have received your complimentary copy of my book Why Teach?. I am anxious to learn your reaction.

The attached clippings are very gratifying. Rating the editorial page in Michigan's two leading newspapers is a major achievement. Now the only thing to be desired is your cooperation. The book is obviously timely, but it needs the kind of push that your assistance on radio or television would insure. I don't need to remind you that your listening and watching audience is tremendous.

By the way, the highest compliment I have received concerns you. The wife of our college president said: "I became so engrossed in the book that I missed Ed Murrow's Person to Person for the first time in months!"

Don't let this deter you from collaborating! This would be a public service, invaluable to you and to everyone concerned with the educational welfare of our children.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:jjh

Sharp, Louise

February 15, 1957

Dear Dean Sharp:

Thank you for your letter of January 25th and the enclosures.

I think the title is excellent. I fear there is nothing I can do about the book personally, but I am sure that my colleagues are giving the proposition every consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

fc

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Mount Pleasant, Michigan

January 25, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know you will be interested in the enclosed endorsements to be used on the jacket of my book.

The title is still indefinite. What is your reaction to The Generous Purpose, from the following famous quotation by James Thomson in The Seasons:

> "Delightful task! to render the tender thought,
> To teach the young idea how to shoot,
> To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
> To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
> The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

I am still hoping you will be able to work this book into your schedule. Your influence is tremendous, and you would be helping to solve one of our greatest problems. Furthermore, you would indirectly aid in sending worthy students to college, as the proceeds of this book will be used for this purpose.

Mary Margaret McBride, Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, and other writers have volunteered to write columns endorsing this book, but your radio presentation would be even more influential.

Please give this your serious consideration.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp
Dean of Women

DLS:kck

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1957

Dear Dean Sharp:

It was good to see excerpts from your book, "Why Teach?" This will be a stimulating work and a splendid companion piece to the President's message to Congress dealing with "Aid to Education."

As you know, our American school system is one of the President's basic interests and in that system he is well aware of the key role of America's teachers. Perhaps, since the President cannot supply an exclusive statement for your book, you would like to use part of the message he sent recently to the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers:

> "The Nation's strength depends upon the minds of its people as surely as it does upon their arms. The education of young Americans is our first line of defense, and a broad highway to greater opportunity. Congratulations to those who have dedicated their lives and talents in the teaching profession."

Sincerely,

Frederic Fox (signed)

Kevin McCann
Special Assistant
to the President

Dean D. Louise Sharp
Professor of Psychology and Education
Central Michigan College
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

Enclosures

R A N D O M H O U S E Inc. 457 Madison Avenue - New York 22

The Modern Library
Landmark Books
American College Dictionary

Bennett Cerf, President

January 10, 1957

Dean D. Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

Dear Dean Sharp:

If it pleases you, I'll be happy to have you use the following quote from me on the jacket of your forthcoming volume, WHY TEACH?

> There is a crying need for more good teachers in America. Dean Sharp's book should convince many likely candidates that this teaching profession offers many soul-satisfying rewards. I hope it sells a million copies.

In accordance with your request, I am returning the material herewith that you enclosed with your letter.

Good luck!

Cordially

Bennett Cerf (signed)

Bennett Cerf

COPY

I think the Publishing of this book may be a real help in stimulating some of our young people who want to be really useful to their country to enter the field of teaching. It is in many ways a most rewarding field and yet the pecuniary rewards are so small that many young people tend to feel they can do better in other professions.

This is a stimulating book and I hope it will encourage those who may feel that teaching would be a wonderful vocation but can't quite decide to make the sacrifice. Some day perhaps our country will wake up to the fact that we need to make it worthwhile for our best young people to help us and not ask of them such great sacrifices.

Eleanor Roosevelt

COPY

This is an exceptionally fine book, one that is greatly needed today. The teacher shortage has been shouted from the house-tops. Everyone has heard about the need for more and better teachers. Dean Sharp does something about it. She has brought together, in one volume, the living testimonials of the foremost thinkers and opinion-makers of our time. From their own experience you learn why teachers are so urgently needed, and the vital role that they can play in helping to mold the citizens of tomorrow. I can think of no nobler profession than that of teaching. It is a challenge and an inspiration, a responsibility and a privilege, a joy and a blessing. Our country is great and strong because we have a good system of education. And the teacher is the keystone of the profession.

Dean Sharp deserves the commendations and the praise of all of us for her meticulous, untiring efforts to make teaching more attractive, more alive, more dynamic to the youth of our land. If through her volume more of our youth will enter the teaching field, it will have amply served its purpose. Beyond that, all of us should read this book, and consider well the messages brought from all corners of the land. This book should serve as an inspiration for many years to come.

Benjamin Fine
Education Editor
The New York Times

COPY

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Office of the Governor
Lansing

January 17, 1957

Dean D. Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

Dear Dean Sharp:

It was a matter of very great interest to me to be able to see the general outline of your book which will contain a collection of articles which should do much to stimulate interest in our young people who are considering entering the teaching profession.

There is little doubt that a fine, thoughtful collection of essays such as this will go a long way toward helping to give young people a clearer understanding as to why there is no more important a profession than that of teaching the coming generation.

With every good wish for success in your latest venture.

Sincerely,

G. Mennen Williams
Governor

It has long been my belief that the future strength of our nation — and indeed the entire free world — depends on eduation. The good teacher, practicing what Mary Ellen Chase calls "the highest of the arts," is the heart and soul of any educational system. I hope that men and women interested in teaching will read Dr. Sharp's fine tribute to their important calling.

—Roy E. Larsen, President
TIME Incorporated

Sharp, Dean Louise

January 25, 1957

Dear Dean Sharp:

The following is the statement which you requested for your book:

This country has never faced a more ominous crisis -- short of war itself -- than it does in education today. We grew great through education, yet we are declining to let a future America have schools, teachers, and scientists enough for us to hold our place in the world. No more opportune time could be found for the appearance of Dr. Sharp's book on teaching. In a time of seeming indifference it raises a wonderful cry of exhilaration. I know I responded to it.

Sincerely yours,

Dean D. Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

rh

This country has never faced a more ominous crisis--short of war itself--than it does in education today. We grew great through educcation, yet we are declining to let a future America have schools, teachers and scientists enough for us to hold our place in the world. No more opportune time could be found for the appearance of Dr. Sharpe's book on teaching. In a time of seeming indifference it raises a wonderful cry of exhiliration. I know I responded to it.

Edward R. Murrow.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Mount Pleasant, Michigan

Seeing what I think you?

January 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many months ago I wrote to you asking if you would contribute an article to my book on teaching (see attached copy of letter). At that time you expressed an interest in the undertaking but stated that lack of time prevented your participation.

My book is now completed and will be published by Henry Holt and Company in February. I hope you will write a brief paragraph to be printed on the jacket of the book with other statements by Eleanor Roosevelt, Benjamin Fine, Roy E. Larsen, Bennett Cerf and others, merely stating your belief in the value of such a book.

I have already sent you some representative articles and a list of contributors. A copy of the foreword by Bonaro and Harry Overstreet is enclosed.

Proceeds from the sale of this book will be applied toward scholarships for worthy, needy young people who are interested in becoming teachers.

May I hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:jjh
enc.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

DIVISION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

TELEPHONE 36-851

Copy of form letter to refresh your memory
A. L. S.

Because of the current teacher shortage, I am contemplating the editing of a collection of articles in book form, intended to stimulate interest in the teaching profession and to offer a challenge to young people who are making vocational choices. Outstanding men and women in the professions, industry, religion, politics and the arts are asked to submit articles concerning their views on teaching, the influence of teachers on their own lives, or the satisfactions to be derived from teaching as a profession.

In my instructions to contributors, I am asking them to exclude controversial issues, such as progressive versus traditional methods in education. A nationally known educator advises: "Keep the book as free as possible from the pedestrian phrases and circumlocutions that not only bewilder but bore readers and which, alas, are not wholly lacking in a good deal of professional literature. Make fresh the titles of the various sections and particularly the title of the book. Leave out of this the dreary tables from the guidance experts and the gaudy harangues of the educational evangelists. Make of teaching a challenge to the best minds, to the most adventurous spirits, and to the highest ideals that we have yet conceived."

It is hoped that eventually this book may be supplemented by a radio program of "live" and recorded excerpts from contributed articles. I have discussed this with Edward R. Murrow, who is very enthusiastic about the possibilities. Because of the timeliness and universal appeal of the subject, he calls it a "natural."

My contract with Henry Holt and Company calls for publication of this book in 1956. Articles contributed by Dr. Margaret Mead, Drs. Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, Dr. William Kilpatrick, General Omar Bradley, Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, Judge Florence Allen, Yehudi Menuhin, Ralph W. Sockman, Margaret Culkin Banning, Bruce Barton, Senator Margaret Smith, Howard Lindsay, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Cornelia Otis Skinner, and others have been approved. The editor suggests portrait-sketches and the anecdotal approach as particularly effective in this type of book. Each contributor should feel free, however, to use the style which he prefers.

I feel certain that you will be interested in this project and I am hoping you can find time in your crowded schedule to submit an article approximately six hundred words in length by At that time, I plan to visit New York to submit additional copy to the publisher.

High schools, vocational schools and colleges should find this type of book a valuable aid in counseling young people. There are many statistical studies showing the critical teacher shortage but I know of no publication with the personal inspirational appeal which I believe this book will possess. It should be influential not only in securing new teachers, but also in retaining some of the increasingly large number of teachers who are considering a change in vocation.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:jh

(Copy of material to be used in advertising brochures)

WHY TEACH

D. Louise Sharp
Central Michigan College

Publication date: February, 1957

"Indeed, why teach?" students and teachers often ask themselves. Here is a unique answer--an inspiring tribute to the teaching profession from 114 men and women, known and unknown, from all walks of life. Dean Sharp has brought these brief articles together as a concrete statement of the personal rewards of teaching and the immeasurable importance of teachers in American life. Some of the contributors are teachers themselves, making unusually keen evaluations of their profession. Artists, senators, religious leaders, playwrights, generals, musicians, and many others define the meaning of teachers in their lives. A natural supplement to any education course, this book will widen the students' understanding of the teaching profession and will offer a specific challenge to those making vocational choices. The book as a whole is a most memorable assertion of the lasting significance of a teacher's work.

The Author:

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women and Professor of Psychology and Education at Central Michigan College, received her B. A., M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Iowa. She has taught at the University of Iowa, was Dean of Women at Western Illinois College, and is an associate member of the faculty of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, University of Michigan. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, Dean Sharp has taken active part in various professional organizations, including the presidency of the Michigan Association of Women Deans and Counselors. She is currently engaged in research for a teacher recruitment project.

Some Representative Contents

Ezra Taft Benson	The Challenge of Rural Teaching
Omar Bradley	Beyond the Call of Duty
Stuart Chase	Teaching is Creating
Russel Crouse	Young Crusaders
Clifton Fadiman	An Experiment in Teaching
Herald C. Hunt	The Toughest Job?
Margaret Mead	One Who Is Greater Than His Works
Ernest O. Melby	The Vital Need for Good Teachers
Morris Silverman	Influence is Forever
Margaret Chase Smith	Best Hope for Peace
Ralph W. Sockman	Style Setters
Jackson Toby	A Student's-Eye View of a Great Teacher
Mark Van Doren	Seekers After Truth
Helen Worden Erskine	Getting the Most out of Life
Lillian M. Gilbreth	Blazing Trails
Walter Havighurst	Once in a Tower
Frances Parkinson Keyes	The Ideal Teacher
Harold R. Medina	He Taught Me How to Think
Karl Menninger	Citizens and Schools
G. Bromley Oxnam	Scholarship, Sympathy, No Mannerisms!
Dore Schary	Rules to Live By
Cornelia Otis Skinner	Magnificent Crusade
Pitirim A. Sorokin	The Greatest Role
Adlai E. Stevenson	The Time Is Now
T. M. Stinnett	The Edge of Mystery

FOREWORD

Education is very much in our consciousness today. Unfortunately, however, it has come in by the door of discontent rather than of inspired interest. We are constantly being reminded that school buildings are inadequate; that teachers are overworked and underpaid. Also we have it dinned into our ears that a great many parents are dissatisfied with what their children are learning and how they learn it. Worse still, teachers and administrators are repeatedly under fire from those who claim that they are either too radical or too conformist.

There is no reason, of course, why our educational institutions should be exempt from controversy and criticism. These are the dynamic of democratic life. But there is danger that an overdose of controversy and criticism may defeat our best efforts to improve the educational situation. If there is one thing we need now, it is more and better teachers. We are not likely, however, to get them by portraying education to the young as an angry and embittered battlefield.

Young people who go into teaching are under no illusion that it is the highroad to wealth. What many of them do not know — or do not know keenly and confidently enough — is that it can be a highway to some profoundly significant alternative rewards.

Dr. Sharp has brought together in this book the testimony of a multitude of men and women who, either as teacher or taught, have been in on the drama of teaching. No one of them says that the whole thing is "sound and fury, signifying nothing." Every one of them points to the fact that wherever a genuine teacher is around something immeasurably worthwhile for our human experience is bound to happen — to the teacher and to the taught.

All of this testimony is precious for our time. Dean Sharp is to be thanked for perceiving this and for going through the hard labor of gathering the testimony together. All of it adds up to the simple, not too astonishing but often neglected fact that the teaching job can be a superb life adventure: a privilege and a pride. This is worth reminding a generation that has sometimes had its doubts.

We ourselves feel privileged to have had a double opportunity to relate ourselves to this book: to say our say in its pages with regard to some of our own happy experiences of learning; and to say, also, in this foreword that here is a book for all young people who are trying to decide whether teaching is to be their profession.

Harry A. Overstreet
Bonaro W. Overstreet

DIVISION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL
CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE

Office of the
Dean of Women

Date 1-7-57

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here are some additional articles. Will you please read and return them with your paragraph-

Thank you!

A. L. S.

MORAL STYLE - SETTERS

by RALPH W. SOCKMAN

More than members of any other profession the school teachers of America serve as moral style-setters. Look back into the experience of any individual and you invariably run across the trail of some teacher. Youth are by nature hero worshipers and the good teacher is the idol of her students. They quote her in their homes and copy her in their conduct.

This same formative influence of the teacher is exerted on the college level as well as in the secondary school. Very well do I recall a professor of English in my own college. He came out to the middle west from an Eastern school. I can still see in my mind's eye this urbane cultured gentleman walking about the campus.

He spoke two tongues; one was his native tongue which was English, and the other was his natural tongue which he spoke with his manner, his attitudes, his general character. The second was even more eloquent than the first, brilliant as that was.

There is a current mood of independence which makes us tend to resist anyone who seems to be deliberately trying to propagandize, yet atmosphere and fashion are more pervasive than ever. Teachers may think their pupils are resisting their efforts to impart influence but they will discover that students are affected by the atmosphere which they create. A good teacher imparts a contagion of truth-seeking as well as of moral action.

During the depression of the 1930's a Williams professor told me of the changes which he had observed in the attitude of college boys towards their teachers. In the prosperous 1920's the lad was prone to discount the teacher's ability when he compared the small salary paid the instructor with the large

income of his own parents in the business world. But in the depression of the 1930's when the business incomes were deflated the students registered a higher rating of their professors.

I think we have passed through that materialistic stage which coined the saying: "Those who can, do; those who can't, teach." Recognizing the shortage of teachers and the growing financial opportunities offered in certain industrial fields I, nevertheless, think that the status of the teacher is increasingly high in public opinion.

Before the overwhelming military budgets were developed we were wont to say that education was the great American passion. I believe that emphasis will come again.

BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

by GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY

We are all familiar with the maxim that a soldier has but one life to give to his country. This pithy truth does not apply in the instance of the teacher, in whose hands his country confides precious lives to be moulded and shaped according to the highest precepts of our national scholastic program and be given back as citizens and soldiery--lives which are the very bone and sinew of our nation, whose actual worth can be traced to the guidance of that one who in their intellectual infancy inculcated the lofty ideals of our democracy and fired them with the vision and courage for their fulfillment.

COPY

Teachers are endowed with opportunity to exercise more influence on the character of our future citizenry than any group with the exception of parents. Our parents are the authors of our days. Our teachers are the authors of our deeds.

During extreme youth, the child beholds his parent in the role of teacher, and the wise parent never wholly relinquishes his prerogative to instruct his child in the right and wrong conduct of practical living. A teacher by profession, my father instilled in me respect not only for the knowledge contained in books, but for that revealed in nature. His example early awakened a love for the great outdoors. He took me with him on his hunting and fishing trips and taught me the lore of woods and streams. Together, we discovered the universal application of nature's wisdom. Mine was the great good fortune to have a father who regarded me as a comrade. We were partners in the adventure of living.

The parent tries to pass his experience on to his child by sound advice and example in preparation for the day when the child will step from home to classroom. He knows that classroom routine and the rudimentary "Three R's" are essential to the assimilation of even the best in homespun truth, as well as to the

development of the judgment and character necessary to apply it to life's problems by disposing intelligently of acquired skills and theoretical knowledge.

Ignorance has long been the great enemy of mankind. An unending battle is waged daily in classrooms throughout our nation, invading the dark realms of illiteracy and superstition in a push toward ever-expanding frontiers of science and understanding. Knowledge is power.

Military decorations call attention to brave acts beyond the call of duty. Could there but exist a similar way of rewarding the noble heroism and tireless sacrifice of our educators, we could confer glory and recognition to compensate for the lack of material benefits accrueing from their life-times of sacrifice.

In the annals of our nation's leaders, it is difficult to find one who has not at some time or other turned his hand to teaching, perhaps not professionally, but certainly every leader has at one time--if only by his own example--been the instrument of another's enlightenment. I count it a privilege to have had the opportunity to be an instructor twice during my years of service. I taught at West Point and also at our Infantry School.

History records teachers among the timeless immortals. Disciples are the disciplined. To discipline is to teach or instruct. Twelve scholars, the Disciples of Christ, laid the foundation of our modern-day faith. All of western civilization is rooted in the teaching of Christ--the greatest Teacher of all.

COPY

BIGGEST VENTURE

by FRANCIS KEPPEL

Teaching can be anything that you want it to be. It can be a dull routine of hammering dull material into dull little heads. Or it can be a part of the most exciting effort on earth.

As usual, anything that is exciting is also hard to do. American public education is based on an idea that would have seemed insane only a few decades ago. This is the idea that all children can learn and that all are capable of managing their own affairs. This is perhaps the most optimistic doctrine of the nature of man that anyone has ever tried to put into effect with large numbers. If the teacher sees his work as a part of this biggest venture in world history, then he will never be bored. And neither will his pupils.

Of course we all remember teachers who gave up the fight early in the game. You cannot blame them. Optimism about the learning of pupils is hard to keep alive. We have only to remember how hard we were to teach as we were growing up. I seem to remember fighting not to learn something--not because there was anything wrong with it but rather because of something completely irrelevant which was of interest at the moment. No wonder some of my teachers were discouraged.

But the great ones never gave up. Think of James Bryant Conant, for example. He started out as a teacher of chemistry, became President of Harvard, and then United States Ambassador to Western Germany. I don't hesitate for a moment in saying that he was my greatest teacher--and I never studied with him in a classroom. (Since he was a distinguished chemist at the forefront of knowledge, this was probably fortunate for both of us!)

COPY

But Conant taught me that learning is a part of life and that you have to make decisions, and hard decisions, as you go along. To the public he may often have seemed a remote figure. Nothing could be further from the truth. He is a gay and valiant warrior. He believes in freedom and an equal chance for everybody. He chose education as his way of helping his generation to bring this about. Wherever he went, excitement went with him. This is the mark of a great teacher.

COPY

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1956 MAR 17 PM 4 44

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

...telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(17)

Sharp, Louise

NA040 PD=MT PLEASANT MICH 17 1108AME=

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM,
DELIVER=485 MADISON AVE=

WEDNESDAY MARCH 21ST AT 12 NOON IS SATISFACTORY=
D LOUISE SHARP CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE=

CBS ISSUE
1000 NW 70 ST
RECEIVED

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Sharp, Louise

MARCH 15, 1956

DEAN LOUISE SHARP
CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

MARCH TWENTY FIRST AT NOON IS CONVENIENT

FOR ME IF YOU CAN BE IN MY OFFICE THEN.

EDWARD R. MURROW

hlh-hj

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

DIVISION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

TELEPHONE 36-851

March 13, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of March 7 stating that you will be glad to discuss radio possibilities in connection with my forthcoming book. Will you please schedule an appointment at a time convenient for you on March twenty-first or twenty-second. Any time except 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. on the twenty-first will be satisfactory for me. Please wire collect so that I may arrange other appointments accordingly.

Boston -

I am certain that you will be very much interested in some of the materials that I shall bring with me.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:dm

Sharp, Dean

March 7, 1956

Dear Dean Sharp:

I think your memory is somewhat at fault. I did not undertake to contribute an article; I said I would like to. I have no time whatever to undertake additional writing of any kind.

I am delighted the book is nearing completion and I will be glad to talk with you about radio possibilities when you are here on the twenty-first or twenty-second.

Sincerely yours,

Dean D. Louise Sharp
Professor of Psychology and Education
Central Michigan College of Education
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

rh

3/21
12 Noon
Turn chapters
to Radio

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

DIVISION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

TELEPHONE 36-851

March 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
17th Floor
New York City
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

~~Now that my book is nearing completion, I am reminding you of your~~ promise to contribute an article. You may remember that you were the ~~first person whom I consulted when~~ this book was merely an idea. Your confidence in the project spurred me on, and each day I am more convinced that the undertaking is extremely worthwhile.

Among the most recent contributors are Clifton Fadiman, Norman Cousins, Dore Schary, Mark Van Doren, Professor Karl Bigelow, Russel Crouse, Bishop Oxnam, Lillian Gilbreth and Harry Emerson Fosdick.

I am planning a trip to New York City March 20, and would like an appointment with you on March 21 or 22. Many of the articles I have received offer excellent radio possibilities which I would like to discuss with you. Will you please let me know what time would be most convenient for you.

Thank you again for your encouragement. Part of the proceeds from this book will be applied toward scholarships for worthy, needy students who are interested in becoming teachers. I know you will be proud to have had a hand in this.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:jh

Enc.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

DIVISION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

TELEPHONE 36-851

March 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison - 17th Floor
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

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My contract with Henry Holt and Company calls for publication of this book sometime this year. Articles contributed by Dr. Margaret Mead, Drs. Harry and Bonaro Overstreet, Dr. William Kilpatrick, General Omar Bradley, Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, Judge Florence Allen, Yehudi Menuhin, Ralph W. Sockman, Margaret Culkin Banning, Bruce Barton, Senator Margaret Smith, Howard Lindsay, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, and others have been approved. The editor suggests portrait-sketches and the anecdotal approach as particularly effective in this type of book. Each contributor should feel free, however, to use the style which he prefers.

I feel certain that you will be interested in this project and I am hoping you can find time in your crowded schedule to submit an article approximately six hundred words in length by May 1.

High schools, vocational schools and colleges should find this type of book a valuable aid in counseling young people. There are many statistical studies showing the critical teacher shortage but I know of no publication with the personal inspirational appeal which I believe this book will possess. It should be influential not only in securing new teachers, but also in retaining some of the increasingly large number of teachers who are considering a change in vocation.

Sincerely,

D. Louise Sharp

D. Louise Sharp, Dean of Women
Professor of Psychology and Education

DLS:jh

These extracts from articles already received may be helpful in formulating your own contributions:

"I think of the patience of the grade school teacher who got me over the hump of long division; of the one who in a subject called "word-building", opened up the wonders of Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes; and of many who introduced me to poems and stories that made living a dramatic business. I think of the public speaking teacher who helped me to conquer an appalling platform shyness; or an English professor who loved and taught me to love the great epics of our tradition; of an astronomer who seemed to feel the universe as his home town. I think warmly and humbly of these.....and of others.....and others."

"Because of teachers, I became a teacher; and nowhere within our culture have I found a finer thing to be."

"Great teachers are, I think, more rare than great scholars. Scholars lead the horse to water; teachers make him want to drink."

"Of course a bricklayer gets more, and his pay is all he does get. Teachers get more. I say that, for there came to me at Christmas time, out of a void of more than a third of a century, a card all bedecked with holly. The card was sent by George Scott. I did what I could for George that year in a Paducah sixth grade, but it seemed little indeed. I knew all too little how to teach George, and George knew all too little how to learn from me. Anyhow, that's the way it seemed to me then. At long intervals I have heard that George was doing better out in the world than he had in the Paducah schoolroom. I haven't seen George since the year he sat on the third seat, second row, in the McKinley School, Paducah. But at Christmas in 1953 he sent me a card signed, 'George Scott, Your Old Sixth Grader.' When that card came to me, the Past came and settled upon me like a benediction."

"I'm having the most wonderful experience. You see for years I've read in books about a really gifted child and now at last I've got him--for a whole year—in my fourth grade!"

"We exploited him. The demands on his time became so great that he resorted to mass conferences rather than to the individual tete-a-tetes that faculty members customarily provided for students. We would troop into his little office at the appointed hour, find an empty chair (if we were lucky), and start firing questions at him. It would be a third degree. Never have so many asked so much of so few. His knowledge of economics was prodigious; he would answer the most detailed query from one of us about our own specialty and then in the next breath answer an equally detailed one in an entirely different field. And he would cite references in English, French, and German periodicals about which we had never heard. He could not have known everything; yet so it seemed. It was intoxicating to listen. It was also a little like a continuous feature movie. You could arrive at any time and leave at any time."

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Sharp, Dr

OFFICE COMMUNICAT

To Mr. Gitlin

From Mr. Murrow

Station

May 1, 1956

I think this letter from Bill Buckley is self-explanatory. I have no opinion as to whether this would make a radio series, but it might. Perhaps you would give your verdict directly to Mr. Buckley.

E.R.M.

rh

May 1, 1956

Dear Bill:

I am familiar with Dean Sharp's project, and did indeed encourage her. I explained to her that I no longer had anything to do with radio programming here, but I would submit her manuscript, or at least a sample of it, to people who did. That, I am in the process of doing and I will let you know.

Your recommendation of Dr. Ditzen is indeed persuasive. Anyone who could get you to join a church must have unusual abilities. We look into the matter and let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William E. Buckley
Vice President
Henry Holt and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

Henry Holt and Company, Inc. · PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE...NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENT

April 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Our College Department has had a proposal from Dean D. Louise Sharp, Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, for a book to be entitled GO TEACH. It is to contain one hundred short inspirational pieces about teachers and teaching, and Dean Sharp informs us that your highly successful "This I Believe" stirred her up on this idea originally. She also tells us that you personally encouraged her on two occasions, at the original conception of the idea, and then again last month.

We have been told that you asked to see some samples, and therefore we are sending twenty-three of them to you now. We were also informed that you might be able to use them, or some of them, on the air as you did with "This I Believe." I hate to impose on you this way, but since Dean Sharp tells us that you have been involved in this project personally and have given it some encouragement, I would appreciate having your thoughts on it, if that would be possible.

It has been a long time since I have had the pleasure of seeing you personally, Ed, and I congratulate you on the many fine things you are doing on radio and television. They are magnificent pieces of reporting.

I suggested this to you once before, and received no answer, but I would like to propose again as someone you might visit on "Person to Person" the minister of The Reformed Church in Bronxville, Dr. Lowell Russell Ditzen. He is one of the warmest, most articulate, and personable humanitarians I have ever met -- in fact I even joined the church because of him. A short meeting with him would prove to you that he would be a great addition to the "Person to Person" show.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Buckley

WEB:nb

Sharp, Waitstill A

September 27, 1937

Dear Mr. Sharp:

Many thanks for your very nice letter expressing an interest in my radio news program.

Attached is a copy of the script of Monday, September 23rd in which the quotation on the word "exclusive" appears.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Waitstill H. Sharp
The Unitarian Church
230 West Third Street
Davenport, Iowa

mmc

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH

2-2444
[redacted] 230 W. THIRD STREET
DAVENPORT, IOWA
1868

WAITSTILL H. SHARP, MINISTER
2211 RIPLEY STREET
3-4058

September 24, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My wife and I consider nightly listening to you a "must" to keep our minds in order.

On Monday night, 9/23, we heard your Sandburg (?) quotation about the word "exclusive". Would it be possible for you kindly to send it to me for use in our Sunday services?

Your fellow-craftsman, Joe Harsch, is my cousin.

Thank you very much. I have often wondered what anthology you find the most resourceful for your telling "Word for the Day".

Very gratefully yours,

Waitstill H. Sharp

Waitstill H. Sharp

WHS:fl

Enclosed stamped return envelope

Shaw, Harold

November 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Shaw:

I have your letter of November 4th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request. I find that the pressure of my radio and television schedule is such that I am left with no time to grant interviews unless they have some direct bearing on my work.

In regard to your idea for a Person to Person program, I suggest you write to the producers, either John Aaron or Jesse Zousmer.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Shaw
Hurok Attractions, Inc.
711 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

mce

HUROK ATTRACTIONS INC
S. HUROK, President

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. Telephone PLaza 9-6000 Cable Address HURAT

no heavy sked
d to Joh. a
& Jean Z
re
Pr P

November 4, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S -Television
Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Hurok has a Special Features department which is for the management of a few individuals of accomplishment for lectures. I am sure that you heavy schedule does not permit you to go on extended lecture tours; however, I would like to talk to you about being with the management and accepting a few select lectures at good fees. May I have an appointment to see you?

I may also have an idea for your "Person to Person" show which would be of interest.

On December 1, the offices will be moved to 730 Fifth Avenue. Until that time, my phone is MU 8-0594.

Cordially yours,
Harold Shaw
Harold Shaw

Shelley, Jack

December 7, 1956

Dear Jack:

I am altogether delighted with your selection of Hugh Terry for the first Paul White Award. This, so help me, is the first award I have seen in a long while that reflects real understanding of the essential problems and duties of this medium.

There were a hell of a lot of things that White and I disagreed about when we worked together, but we would have been united about this award.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jack Shelley
News Manager
Station WHO
1100 Walnut Street
Des Moines 7, Iowa

rh
cc: Mr. Terry

WHO Central Broadcasting Company
A.M. — F.M. — T.V.
DES MOINES 7, IOWA
1100 WALNUT STREET
TELEPHONE 8-6511

JACK SHELLEY
NEWS MANAGER

November 23, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I hope you will forgive the issuance of this final report until after the formal presentation of the first annual Paul White Memorial Award at last week's final session of the Radio-Television News Directors' Association convention. But I know you can appreciate, since you went through the November 6th election hassle yourself, why our final selection was delayed and why it just wasn't possible for me to get out the advance notice I had hoped to send you.

Doubtless you are aware by now that the first winner of the Paul White Award, selected through the mechanics you approved in our earlier correspondence, is Hugh B. Terry, President and General Manager of KLZ and KLZ-TV, Denver. He was honored for his broadcast editorial (the first editorial ever carried by his station) which touched off the Colorado Supreme Court hearings that resulted in modification of Canon 35 and opened the courtrooms of that state to radio and television. I think you will agree with me that this action, the first ever taken by a state Supreme Court, was of great significance to the broadcast news media and that Mr. Terry's editorial stand was fully in line with Paul White's thinking. RTNDA presented Mr. Terry, at our convention banquet, with a lifetime membership in our Association, a hand-lettered wall citation, and a large and impressive fountain-pen desk set, bearing a plate which had been appropriately engraved. The Paul White Award presentation was spotlighted as the major ceremony of the convention. In addition to myself, two members of your original Committee were on hand and seated at the head table: Bob Trout and Frank McCall. We wish you could have been with us, but we understand why that wasn't possible, and we hope you will approve of the way the Award was handled.

Thank you so much, for RTNDA and myself, for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Jack Shelley

Jack Shelley
News Manager

JS:mp

Shelley, Jack

October 10, 1956

Dear Jack:

It seems to me that you have found an informal but admirable solution in the matter of selecting the White Award winners.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Shelley
News Manager
Station WHO
1100 Walnut Street
Des Moines 7, Iowa

rh

WHO Central Broadcasting Company
A.M. — F.M. — T.V.
DES MOINES 7, IOWA
1100 WALNUT STREET
TELEPHONE 8-6511

JACK SHELLEY
NEWS MANAGER

October 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the event you have not seen the recent news release issued with approval of the Board of Directors of the Radio-Television News Directors Association, I enclose a copy of the procedure worked out for this year's selection of the Paul White Memorial Award.

As a member of the committee originally set up to advise RTNDA on this award, which we are so anxious to make one of great prestige, you were asked to send me suggestions early this year as to how such a presentation might be carried out. Most of the committee members replied with extremely helpful letters. As chairman of the committee, I attempted to make a synthesis of the various suggestions you sent me, to amalgamate your ideas without doing violence to any one committee member's point of view, and to avoid becoming bound up in rigid mechanics of nomination and selection.

In the dittoed copy herewith, you may now ignore the word "recommended" in the heading; copies were circulated to all members of the RTNDA Board of Directors and they have given their approval to use of the method outlined, at least for this year. I hope you will find the procedure satisfactory. You will note we at least have attained one objective which most of your committee felt highly important; that formal, promotion-department-type "presentations" for the Award are not encouraged, leaving our judges free to choose one individual, whether formally nominated or not, to be honored for what they feel if the greatest contribution to radio-TV journalism in the last 12 months.

The mechanics of having final selection made by the three immediate past Presidents of RTNDA and the Committee chairman, by means of a conference telephone call, was decided on as being the only realistic way of getting a decision on rather short notice from a busy group of men. However, it is our firm intention to see, if at all possible, that you and other members of the original committee are notified of the finalists and solicited for your opinion about the recipient. Believe me, your opinion will carry much weight with us.

The RTNDA convention at which the Award will be presented for the first time in the name of Paul White, will be in Milwaukee November 15, 16 and 17. We hope as many as possible of the original Committee members will be on hand for the presentation. I can offer more precise date and time for the presentation shortly. May we look forward to your being there? In any case, warmest thanks from RTNDA for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Jack Shelley

Jack Shelley
News Manager

JS:mp

Enc.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION AND PRESENTATION
OF THE
PAUL WHITE MEMORIAL AWARD

* *

1. Announcement, within a matter of some 10 days, that the Award will be presented at the RTNDA annual convention in Milwaukee; that nominations or suggestions may be forwarded to the Chairman of the Award Committee not later than October 15. (It should be specifically stated in the announcement that it is <u>not</u> necessary for a winner to have been formally nominated and that no elaborate presentations are solicited.)

2. Standards by which the selection will be made:

   A. No hard and fast rules are to apply. The judges will simply choose, from the names submitted to them and from their own observation as professional newsmen of the history of their craft in the preceding 12 months, that individual who <u>in their judgment</u> made the most significant contribution to radio and television journalism during this period.

   B. The underlying premise of this Award shall be that it shall honor the memory of Paul White by carrying with it the thanks of working radio and television newsmen everywhere for an accomplishment that will have advanced their cause. But its recipient need not necessarily be a radio or TV newsman; the Award may go to a reporter or commentator, to a representative of industry management, to a non-broadcaster who has made a signal contribution to radio-TV journalism, to a newsman who has shown conspicuous enterprise or courage, or to an individual who has played a significant role in the broadcast media's continuing struggle for equal access to the news.

   C. While the variety of reasons for which a recipient of the Award may be selected is purposely broad, one recipient only is to be named each year. And that recipient must be an individual person, who has been living within the 12 months preceding the presentation.

   D. A tangible award shall accompany the citation: a cup, placque, monetary award, or other suitable recognition having a utilitarian value.

   E. After nominations have been received from the profession and the general public, final selection of the Award winner shall be made by the three immediate past Presidents of RTNDA and the Committee Chairman, by means of a conference telephone call on a mutually agreeable date not less than one week prior to the annual convention.

Shelley, Jack

May 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Shelley:

I agree; one name only should be announced. I think the award should be in permanent possession of the recipient. I do not believe that nominations should be solicited or presentations or promotional pieces accepted. I think the membership should appoint a committee of three or four News Directors to act as a nominating committee and to nominate not more than three men, and then the membership to ballot. That seems to me to be the simple and effective way to do it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Shelley
News Manager
Station WHO
1100 Walnut Street
Des Moines 7, Iowa

rh

WHO Central Broadcasting Company
A.M. — F.M. — T.V.
DES MOINES 7, IOWA
1100 WALNUT STREET
TELEPHONE 8-6511

JACK SHELLEY
NEWS MANAGER

April 4, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Harold Baker of WSM, Nashville, President of the Radio-Television News Directors' Association has informed me that you have accepted membership in the industry committee which has been appointed by RTNDA to make recommendations on the first annual presentation of the Paul White Memorial Award. As Chairman of that committee for RTNDA, Bake has asked me to pick up the ball at this point and, in consultation with all the committee members, attempt to come up with a concrete plan for presentation to the Association's Board of Directors.

Our directive from RTNDA is brief, broad, and anything but binding. It merely states that our committee shall implement a resolution passed at the last RTNDA convention, to the effect that our committee should determine the basis for and the kind of an award RTNDA should make annually to "an individual in the broadcasting industry who makes an outstanding contribution to radio-television news." Our one restriction, quite frankly, is that since RTNDA is a loose association of working radio-TV newsmen, with no financial resources other than the small annual dues paid by its members, this award cannot be one of large monetary value. But I think that the respect the name of Paul White commands, and the prestige of the membership of this committee and RTNDA, are such that the award may well become one of the most significant of each year and one of the most coveted. This will be true if we carry out our committee assignment properly, and since I know that you and all other members of our committee were chosen because of your former association with Paul and your dedication to the same ideals, I have no doubt we can get the job done.

As the first step, then, I am asking each member of the committee to outline his own personal feeling as to the criteria which should be set up for such an award. It is my own feeling that there should be no such thing as a "runner-up" for this award; one name, and one only, should be announced. Do you agree? As to the physical form of the citation, would you favor a placque, cup, or a document of some kind; and if the former, do you feel a revolving "trophy" should be presented, or do you believe (I do) that a separate presentation should be made annually, to be kept permanently by the recipient?

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

But, most importantly, what is your thinking as to the standards by which candidates for the award should be judged? It is quite evident, from inquiries already received, that many individuals and organizations are interested in submitting entries, but it seems to me that Paul White would want us to find a way of examining also the merits of persons or organizations who have no promotion departments or press agents to sing their praises. And I am sure his memory would not be served by setting up a round-robin type of award which every four years gets around to the same network broadcaster or news department.

So there's our big problem: What kind of an award do you think Paul White would want issued in his name, and how would he want the mechanics of it carried out? I am urging every member of the committee to set down his thoughts on paper as quickly as possible. I'll correlate them and report as soon as possible on our next step. I do hope you will be able to send me a reply shortly.

Yours sincerely,

Jack Shelley

Jack Shelley
News Manager

JS/mp

Shelley, Jack

February 20, 1956

Dear Mr. Baker:

I found your letter of February 2nd awaiting me on my return from Israel.

I am delighted to accept your invitation to become a member of the committee handling the proposed Paul White Memorial Award, and shall await further information concerning this from Jack Shelley.

Sincerely,

Mr. Harold Baker, President
Radio-Television News Directors
WSM
Nashville 3, Tennessee

fc

WSM ★ WSM-TV
INCORPORATED CHANNEL 4

February 2, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may have noticed in the trade publications that the Radio-Television News Directors, at their recent convention, voted to establish an annual Paul White Memorial Award.

We are setting up a small committee composed of Paul's old friends and associates to determine the basis for the award and kind of award to an individual who makes an outstanding contribution to radio-television news.

Correspondence with Mrs. White has confirmed our initial thinking that you should be a member of that committee. I hope that you can accept. We believe all details can be handled by letter.

Jack Shelley of WHO-AM-TV, Des Moines, one of our past presidents, has been appointed chairman and I'll have him to contact you as soon as I receive your reply.

Most sincerely,

Harold Baker

Harold Baker
President, RTNDA

Sherbert, Paul C.

ignore

THE ASIA SOCIETY

18 EAST 50TH STREET NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you as one who shares the belief of the Asia Society that there is an urgent need for greater knowledge and understanding between Asia and the United States.

Our purpose is to help make the American people aware of the great diversity of Asian life and culture and thus to apply a more appreciative intelligence to our mutual problems. Through wide participation of people like yourself we believe the Asia Society can develop far-reaching programs and can achieve meaningful results in the educational and cultural life of America.

We also believe that you will find membership activities personally rewarding. Details of these activities are given in the enclosed pamphlet.

I sincerely hope you will decide to join us.

Cordially yours,

Paul C. Sherbert

Paul C. Sherbert
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Sherman, Meir

October 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Sherman:

Many thanks for your gracious note about the Suez effort. Mrs. Murrow and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Incidentally, you will see some of our mutual friends of the Chamber Theater on a program I am doing on December 2nd with Danny Kaye.

As ever yours,

Mr. Meir Sherman
Government of Israel
Office of Economic Services for
North America
250 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

rh

GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC SERVICES FOR NORTH AMERICA

250 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
JUdson 2-0442

October 8, 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept my congratulations on the SEE IT NOW Suez exposé which, I think, turned into an exposure of Nasser.

Hearing your questions, I expected him momentarily to plead the Fifth Amendment. Fortunately he did not, which made the show a memorable document of contemporary politics and a contribution to the study of the psychology of infant dictators and demagogues to which, I recall, you have contributed on a previous occasion.

By the way, I had intended to telephone you and your wife upon my return last February from Israel, where I met you, with Teddy and Moish and the entire Chamber Theater, in a state of continuous performance, but I was held back from 'phoning either by natural diffidence in face of your growing fame (deserved), or by the fact that I spent a great deal of time out of town.

Before long, do expect a telephone call from me.

My regards to your wife.

Cordially yours,

Meir Sherman

Sherman, Nat

December 27, 1957

Dear Nat:

Very many thanks for the cigarettes.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nat Sherman
1400 Broadway
New York 18, New York

mmc

1400
Broadway
N. Y. 18

Cigars

Nat Sherman

Shotwell, Jas. T.

November 19, 1957

Dear Jim:

I will be glad to talk to Balint about his ideas, but I am afraid there is little hope. This medium and its sponsors have sold their souls, if any, to westerns and quiz shows, and now it seems to me our educators are about to decide that anyone who isn't a scientist is a second-rate citizen.

I am trying my hand on Sunday, November 24th from five to six, on what I fear is a rather superficial piece on the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

As ever yours,

Professor James T. Shotwell
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fe

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS

Nov 15/47

Dear Ed.

I'm sending on to you this letter from Mr. Balint because, after he talked with me about his idea of portraits of nations it seemed to me worth while and important. I hope you'll give him a chance to talk it over with you.

You knew, I think, that I once stained the stained glass of Hollywood a deeper dye!

By the way, did you see the page advertisement — today on nuclear peace? I told Norman Cousins I was glad to sign, but that what we need now is a practical program that reaches beyond the U.N. A few of us may lay our hands on it. — Ever yours

James T. Shotwell

INTER-ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

45 WEST 45 th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: JUdson 2-3224

November 13, 1957

Dr. James T. Shotwell, President-Emeritus
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Professor Shotwell:

Whenever I have asked you for guidance in carrying out projects of public interest, I have always been able to depend on your generosity, wisdom and knowledge. Perhaps I may be permitted, once again, to call a plan to your attention.

Considering the effect which the sputniks are having in changing the climate of our public thinking today, it occurred to me that something important could be done to alternate with Mr. Murrow's pilot film, "Small World," using a script something like your "AMERICA - Scenario of a Continent." I happened to be an eyewitness of your unusual success at the Paris World Fair in 1937, when, through motion pictures, you introduced American industrial democracy to the world.

I suggest calling each film in this series: "PORTRAIT OF A NATION." It would be a terrific combination, if properly carried out. Against a background of international pageantry, the hopes and aspirations of each nation would be shown in the setting of its own heritage and traditions from the past. This international spectacular of "the march of nations," while based on reality, should have elements of fine entertainment, presented in an attractive and inspiring manner as a variety show of quality and dignity. A TV show, with a cast ranging from king down to the school child.

Sitting in his living room, the American viewer will see a balanced picture of the most important highlights in the life of his world-neighbors. The great interest of our people to see the world, and especially Europe, is amply manifested by the hundreds of thousands of tourists visiting Europe in ever-increasing numbers. Undoubtedly, there are millions of Americans desiring to travel who do not have the means or time to fulfill this dream. However, they have their television sets which can bring these sights and events into their living rooms. Such a TV show, with its entertaining and enlightening qualities, would greatly contribute to international understanding and friendship. And because of the unusual publicity and public relations facets as well as the national pride and prestige inherent in this ambitious project, I am confident of the willingness of the respective governments to participate in the production and presentation of these shows. It should be a financially rewarding undertaking, an attractive proposition to prospective sponsors, especially big American companies engaged in international trade and travel.

I know how highly you regard Mr. Murrow's outstanding accomplishments in radio and TV, and I wonder whether it would be possible for you, provided, of course, you favor my suggestion, to kindly pass it on to him and sound out his reaction to it. I look forward to your reply, and in the meantime, I am, with grateful appreciation,

Respectfully,

Nicholas G. Balint

Nicholas G. Balint

r

Shotwell, James

March 9, 1956

Dear Jim:

Many thanks for arranging for me to receive the confidential diary of your European journey.

Work on my forthcoming SEE IT NOW program on the Middle East has given me no time for serious reading during the past few weeks, but as soon as the show is aired I shall be able to settle down and enjoy your work.

Sincerely,

Mr. James T. Shotwell
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fs

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS

Dear Ed:

received

The confidential diary of my European journey, which is being sent to you today, was written as notes for a report to the Trustees of the Endowment, as well as an aide memoire for my own work on The Long Road to Freedom. The problems of Free Europe with which it deals are mostly technical, but their solution would have a far-reaching political impact. This is becoming increasingly clear in the light of recent events. The implications of the study are therefore now being explored.

With deep appreciation of the generous action of the Trustees in making the survey possible,

Very sincerely yours,

Jim

James T. Shotwell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Shulman, Art

December 30, 1957

Dear Art:

Very many thanks for the handsome letter opener.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to think of me at Christmas time.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Art Shulman
T V Guide
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

mmc

Season's Greetings

TV GUIDE

30 Rockefeller Plaza
N.Y.C.

Art Shulman

Shultz, Lillie

November 1, 1957

Dear Mrs. Shultz:

I have your letter of October 17th concerning Israel's 10th Anniversary Celebration which occurs in April 1958.

I will consider the possibility of recognizing the Anniversary as you suggest, but it seems unlikely that we will be able to do anything about it.

Our plans for the balance of the season on PERSON TO PERSON and SEE IT NOW have been formed for some time, and there would be considerable difficulty to make any changes at this point.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lillie Shultz
Executive Vice Chairman
American Committee for
Israel's 10th Anniversary
Celebration
120 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

mzc

AMERICAN COMMITTEE

for

ISRAEL'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Suite 1120 • 120 East 56th Street • New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-6550

October 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of bringing to your attention the formation of an American Committee to observe Israel's Tenth Anniversary, which occurs in April 1958, and which will be celebrated for an eight month period in this country.

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman is the General Chairman of this Committee.

Associated with him as Honorary Co-Chairmen are: The Hon. William L. Benton, General Lucius D. Clay, the Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, John Gunther, Louis Lipsky, Professor Archibald MacLeish, George Meany, Professor Reinhold Niebuhr, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Walter Reuther, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Carl Sandburg, the Hon. Adlai Stevenson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Thornton Wilder.

The membership of the Committee includes more than 476 distinguished Americans, representing a cross section of the world of public service, religion, art, music, education, law, literature, theatre, motion pictures, radio and television.

These representative Americans have been moved to join the Committee out of a common feeling that Israel today is the foothold and the focus of the forces of freedom and democracy in the Middle East, a dynamic symbol of man's capacity to create and build, despite danger and adversity, given the will and the passion for creation and freedom.

In behalf of the Committee, I am writing to ask if you could not arrange for this anniversary to be given appropriate recognition on your program, PERSON TO PERSON, and even more important, SEE IT NOW.

If the idea has merit, my associates and I should be glad to discuss with you an appropriate format and to cooperate with you fully.

I shall hope that this is possible. May I hear from you.

Cordially,

Lillie Shultz

Lillie Shultz
Executive Vice Chairman

LS:a

Shurick, Ed

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Ed Shurick

February 12, 1957

Thanks for the check - although I enjoyed myself so much that I would have been perfectly willing to write it off.

Have heard nothing but favorable comments about the fine job you did in Baltimore.

EPS

ch

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Shurick, Ed

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From Mr. Shurick

Station Mr. Murrow

February 4, 1957

Thanks for the loan. Here is what I owe you.

E.R.M.

rh

Siegel, Naomi

December 11, 1957

Dear Mrs. Siegel:

Thank you for your letter of November 25th.

While your idea for a UNICEF calendar is undoubtedly, an interesting one I regret to say that there is nothing that we, here, can do about it. It is somewhat beyond our purview.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Naomi Siegel
7116 Vernon Avenue
University City 5, Missouri

mcc

Mrs. Samuel Siegel
7116 Vernon Avenue
University City 5, Missouri

November 25, 1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to you because I believe you are the person most likely to appreciate an idea which has come to me. It is one which I could not possibly do anything about myself, so I am hoping that you will be interested and use it to the best possible advantage.

I believe that an ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR describing the work of the U.N. (particularly UNICEF, the Technical Assistant Boards, etc) in colored pictures, brief descriptions, and literary quotations would go very far in educating the public about the activities of the U.N. in a simple and inspiring fashion. It could be, at the same time, a source of much needed income for UNICEF.

Mrs. Samuel Siegel
7116 Vernon Avenue
University City 5, Missouri

On the chance that you are not familiar with Doubleday's "Our America" engagement calendar -(which is the model I have in mind) I am sending one under separate cover together with a couple of pictures of the type I have in mind.

For the past six months I have been working on the sale of UNICEF Greeting Cards to groups and organizations. Although many people are not well-informed about the work of UNICEF - the briefest account almost invariably results in the most whole-hearted cooperation. There has been a particularly good response from schools, libraries, and art centers.

While I believe that the cards are a good source of income and certainly help to spread the story of UNICEF, I feel that an engagement calendar would be even more effective.

Mrs. Samuel Siegel
7116 Vernon Avenue
University City 5, Missouri

I have written to describe my idea to the manager of the UNICEF Greeting Cards Fund - Mrs. Edna Carson - who liked it but said that they cannot afford to undertake such a project at this time - particularly in color. Should you be interested in launching it, I know the UNICEF group would be tremendously cooperative.

I will be waiting for your response very anxiously.

Sincerely,
Naomi Siegel.

Sieminski, E.

August 8, 1956

Dear Gene:

You are justly proud of your nephew. I am delighted that the operation went well. Do tell him that I was altogether serious in inviting him to come down and see a television show go through the mill if it would interest him. Give me a ring sometime in late September, and we will arrange a convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eugene B. Sieminski
268 Chestnut Street
Englewood, New Jersey

rh

EUGENE B. SIEMINSKI
268 CHESTNUT STREET
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

July 30, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a few words to let you know how much I appreciate your visiting my nephew, Robbie, while at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The boy has successfully undergone his operation and his spirit is wonderful to behold. You played a large part in framing his attitude, thanks again.

Warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Gene

Eugene B. Sieminski

EBS/ma

Simon, Richard L.

January 23, 1956

Dear Dick:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of December 27th which arrived when we were in the midst of preparation for our "Years of Crisis" program.

Thank you also for sending me Dr. Smiley Blanton's book LOVE OR PERISH. So far I haven't had a chance to read it, and I don't know when that time will arrive since I am off to Israel next week to shoot some film for SEE IT NOW.

Thanks again for thinking of me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard L. Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

fc

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
publishers
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, *630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20* · CABLE ADDRESS *Essandess* · TELEPHONE *Circle 5-6400*

December 27, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On January 25th we are publishing a book which has given all of us at Simon and Schuster who have worked on it a great deal of pleasure and, I believe, insight as well. I have had the privilege of working rather closely with the author, Dr. Smiley Blanton, and have taken on the pleasant task of sending advance copies to a few people whose judgment I value most highly.

In asking for the privilege of your opinion, I'd like to make it clear that your opinion will be <u>used</u> or <u>not used</u> publicly, according to your own preference.

I would hardly presume on your time unless I felt that this book could make an important contribution to the well-being of millions of people. It is in this sense that I have gained much joy in preparing LOVE OR PERISH by Dr. Smiley Blanton for publication and in sending it to you. I eagerly await your opinion and reaction.

Sincerely yours,

Dick

Richard L. Simon

RLS:rk

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Simons

Mr. Sirmons

From Mr. Murrow

Station

May 28, 1956

Thanks. I don't think I can make adequate use of a tape machine in the office.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

Ed Murrow

from: Jim Sirmons

May 25, 1956

Sorry you were inconvenienced the other night when the boys were unable to provide you with a tape cubicle.

In the future, in such cases, my people will ask the News Editor on duty for permission to interrupt the operation in TR14 (or TR15 next door) long enough for you to be accommodated.

Have you ever given any thought to installing a small tape machine in your office for simple monitoring of tape spots? A number of people in the organization have them and find them most convenient. I will be happy to pursue this for you if you wish.

Jim

JFS:jw

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Simons, Hans

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

May 21, 1956

Dear Ed:

I realize that you have not had time to see much of the New School's work and that it looks like an imposition to ask you to endorse it. However, if you trust me and take my word, you can readily say that the New School has accomplished two things: it has carried on in the tradition of its founders; at the same time it has been mindful of new problems, pioneered in new educational enterprises, maintained high standards -- which are particularly necessary in adult education -- and made great progress in its development program.

As I told you in my previous letter, we shall accomplish our goal within the next two years. As a result we shall be far better equipped, both physically and financially, to meet the urgent need for a center of adult education on the intellectual level of post-graduate work while completely free from routine and formalism. As a matter of fact, the blending of recognized college and graduate work with an entirely free enterprise of teaching adults the facts of contemporary life and suggesting both practical and spiritual solutions to some of its problems, is a unique feature of the New School. Evidence shows that our so-called students appreciate it. Frankly, those who are working for the New School -- Trustees, Faculty and Administration -- are duly proud of it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Simons, Ha

May 17, 1956

Dear Hans:

I would, naturally, like to do anything I can to help you and the New School, but I have been so completely out of touch with the academic world, and a lot of other things, I really don't know what to say. I no longer know many of your instructors and I am completely out of touch with your students. Do you have any ideas?

As ever yours,

Dr. Hans Simons
President
The New School
66 West Twelfth Street
New York 11, New York

rh

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

May 9, 1956

Dear Ed,

This is not an appeal for funds; it is an appeal for a statement from you that could help us in seeking wider foundation support. The record of the New School is its best recommendation,of course, but as we are entering the next phase of our development program we are going to approach some foundations that do not know the School as well as you do.

We have completed the first stage of our drive. One of the two new buildings is going up; the other will be started this fall. We are now turning to our educational plans. They include a full-time central faculty devoted exclusively to liberal adult education, and a training center where people of different professions can prepare themselves for part-time adult leadership (at present the most crying need in the field).

We are also seeking funds for improvements in areas in which the School has been working for years. To name some of them: keep the educated adult abreast of progress in the social sciences; introduce the lay adult to the natural sciences; make music an activity with full group participation rather than a passive experience; teach arts through a new, carefully balanced combination of work in the studio and in the classroom.

You have known the New School for many years and we count you as a friend. Will you send me a letter of general recommendation or endorsement? Whatever you will write will be welcome. Indeed, if you feel critical rather than laudatory, this period of change and growth is the time to let us have your suggestions.

I shall hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Sinclair, Greg

October 4, 1956

Dear Mr. Sinclair:

Thank you for your letter proposing that SEE IT NOW undertake to do a program on Hawaii. We have had it under consideration, but doubt very much if we could do it this season; we have already scheduled ten hour-long programs which completes our season.

Thank you again, and I am grateful for your suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gregg M. Sinclair
President Emeritus
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

rh

GREGG M. SINCLAIR

PRESIDENT Emeritus
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

GREGG M. SINCLAIR
3817 Lurline Drive
HONOLULU 16, HAWAII

GREGG M. SINCLAIR
3817 LURLINE DRIVE
HONOLULU 16, HAWAII

September 11, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Care Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am extremely sorry I could not see you when I called at your office just two weeks ago; your fine secretary told me you would be back at your desk about the 11th or 12th, and we agreed that I should write you a letter on my proposal. A conversation is infinitely better than a letter, but now, in Henry James's phrase, I am reduced to the "fierce legibility of type."

My proposal: that you do one of your programs on Hawaii.

In support of this idea, may I mention the following:

America needs to be educated on the tremendous significance of these Islands in the twentieth century; Hawaii is more than a military outpost, more than a tourist resort; it is democracy in action to the majority of people in the world—those of Asia.

The leaders in Asia know that Statehood has been denied Hawaii because most of our people have Asian origins; that if we were all Anglo-Saxons, Hawaii would have been a state long before this. Hence, our country's protestations of its belief in Democracy do not ring true to them, the leaders of Asian countries. Statehood for Hawaii would, therefore, be a great gambit in the chess game of Asian diplomacy.

Some of us think that Hawaii may get Statehood within a year; Alaska's adoption of the Tenn. plan, may be the one explosive gadget that will break the logjam in Washington. If Alaska gets Statehood, Hawaii will have it, too, within a very short time. Somebody will have to introduce the country to the new member of the Union, and this should be done nationally before the marriage. (This idea came to me in London when I was talking to Mr. J. Aistrop, the North America programs man for B. B. C.; he said that in his seven years in America he had never heard anything over a national broadcast on Hawaii, and he suggested that I see men of standing about this, one of the names being yours.)

Hawaii has a magic name in most parts of the country; people know of Pearl Harbor, Diamond Head, Waikiki; but these are not the great Hawaii, the part that makes Hawaii significant in this century. What does? Two things: (1) human beings and their relationships to each other, a

problem of adjustment that the world is facing and must continue to face; and (2) science.

Hawaii presents a positive side to integration in the schools and elsewhere that should be known in our country and in the world. In 1954, the University of Hawaii, the University of Chicago, the University of California held a Race Relations Conference in World Perspective, in which 40 of the great authorities in race and culture contacts met for a month to pool their information on this troublesome subject. They met in Hawaii. Why? This place had the proper intellectual and spiritual climate for such a gathering. The University of Hawaii has been working intensively on the problem for thirty or more years, and has something to offer. So, too, the Bishop Museum, the Honolulu Academy of Arts, the various Chambers of Commerce, the restaurants, the churches, the places of amusement, the streets, the beaches. This is a place.

The romance of Hawaii is not the hula girl and the grass skirt; it is science. To go through the scientific laboratories of the sugar industry, the pineapple industry, the horticultural and animal husbandry, etc., work at the University is an inspiration. Do you know that it takes a ton of water to produce a pound of sugar? Isn't that incredible? Or that one sugar plantation here requires more water daily than San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley combined? Yet the finding of water in Hawaii is a story that has never been told nationally. Our business men put in an extensive irrigation system themselves, without calling on the Federal Government for a cent of help; where else in America has that happened? When, years ago, the cane borer decimated the production of sugar--one plantation produced 12,000 tons of cane one year, and two years later its production amounted to 800 tons! our business men didn't call on the Federal Government; they sent entomologists all over the world to find a parasite that would eliminate the cane borer; the entomologists were successful, and the problem was eliminated. There's romance in all this.

If you were to undertake such a program as I have suggested, I feel confident you would have the cooperation of everyone in the community. It would be a great thing for Hawaii if you did this; but it would be an even greater thing for our country.

Awaiting your reply,

Aloha nui loa,

Gregg M. Sinclair

Gregg M. Sinclair.

Singer, Esther

HADASSAH REGION

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE

51½ Pike Street
Carbondale, Pa.
February 28, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Radio Network
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Murrow:

I enjoy listening to your nightly radio broadcasts, as well as your wonderful "Person-to-Person" program on television Friday nite's.

I am writing this to ask if you will contribute an Editorial on some phase of your recent visit to Israel.

I am Editor of a Regional Bulletin named "Cue" which services some eight hundred (800) Hadassah women of Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and Deleware.

Hadassah, as I am sure you know, is "The Women's Zionist Organization of America, with Headquarters in New York City. This organization furthers many Hadassah projects in Israel.

My Bulletin will be published on or about the 12th of March and it would make me very happy to publish any one of your articles, or a letter, from your Israeli broadcasts.

My sincere appreciation and manny many thanks.

Respectfully,

Esther C. Singer
"Cue" Editor

Angelton, Lucile Hollins, Va.

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry you missed the beautiful party CBS gave me on my final departure. You would have seen the handsome luggage you and other friends gave me. I'm enjoying using one piece on this trip to Hollins. It was thoughtful of all of you to give me such a fine send-off - worth waiting 30 years for. Many thanks for this and all the many kindnesses you've shown me all your days at CBS -

As ever,

Lucile

Just me again with a
wish for you !

Nothin' foxy --

-- nothin' new

Hallmark

SNY 101-8
© HALLMARK CARDS, INC.

Nothin' foxy --
nothin' new --

Just me again with a
wish for you !
Happy
New Year

Singleton, Lucile

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

11-19-57

from: Lucile Singleton

Kimball Union Academy, Headmaster is Mr. Frederick Carver
Meriden, N. H. (near Hanover)

My nephew went to Kimball. It's in the country, very simple, good discipline, good curriculum, and students have to dig.

Others I think of are Deerfield Academy (or is it Academy??) at Deerfield, Mass. and Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg, Penna. Both excellent if they suit your needs.

I'm writing my friend in Mallorca that you aren't as formidable as TIME pictured you, but you do work as hard as it said. I'm sure Janet would be delighted for you to lessen your load and allow more time for leisure and relaxation. And I'm sure you must feel quite humble in the presence of that wife of yours who, to me, has a wonderful inner glow that radiates outward. I was provoked that TIME'S photographer didn't get her face-on for the TIME article - she has such a lovely expression.

I heard Mr. Paley tell you about his lame hip. You tell him to end his trouble by going to an osteopath. I can't approach the President in such a personal way but you can, and it would make him over. A top man in N.Y. is Dr. T. W. Breese at 60 East 42nd St. Doctors usually won't recommend osteopaths but I think that's all wrong for certain things. They are all medical men in N.Y. state and they can get rid of the kind of pain Mr. Paley has.

Lucile

693

Singleton, Lu

August 27, 1957.

Dear Lucile:

The cookies lasted all the way to the bad lands of South Dakota, where we consumed the last ones after breakfast. They served to remind us that we had friends in the East worth coming back to.

Both Casey and I thank you enormously.

As ever,

Miss Lucile Singleton
19 East 65th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

LUCILE SINGLETON
19 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

These cookies are for the moments of need which always arise during a long trip, whether mid-afternoon or late evening. I have wrapped them so you can use them in driblets while the others keep fresh; or you can down them all in one fell swoop. Happy holiday!

Lucile

Singleton, Lucile

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Lucile S. 5-21-57

It's hard to find something new under the sun - but who knows? So many thanks for trying so hard. I'll just have to try harder.

Lucile

Replace That Debris In Glove Compartment

Even the neatest homemaker has a lapse when it comes to keeping the glove compartment of the family car tidy. Toss out the debris and start all over again with useful emergency items:

Current road map. Pocket-sized directory listing hotels, motor courts, restaurants. Several small packages of tissues for wiping windshield or junior's face. Box of adhesive bandages. Aspirin. Hard candies for allaying hunger pangs. Unbroken sun glasses. Hand cream to soothe windburn. Flashlight with live batteries.

Singleton, Lucille

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Lucile Singleton

5-17-57

Many thanks for letting me read this letter. I know there's a regular procedure for handling unsolicited ideas, particularly those not patented. I'll await the outcome without spending any imaginary money. I've thought up something new in the way of making this article, a way I think makes it more practicable.

The clipping attached suggests that glove compartments do need cleaning out and that they do hold a large variety of "stuff". You can throw it in the waste basket.

Many thanks to you.

Lucile

693

Ford Motor Company

Miss Singleton

SYDNEY W. MORRELL
GENERAL PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

THE AMERICAN ROAD
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

May 7, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your note. Since Miss Singleton's suggestion falls in the category of what we corporation types call "unsolicited ideas," I have had to refer it to our patent lawyers. If they are taken with the idea, they will get in touch with her. I'm sorry that it has to be handled in what may seem to be a bureaucratic fashion, but long experience in the courts compels us to protect ourselves at all times.

Thanks for forwarding the suggestion.

Sincerely,

Bill

See you Thursday

Singleton, L.

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Lucile 4-15-57

You can work on these nuts until, at your convenience, I can come over with the idea on paper.

I was interested in your talk on PO situation last week. We get what we put up with in this country, and that's a great deal. But isn't it so that most foreign countries lose money on the post office per se but make it up on communications in general which these countries own, but which are private concerns over here? Of course, I think the post office should attend to its business, that of mail, and give up money orders, parcels, and any service also done by private business. Express is much cheaper than P.O. in that it will call for a package, and also it's easier to collect from Express Co. Bank money orders aremuch safer in that they show details the PO does not show, and banks would do this service much cheaper if the volume increased. I believe we should pay for and get good postal service, and then eliminate the competitive services now carried on by PO. I guess it's millions for tribute and not a cent for postage!

L.S.

693

Singleton, Lucille

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Lucile Singleton 3-21-57

If Tuesday is convenient for you, I'll come over with my material that day, at 12:30, which I believe is shortly after you come in and shortly before you go to lunch. I'm that isn't convenient, please get your secretary to call me on 7278 and tell me, and when it would suit you better.

Many thanks.

Lucile

Thurs.
3pm

693

Singleton, Lucile

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Lucile Singleton 3-13-57

yp

Many thanks for your memo. I'll be glad to tell you about the ideas I have in mind, and maybe you can give me a few minutes one day the first of next week when you first come to the office - that's usually my lunch time - or I could run over at your convenience during the day. Have to use my hands to explain them.

Have you seen A VISIT TO A SMALL PLANET, with the scene about the TV commentator? Very funny, but it isn't you as this man wears a toupee, part of the act.

Lucile

693

Singleton, Russelle

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To

From Miss Singleton

Station Mr. Murrow

March 8, 1957

By all means use my name as a reference with Ford, General Motors, Senator McCarthy, in fact anybody! I know one or two of the top echelon people personally and if you feel like telling me anything about the idea, I would be glad to drop the right guy a personal note.

E.R.M.

rh

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Lucile Singleton March 1, 1957

May I use your name as a reference in submitting 4 ideas to FORD with the new Edsel in mind? I know the requirements on Ford's part about submitting ideas, and that part is all right (means that Ford is protected but not the submitter!) as one has to conform. I want some reference that will keep them from thinking I'm a crackpot (they can't tell that by letter), and so get consideration. This doesn't mean the reference I give would apply to the ideas; only that I'm a name-dropper. Ford might not like the ideas at all and then I'd move on to General Motors. Am looking for emancipation.

Knowing how ideas are treated in radio and TV, I don't have much faith in how they'll be treated anywhere else. It's too bad to become more cynical with age.

Thanks.

Lucile

693

TO FYI Singleton, Lucille

From MISS SINGLETON

7

Preferred List . . . *Which Americans do the British most admire?*

According to a recent survey: Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Danny Kaye, Ed Murrow, George F. Kennan, James Thurber, Frank Lloyd Wright, Tennessee Williams and President Eisenhower.

—*C.M.M., Chicago*

MRS. SPYROS P. SKOURAS

March 4, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Queen's Fund for Greek Orphans, of which I am honored to be president, has been given the privilege of sponsoring the World Premiere of the 20th Century-Fox motion picture "Boy on a Dolphin" at New York's Roxy Theatre on Thursday, April 11th.

All proceeds from the Premiere will go directly to Her Royal Majesty, Queen Frederika of the Hellenes, for the support of her Children's Towns and children's nurseries, hospitals, clinics and infants' homes.

yes Returned card 3/12

It is my sincere pleasure to invite you to lend your name to the Honorary Committee which will support the event. Your reward will be in the thanks and the prayers of countless children whose lives have been shattered by tragedy beyond measure.

No We are planning an only meeting of the Committee for 4:00 p.m. on March 13th at the Roxy Theatre and would very much appreciate it if you could be there to give us the benefit of your advice and counsel. Cocktails will be served.

I have enclosed a return postcard for your convenience and will look forward eagerly to your early acceptance. I may be contacted at Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York (COlumbus 5-7460).

Sincerely,

Sarola Skouras

Mrs. Spyros P. Skouras

Skouras, Spyros

January 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Skouras:

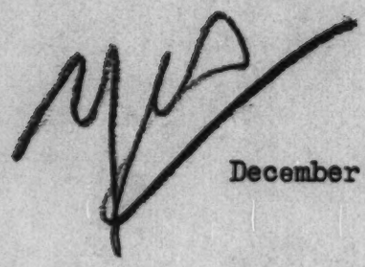
This is merely a note to tell you that it would pleasure me to join the Dinner Committee for the 1956 Humanitarian Award of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Spyros P. Skouras
Suite 1533
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

rh

SPYROS P. SKOURAS



December 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Leonard Goldenson, in recognition of his valuable contributions to human welfare, has been chosen to receive the 1956 Humanitarian Award of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The presentation will be made at a dinner in his honor on February 18 in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria.

I deem it a great honor to be selected to chair the Dinner Committee which will support the event and wish to extend to you my most cordial invitation to lend your name to that committee, with my assurance that no obligation is involved.

The Hon. Richard C. Patterson, Jr. has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Committee and will preside at the dinner. Other committee members include Alexander H. Ardrey, Jack Benny, Robert L. Clarkson, Bing Crosby, Howard Cullman, George Dembow, Ned E. Depinet, Robert W. Dowling, James H. S. Ellis, Si Fabian, E. Chester Gersten, Samuel Goldwyn, Paul M. Hahn, Carl S. Hallauer, Marion Harper, Jr., Stanley C. Hope, Maxwell Kriendler, Roy E. Larsen, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Robert Lehman, Walter P. Marshall, Joseph Martino, J. C. Penney, James Petrillo, Stanley Resor, Richard Rodgers, Samuel Rosenman, Sol A. Schwartz, Joseph M. Seider, Albert C. Simmonds, George C. Textor, Jack Warner, Arthur K. Watson, and Max E. Youngstein.

I will be grateful for your acceptance and will look forward eagerly to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Spyros P. Skouras
Chairman

P. S. Please reply to me at Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-7460), where headquarters for the Committee has been established.

Slayman, C

MARCH 19, 1957

CHARLES N. SLAYMAN, JR.
SENATE CHIEF COUNSEL SENATE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

SORRY FOR THE DELAY IN ANSWERING YOUR WIRE AND REGRET THAT I DO NOT HAVE THE LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PASSPORT DIFFICULTIES IN THE PAST YEAR UNDER PREVAILING STATE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURES. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43
fc

RECEIVED
1957 MAR 14 PM 3:40
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU019 GOVT PD

CP WASHINGTON DC MAR 14 230PME

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS-TV

COULD YOU FURNISH NAMES, NEWSPAPERS, ADDRESSES OF ANY JOURNALISTS OF WHOM YOU KNOW IN ADDITION TO WILLIAM WORTHY AND LOOK CORRESPONDENTS EDMUND STEVENS AND PHIL HARRINGTON WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PASSPORT DIFFICULTIES IN THE PAST YEAR UNDER PREVAILING STATE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURES. THIS SUBCOMMITTEE MAY CONDUCT PUBLIC HEARINGS IN VERY NEAR FUTURE ON U.S. PASSPORT PRACTICES AS THEY INTERFERE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF U.S. CITIZENS INCLUDING FIRST AMENDMENT FREE PRESS AND ASSOCIATION. PLEASE ADVISE

CHARLES H SLAYMAN JR CHIEF COUNSEL SENATE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
UNITED STATES SENATE WASHINGTON 25 DC

332P

25..

Slifka, Adrian

August 24, 1957

Dear Mr. Slifka:

This is just a note to tell you that as far as I can tell you now, I will be in New York from September 10th to the 30th, and we will certainly have a chance to chat.

Do call my office when you reach town.

Sincerely,

Mr. Adrian H. Slifka
YOUNGSTOWN VINDICATOR
Youngstown, Ohio

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

The Youngstown Vindicator
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Aug.19, 1957

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The purpose of this letter is to make two requests which I hope you will be able to fill.

The first involves the Youngstown local of the American Newspaper Guild of this newspaper which is holding a gridiron on Thursday evening, Oct.3, at the Hotel Ohio here. That evening we are having 500 of the top business, political and administrative leaders of the country as our guests from the vice president of the United States on down. This is our first gridiron since 1940.

We would like to have you as our honored guest---the only honored guest from the field of television, radio and the newscasting field. All that would be required would be a short address on your observations of today's atomic-powered world.

However, I know that you do your "Person to Person" show from New York on Fridays, the day after this dinner. Since the affair does not begin until 7 p.m., you would be able to fly in here that afternoon and can fly out of here at 10:15 p.m. and be back in New York by midnight.

The affair is strictly stag and we have written a 45-minute musical comedy roasting our local politicians, the governor of the state, our steel magnates and the vice president. Your address would follow the "Roasting" and would serve as the big climax for our affair.

The Youngstown Vindicator
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

We would bee deeply honored if you would give this your consideration and would consent to come despite your busy TV and radio committments.

Secondly, as television-radio editor of The Vindicator, I will be in New York City from Sept.20 to Sept.30 for my annual trip to visit TV personalities and the observe the latest developments in TV and radio. If it is at all possible, I would appreciate if you could give me 15 minutes of your time during my stay for a interviews

If you recall, you gave me a most interesting and informative interview when I was in New York in September 1955.

Here's hoping you can come to our gridiron and that you will find time for the interview.

Sincerely

Adrian M. Slifka

Adrian M. Slifka
TV-Radio Editor
Youngstown Vindicator

P.S. You can check the details of this letter with Liz Scofield as I will be seeing her for publicity material when I am in New York.

a.m.s.

Smith, Paul

October 29, 1956

Dear Pinky:

I am truly grateful to you for the kind words about the Suez piece, and now I risk your favorable attention by telling you that on November 18th from 4:00 to 5:00 pm we are trying our hand on a piece on the new Navy. Admirals Burke and Rickover have convinced me that there has been a revolution greater than that caused by steam and armor, and we are going to try to picture it.

Afraid there won't be no Marines there no how, but we ran out of time; and anyhow what was it that Truman said about the Marines?

As ever yours,

Mr. Paul C. Smith, President
Editor in Chief
The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company
640 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

rh

THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE · COLLIER'S · WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
640 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

PAUL C. SMITH
PRESIDENT
EDITOR IN CHIEF

October 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

This is congratulations for your superb broadcast on the Suez crisis Sunday. It was wonderful to see a television production that not merely suggested the potential of the medium, but actually showed it in a realized and polished form.

The combination of detached analysis with vivid glimpses of personality, the commentary that was always pertinent and concise, the splendid photography -- the entire broadcast showed again the responsible and creative attitude toward world events for which so many like myself have long admired you.

My very best regards.

Sincerely,

Thinking to you

PCS:kv

Smith, Starr

MAY 16, 1956

STARR SMITH
906 E. EDGEMONT AVENUE
MONTGOMERY 6, ALABAMA

SORRY, I HAVE BEEN OUT OF TOWN SO MUCH THAT I MISSED YOUR LETTER OF MAY 8 STOP UNFORTUNATELY I AM COMMITTED FOR THE REST OF THIS WEEK STOP THANKS FOR YOUR SUGGESTION AND I APOLOGIZE FOR THE DELAY.

REGARDS

ED MURROW

414-43

STARR SMITH

906 E. Edgemont Avenue
Montgomery 6, Alabama
May 8, 1956

Dear Ed:

As you know, this coming May 17th., marks the second anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation. A lot has happened in the South since 1954, and, I'm wondering if you'd be interested in having me do a 4-5 minute summary of the racial situation down here for your May 17th., show.

Not that we are happy about it, but much of the segregation-intergration news has developed here in Alabama, especially the extremely active resistance. So--for your May 17., radio program I'd like to do a piece with a Montgomery, Alabama, dateline which summarizes the developments and, perhaps, looks into the future.

That future, by the way, seems to be everything but bright. From all sides, indications are that the situation will become much more tense and many are predicting bloodshed.

Main points covered would be: Citizen Councils and their almost unbelievable growth in recent weeks; states which have integrated schools; the Montgomery bus boycott, cause and effect; how the race situation has changed the viewpoint and actions of even the most liberal Southern office-holders and politicians; the coming together of people of wide differences (political, social, financial) into a hard and vociferous core, completely dedicated to fighting intergration in all aspects and on all levels.

What I'm suggesting may be without merit. It may be impossible. But I know that you like to cover this sort of thing in depth and I know that you don't have a full time man in the South. Therefore, this offer.

If this idea appeals to you, I'd suggest a tape made in Montgomery and sent to you in New York several days before the 17th.

I think you will find in your files several scripts which I did for NBC on the this segregation thing both before and after May 17th., 1954. I sent these up to you last year while, I think, you were in Europe. I don't know if you had the chance to see them upon return.

If you decide to do this, I'll need as much notice as possible.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Starr Smith

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Smith, Gen Walter Bedell

May 23, 1957.

GENERAL WALTER BEDELL SMITH
MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY
BOSTON, MASS.

SINCERELY HOPE ALL GOES WELL BEST WISHES

FOR A RAPID RECOVERY WARMEST REGARDS

ED MURROW

Charge: 414-710-43

Smith, Ward

January 23, 1957

Dear Ward:

Thanks for your letter of December 14th and for the excellent piece you enclosed.

Unfortunately I was in Burma when your letter arrived and by the time I returned, it was unhappily too late to make any use of it. I like the idea though.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ward Smith
Devon Cottage,
Island Wall
Whitstable, Kent.
England

fc

Devon Cottage,
Island Wall,
Whitstable, Kent.
December 14th 1956

Mr Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
26 Hallam Street, W I.

Dear Mr Murrow,

Do you think CBS could spare a corner on the air for this? Things seem to have gone so very wrong in Anglo- American relations lately because the voice of the average man hasn 't made itself heard - hence the enclosed attempt to do something about it.

You may recall that while a British war correspondent with the American forces towards the end of the war I did for you a broadcast on the flying bombs in London which CBS was good enough to say they liked.

Yours sincerely,

Ward Smith.

Ward Smith

1)

Ward Smith, Devon Cottage, Island Wall, Whitstable, Kent

As an ordinary Englishman who knows many Americans I'd like to borrow a moment of this Christmas season to say something that the millions of ordinary English folk would want to say to you if they could.

It needs saying for several reasons.

First, because from time to time - and usually at very important times - the words, and still more the actions, of politicians just don 't give an accurate picture of public opinion. Perhaps this is as true on your side as on ours.

Secondly, because misunderstandings have arisen lately between our two countries and neither can afford them.

Another reason is because we British have an ingrained habit of keeping our mouths shut tight on things about which we feel most deeply. It 's a national characteristic, and one we over here make allowances for. But we can 't expect you to.

So this is the fact I'd like to underline: No matter what you 've been led to suppose lately, we British, by and large, AREN'T anti- American, anymore than we believe that you on your side are anti- British. Far from being anti-American, the man in the street here has ~~always~~ never forgotten your generosity to us and to the rest of the world . It has been too steadfast for us ever to write it off merely as self-interest, and we honour you for it.

We DON'T resent your wealth and influence in world affairs, either, and we DON'T resent the presence of your servicemen in our country. Many of us do what we can (as I think they'd tell you) to make them welcome. If we weren't quite such a reserved people we might do more.

Bear with us if we 're touchy at times and over-sensitive. After all, we 've a long history to be proud of as the world's leading Power, and some of us haven't yet got used to the idea that we no longer are. (When we do there'll be no need for anyone to pity us : we aren 't in the habit of pitying ourselves).

Bear with us, too, if it sometimes seems to you that your boys are being fleeced over here. WE'd like you to know that we're bitterly ashamed that a rapacious few try to take advantage of guests in our house - but there are crooks in every country and we're doing our best to root them out. Your boys could help in this if they would keep a closer eye on price-tickets and refuse to pay more.

There are some things we have to apologise for, but there are lots of others that we don 't. Of course, there are differences of outlook. Your ways aren 't always ours, and what may not seem important to you can mean a very great deal to us. You may criticise us from time to time, and we may blow off steam about you. That's as it should be. Arguments between friends don't matter - unless they lead to real misunderstanding and the idea that friendship isn't there any more.

We seem to have reached that point now. But you'd be dead

3)

wrong to think that because we 're apt to be a bit prickly at the moment it means that we don 't like you.

It 's just that we 've got a lot on our minds. After two world wars and all the years of make-do-and-mend that followed we thought we were just beginning to get in the clear. Now we find suddenly we were wrong and that we're up against it once more.

Well, there it is - I've said what I set out to say - the sort of thing the clerk and the typist, the big-cuts farmer and the country doctor over here feel very deeply but hardly ever get round to putting into words.

I'm afraid mine are not very clever words at that, but at least they 're sincere, and I know they represent the real thoughts of the mass of the British people about you this Christmas. Of course, there are a few who would shout aloud to the contrary, but they don 't matter to us and they should matter even less to you. You 've got a lunatic fringe, too, and they don't signify, either.

We can 't be sure of much these days, but one thing is certain : If we ordinary folk do what we can to remove the misunderstandings our enemies try so hard to foster, if we all refuse to believe the worst of our neighbours and at least give them the benefit of the doubt, then we can be sure that 1957 will be a happier New Year.

--o--

Snyder, C. Robert

May 31, 1956

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I have your letter of May 11th.

This is just a note to tell you that perhaps you are referring to an article by Isabella Taves in the February and March, 1954 issues of McCalls entitled EDWARD R. MURROW - A PERSONAL STORY.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. Robert Snyder
7839 South McConnell Avenue
Los Angeles 45, California

fe

May 11, 1956

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

KC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a student at Santa Monica City College and have chosen your work and contribution to society for my term paper.

I have done quite a bit of research and thus far have only found information on your radio programs and your work with CBS. I am more interested in securing information on you and your philosophy and how you became famous. I would appreciate it very much if you would give me a list of references or forward any information that is available. I have heard an excellent article appeared in one of the Women's magazines entitled "I Hate Murrow Club", I am not certain that this is the correct title. While I have not read the article, and do not agree with the title, I understand there is good information in it. Would you please send me the correct title, name and date of the magazine in which it appeared?

My grade in English depends largely upon this paper and time is of essence. I am sure that the information you forward to me will contribute a great deal to the success of my paper.

Thanking you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely yours

C. Robert Snyder

C. Robert Snyder
7839 South McConnell Avenue
Los Angeles 45, California

Snyder, Mart

May 18, 1956

Dear Marty:

Belatedly, thanks for yours of March 6th. I did, indeed, enjoy the book.

I was recently in Algiers and stayed at the St. George which brought back fond memories.

I'm afraid PERSON TO PERSON is booked up for the remainder of the season, but will see later on if anything can be done about next year.

As ever yours,

Mr. Marty Snyder
Boneless Turkey, Inc.
516-518 Westchester Avenue
New York 55, New York

rh

CYpress 2-3842-3

Boneless Turkey, Inc.

516-518 WESTCHESTER AVENUE
NEW YORK 55, N. Y.

March 6, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Ed:

I have called your office on several occassions and I have spoken to your secretary. I realize that you have been away quite abit, but was wondering if you have received my book "My Friend Ike", and if you enjoyed reading it.

I asked your secretary to ask you whether for old time sake you could help plug the sale of the book and that I could appear and be interviewed on your show "Person to Person". It should be interesting to people to meet a former Mess Sergeant. By the way Mrs. Snyder is a New York dress designer, so that the show could be of double interest.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Marty

MARTY SNYDER

MS/hp

Sobell, Morton

3516 Chesapeake Ave.,
Los Angeles 16, Calif.
June 2nd, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some time ago I sent you a complimentary copy of William A. Reuben's monumental book, "The Atom Spy Hoax."

If you have read it, as I hope you have done, surely you will agree that there has been a horrible miscarriage of justice. Having read the eight-volume transcript of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial I cannot escape the conclusion that this has been America's Dreyfus Case. In further support of this thesis I am enclosing a reprint of a letter sent recently to the Manchester Guardian by the world-renowned philosopher, Lord Bertrand Russell.

The honor of our country can only be redeemed by a frank and honest re-opening of the entire case. To this end I ask you to please send a letter to President Eisenhower, urging him to either grant Morton Sobell an executive pardon or to instruct Attorney-General Herbert Brownell, Jr. to agree to the granting of a new trial. In doing this you will be joining in a move recently made by a group of notables including Mr. Elmer Davis, Mr. Lewis Mumford, Dr. Harold C. Urey, and Dr. Linus Pauling.

If you agree with me that "I am my brother's keeper", please send the letter at once, and please send me a copy.

Most Sincerely Yours,

Morris Kominsky

Morris Kominsky

P. S. Please advise whether or not your letter may be publicized. Your wishes in this matter will be respected.

FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL, NOTED BRITISH PHILOSOPHER, TO THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN ON THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL:

I am writing to enlist your support in the case of Morton Sobell, an innocent man condemned as a result of political hysteria to 30 years in gaol and at present incarcerated in Alcatraz, the worst prison in the United States. He was sentenced as an accomplice of the Rosenbergs in espionage. I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenbergs' trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the Rosenbergs were innocent and quite certain that the evidence against them would not have been considered adequate if prejudice had not been involved. But the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them now except to hold up their official murderers to obloquy. Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the United States Government to make some reparation to him.

The facts in his case are briefly as follows: He had a friend named Elitcher, who had been his best man. Elitcher had stated on oath that he had never been a Communist. The FBI discovered that in making this statement he had committed perjury. They let him know that he could escape punishment if he would denounce other people as accomplices in treasonable activities. He decided to save his own skin by denouncing his best friend, Sobell. While negotiations in this sense were going on between him and the FBI, Sobell and his wife and their two small children went to Mexico. Sobell toyed with the idea of not returning to the United States, but rejected it. His decision to return became known to the FBI, which had determined to present him as a fugitive from justice. In order to be still able to present him in this light, they hired thugs, who beat him into unconsciousness, hustled him and his wife and their two children into fast cars, and drove them without stopping from Mexico City to the United States frontier. There they were handed over to an immigration officer, who falsely stamped their card of entry with the words "Deported from Mexico" although the Mexican Government had not been privy to the kidnapping and had expressed no intention of deporting them.

When Sobell was brought to trial these facts were not mentioned as his counsel considered that any criticism of the FBI, however justifed, would only increase the severity of his sentence, his condemnation being regarded by his counsel as certain in spite of lack of evidence. The judge instructed the jury that they could not find Sobell guilty unless they believed Elitcher. Elitcher, because he was useful in this trial, has never been indicted for his acknowledged perjury and in spite of his being known to be a perjurer, every word that he said against Sobell was believed.

People express scepticism when it is said that most Germans did not know of Nazi atrocities, but I am sure that the immense majority of Americans are quite ignorant of the atrocities committed by the FBI. They do not know of the standard technique of these defenders of what, with cynical effrontery, they still call "The Free World." The technique is one with which we have been made familar in other police States such as Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia. The police find a man whom they can prove guilty of some offense and they promise him immunity if he will manufactureevidence against people who could not otherwise be indicted. Perjury is especially useful as a lever because many people who have been Communist in their student days rashly hope that this can be concealed and swear that they never were Communists. After a sufficient number of secret interviews the FBI decends upon innocent people with a posse of terrified perjurors and in the general hysteria every word uttered by the perjurors is accepted as gospel truth.

I do not suppose for a moment that President Eisenhower is aware of this well-established technique. If he knew of it, he would not only feel the revulsion which all decent people must feel, but would realise that every such case which becomes known outside the United States turns hundreds of thousands of people, if not into Communists, at least towards neutralism and away from the policy of NATO. For this large reason of public policy, as well as from motives of humanity and justice, it is to be hoped that something will be done to curb the FBI. A beginning might be made by the release of Morton Sobell or, at least, by ordering a new trial of his case.

BERTRAND RUSSELL
41 Queens Road, Richmond
Surrey, England

Sobeloff, Simon

Remarks of Simon E. Sobeloff, Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Judicial Circuit, to the Advertising Club of Baltimore, Maryland on Award to Edward R. Murrow

February 2, 1957

For many years I have been attending these annual dinners of the Advertising Club of Baltimore, and I have often thought about its long tradition of giving awards annually to outstanding personalities.

In a land of freedom the great need is for an informed public opinion. This cannot be achieved without the utmost freedom of communication, not only through the press but other media such as radio and television.

The combined power and influence of these facilities is not less than those of the judiciary or the other branches of government. The men who engage in this work are unofficial, but their role is not private.

Edward R. Murrow has stood for responsible journalism. To say this is to utter the highest praise, for "responsibility" is a higher and more serviceable standard than "liberalism" or "conservatism" or any other expression of preference in the approach to specific questions. Edward R. Murrow's name is mentioned with respect and affection wherever the principles of human freedom and individual dignity are appreciated. His great success in objective reporting of the events of the day, at the same time presenting the

background facts so that people may see and judge for themselves - - this has been his great public service. Moreover he makes his audience companions in a great adventure. With great skill he integrates intellect and emotion and infuses his profession with an exalted meaning.

I am pleased to have a part in honoring Mr. Murrow as a statesman in the field of public information and opinion - - and gladly join in saluting him as a favorite of this Club and of lovers of freedom everywhere.

Sonant Corp

May 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Kornall:

This is just a note to say my thanks for the "Speak Up!" album.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hal Kornall
Sonant Corporation
6605 Hollywood Blvd.
Hollywood 28, California

fe

SONANT CORPORATION

6605 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIF.

April 24, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As an educator, you will be interested in an approach to rapid mass education which, although not new, appears to be the first one to accomplish its objective successfully.

Several years ago, our group discussed the need for bringing education into the homes in a form which would allow the repetitive quality of text material to combine with the personal element of an instructor, yet hold to least possible time investment and least possible cost. Selecting one of the most popular of self-improvement interests, speech improvement, we developed the "Speak Up!" album described in the enclosed literature.

Our next step is a sounds and pronunciation breakdown (Step 4 in the album) for different school age levels which may be used either within schools or at home. These will be followed by corrective albums ranging from clinical therapeutic to regional accent.

From the field of Speech, we'll move into virtually every educational direction which can be outlined comprehensively as we've done with "Speak Up!"--a copy of which, by the way, is being forwarded to you.

A note of particular interest to us, and possibly of some interest to you, is the fact that yesterday, in conversation with Dr. Elise Hahn, Head of the Enlish Department of Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles, we were informed that the album rates four "verys"--clear, accurate, interesting, and good.

Enjoy the album. Lend it or give it to someone who would like to work with it. If you can find time one of these days, we'd enjoy hearing your comments---whatever! And continue to give us the pleasure of watching and hearing <u>your</u> good work...

Most sincerely,

Hal Kornell

Hal Kornell

HK:ns

Some of the types of schools that have purchased "Speak Up!" to date:

Alameda Unified School District
Albany State College
Alton Unit Schools
American Museum of Natural History
Aurora Board of Education
Avoca School
Barberton City School District
Boise Junior College
Bornstein School of Memory Training
Boston University
Boyertown Joint High School
Briarfield School
Brazosport Ind. School District
Central College
Chief Joseph Junior High School
Columbia City Public Schools
Coachella Valley Union High School
Concordia Teachers College
Conway Department of Education
Dade County Board of Pub. Instr.
Delhaas High School
Denison University
Diocese of Pittsburgh
Drake University
East Detroit Public Schools
Emory University
Evanston Township High School
Farmingdale High School
Geller Theatre Workshop
George Peabody College for Teachers
Glenn County Schools
Henderson School District
Hillsboro Community Unit School District
Imperial Valley College
Indio School District
Iowa State Teachers College
Iowa University
Jackson Local School District
Johnson High School
Joliet Township High School & Junior College
Kailue Elementary School
Keene Teachers College
Kensington Junior High School
Klamath Union High School
Ladue School
La Salle-Peru Township High School
Le Moyne College
Leslie Public Schools
Liberty Junior High School
Library, McNeese State College
Little Rock Public Schools
Long Beach Public Library
Ludlowe High School
Marathon County Library
Market Training Institute
Mesa County Valley School
Miami Jackson High School
Miami Senior High School
Michigan State University
Midwestern University
Monroe County Audio_Visual Center
Montclair High School
J. Sterling Morton High School & Junior College
New London High School
Newton High School
North Chicago Community High School
North Junior High School
Norwalk Public Schools
Orange Public Schools
Osborn School
Palm Springs Unified School District
Pennsylvania State University
Pleasanton Curriculum Materials Ctr.
Pocasset School
Poplar Bluff Board of Education
Radio Operational Eng. School
Reading & Study Skills Center, Inc.
Redlands High School
Reno School District No. 10
Roosevelt School
Sacred Heart Parish
Salisbury Memorial School
San Diego Unified School District
San Jose State College
Santa Ana Board of Education
Santa Barbara Catholic High School
School City of Gary
School City of Goshen
Seattle Pacific College
Southwest Texas State Teacahers College
State College of Washington
St. Cloud State Teachers College
Sunnyside School District No. 201
Sweet Home Schools
Troy State Teachers College
University of Buffalo
University of Washington
Vallejo Unified School District
Waltham Senior High School
Wayne University
Wenatchee School District
West Miami Junior High School
West Point Debate Council & Forum
Westside High School
Whittier Union High School District
Wilmington Board of Public Education

"He ceas'd; but left so pleasing on the ear
His voice, that list'ning still they seemed
to hear."

Sontheimer

Sontheimer

Puerto Rico News Service

REPLY TO:
P. O. BOX 8556
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SAN JUAN, P. R.

CABLE ADDRESS: HAMWRIGHT, SAN JUAN

TELEPHONE: 3-1060

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

"For the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico"

April 12, 1957

Mr. Ed Murrow
SEE IT NOW
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just a reminder that you promised to send us a tape of the Galindez broadcast when CBS does it.

We are so much interested in that case that I don't want to let it slip your mind.

Many thanks,

Mort

MORTON SONTHEIMER

ms:s

Sordoni, Andrew

Andrew J. Sordoni
Sterling Hotel
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

May 9, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In Senator Sordoni's absence, I should like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 1st in regard to the print of the "See It Now Show - Egypt-Israel". When it is received, we will take good care of it until the Senator's return in July. He and other AAA officials are attending international meetings in Europe at the present time.

Sincerely,

Helen M. Foster

Helen M. Foster
Executive Assistant

HMF:B

May 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Sordoni:

This is merely a note to let you know that I have sent a 16mm print of the SEE IT NOW show, "Egypt-Israel" to you at the request of my brother, Lacey.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Andrew Sordoni
Sterling Hotel
Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

rh

Southwick, Paul

March 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Southwick:

Thank you for your letter of March 6th.

I am enclosing herewith a transcript of my broadcast of February 6th as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Southwick, Staff Member
Government Information Subcommittee of the
Committee on Government Operations
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

fe

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EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1957

Mr. Ed: Send it.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a member of the staff of the Special Subcommittee on Government Information, I am gathering some background on the State Department's ban on newsmen to Red China.

I am informed that you delivered an analysis of this problem in your usual fine manner in a recent radio broadcast. The Subcommittee would appreciate a transcript of this broadcast, if you could send it to me.

The restriction on the travel of American reporters is another example of the seemingly unending barriers which the Subcommittee finds erected against the flow of information to which the American people are entitled.

Yours truly,

Paul Southwick

Paul Southwick
Staff Member

PS:sb

P.S. You may be interested in the enclosed copy of the Subcommittee's latest report.

PS

Spaatz, Gen. Carl

December 7, 1956

Dear Tousy:

Thanks for yours of November 26th. I have no alternative but to decline, for on the date proposed I shall be in Burma doing a first televised interview with Chou En-Lai. If you have any questions you would like me to ask him, leave me know. I will be leaving at the end of next week.

As ever yours,

General Carl Spaatz
NEWSWEEK
1229 National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

rh

Newsweek
1229 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

November 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I just received the enclosed telegram from Mrs. Bernard Gimbel. Apparently, she is having a do-good impulse and is trying to arrange a super-dinner, the proceeds of which are going to the Emergency Relief Fund for the Hungarians. The proceeds from all the tickets will go to this Fund in their entirety as any other expense in connection with the dinner will be met out of the pockets of the organizers.

Alva had the bright idea that you might possibly contribute your effective services as the highlight of the program by interviewing three or four of the refugees who will be present at the dinner. I presume that it will also entail television coverage. Whether or not the expense of this will be borne by the Gimbel family, I am unable to say.

I feel a very deep sympathy myself toward all the misery these people are undergoing and I certainly will appreciate anything you can do within reason to help with this worthy cause.

Sincerely,

Tooey Spaatz

General Carl Spaatz

Enclosure

GLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(40).

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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PA067 BA192 1956 NOV 25 PM 1 58 1

B GWA034 DL PD=GREENWICH CONN 25=

=GENEAL CARL A SPAATZ= NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE NATL PRESS BLDG WASHDC

~~17TH/PAM/LANE-CHEVY CHASE MD.~~

=MRS CHARLES ULRICH BAY AND I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO ORGANIZE A DINNER FRIDAY DECEMBER 21 AT PARK LANE HOTEL BALLROOM 7PM FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF OF HUNGARIANS STOP TICKETS 50 DOLLARS ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO DIRECTLY TO HUNGARIAN PEOPLE STOP WE NEEDSOMEONE AS PROMINENT AS ED MORROW TO HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF IMMEDIATE HELP TO THESE COURAGOUS PEOPLE PLEASE TRY TO SELL HIM THE IDEA LOVE TO YOU AND RUTH=

ALVA=

OL 43888 | ADD To | To Be At

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Spaeth, Sigm

October 9, 1957

Dear Sigmund:

I am enclosing my check for $25.00 as requested in your letter of October 23rd.

I am sure that the cause is a worthy one, but I cannot refrain from remarking that the practice of sending tickets without any prior inquiry is in my view deplorable, and I believe that professional fund-raising organizations would advise you that it isn't the most satisfactory method of securing funds.

With all best wishes for the success of the venture,

Sincerely,

Mr. Sigmund Spaeth
Louis Braille Music Institute of America, Inc.
140 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

fc

Louis Braille Music Institute of America, Inc.

DR. SIGMUND SPAETH
President
ALBERT G. GORSON
Executive Vice-President

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DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
Charles Reed Jones

**Visually handicapped*

October 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

As you know, I practically never ask any of my friends to support even my pet charity, but I am making an exception this time because I consider it so important for the First Annual International Vacation Festival to be a big success.

Please read the enclosure outlining the service program of the Institute and outline of our plans for our most unusual cocktail dance. I am sure that you will agree with me that the Festival promises to be a really different kind of party and that the work of the Institute warrants your support.

To help insure the success of this important project, I am taking the liberty of enclosing two tickets for the Festival (they cost $25.00 per couple; each person requires one ticket). I do hope you can use these tickets or dispose of them to help this good cause. If you can use any more, please let me know.

A return envelope, requiring no stamp, is enclosed for your convenience.

With sincere thanks for your interest and all good wishes and regards,

Cordially,

Sigmund Spaeth

SS/jak

Enc.

ALL GIFTS TO THE INSTITUTE ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

MORE GOOD NEWS ABOUT

First Annual

INTERNATIONAL VACATION FESTIVAL

Ballroom Floor, Hotel Biltmore

Our general committee and our sponsors' committee are growing rapidly and our lists include many people whom we know you will be proud to be associated with in this gala party for the benefit of the Louis Braille Music Institute. There is not sufficient space here to give you the complete committees, but we will announce the full lists later.

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Leon Barzin
Kurt Baum
Leonard Bernstein
Orville O. Bottorff
Ralph Budd
Irving Caesar
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Johnny Green
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Jay S. Harrison
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THE PATRONS

The General Festival Committee decided at the last meeting to list as Patrons of the International Vacation Festival all those who purchase $100 worth of tickets. There are several on this list now, and, from what our committee members tell us, this will become a most substantial group within the next week or so.

(PLEASE TURN OVER)

GOOD NEWS ABOUT

First Annual

INTERNATIONAL VACATION FESTIVAL

for the benefit of the

LOUIS BRAILLE MUSIC INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC.

Sunday afternoon, November 3, 1957

2:00 to 7:00 P. M.

There will be more than forty colorful exhibits from air lines, steamship companies, foreign government tourist offices and, of course, the Institute. Among the exhibitors will be:

Air France	American Airlines
Argentine Air Lines	Brasilian Trade Fair
British and Irish Railways	British Overseas Airways
British Travel Association	Canadian Pacific Steamship Company
El Al Israel Air Lines	French Government Tourist Office
French Line	French National Railroads
Grace Line	Holland America Line
Israel Government Tourist Office	Moore-McCormack Lines
Japan Air Lines	National Airlines
Northeast Airlines	Norwegian America Line
Norwegian National Travel Office	Pan-America-Grace Airways
Pan American World Airways	Qantas Airlines
Sabena Belgian World Airlines	Swedish American Line
Swissair	Swiss National Tourist Office
Trans-World Airlines	Varig Airlines

Raffle prizes are really exciting! We already have a week's vacation for two at the beautifully luxurious Bal Harbour Hotel in Miami Beach, a handsome set of top grain cowhide luggage, a striking seascape in oil, and an Olivetti portable typewriter. All this -- and many more to come -- at only twenty-five cents a chance. Raffle books will be ready shortly, with twenty 25¢ tickets to a book. How many books can you use?

DOOR PRIZES

Door prizes are coming in too, but not as rapidly as we had hoped they would. We do, however, have several items of costume jewelry, imported wine, perfume, and atlases. We need many more, and we are counting on our committee members to help us get them. If each member of the committee (this means you!) can get a contribution of just one gift, we will really have a sensational list of door prizes.

SOUVENIRS

Many of the exhibitors are planning to distribute souvenirs to our guests. We have seen some of them, and they are really worth-while.

DECOR

We are most fortunate in having the assistance of David G. Asherman, who has volunteered to handle the decor for the Festival. Mr. Asherman is Second Vice-President of the National Society of Mural Painters and a distinguished artist. He is currently consulting with the exhibitors and assisting them with their displays.

LOPEZ SPEAKING!

Yes, Vincent Lopez, pianist extraordinary, will be one of the many entertainers at the Festival. But that's not all! Vincent Lopez and his famous orchestra will play for dancing and for the accompaniment of all other entertainers.

(PLEASE TURN OVER)

LOUIS BRAILLE MUSIC INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC.
140 West 58th Street, New York 19, N.Y.

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Albert G. Gorson, Executive Vice-President

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The Louis Braille Music Institute of America, Inc., the only organization in the world devoted exclusively to the music needs and music interests of the blind, is endorsed by major music organizations throughout the world. It provides the following services which are duplicated by no other agency:

1. Publishes THE BRAILLE MUSICIAN, a bi-monthly digest of all "ink print" music magazines. THE BRAILLE MUSICIAN, now fifteen years old, is the only American music magazine for the blind.

2. Distributes standard, long-playing, unbreakable Columbia, Decca, and RCA-Victor phonograph records with braille labels and braille jackets. It is the only source of such records.

3. Publishes the William C. Handy Library of Popular Music, the only regular source of words and music of popular songs in braille.

4. Provides a Vocational Guidance and General Music Information Service, personally conducted by Dr. Sigmund Spaeth.

5. Sponsors MUSIC FOR THE BLIND MONTH, a national effort to encourage wider employment of sightless musicians.

NEW PROJECTS

The following new services are planned for this year:

1. The publication of THE BRAILLE MUSICIAN in talking book form. This is a most important service, for most persons who lose their sight in later life are unable to read braille.

2. The establishment of a conservatory to teach music to the blind.

3. The distribution of additional phonograph records with braille labels and braille jackets from other recording companies.

4. The exclusive American representative of the new international catalogue of braille music, which will be completed shortly.

First Annual

INTERNATIONAL VACATION FESTIVAL

for the benefit of the

LOUIS BRAILLE MUSIC INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC.

Sunday afternoon, November 3, 1957

2:00 to 7:00 P.M.

A SENSATIONAL TRAVEL SHOW

All major air lines, steamship companies, and foreign government tourist bureaus will participate.

An excitingly different kind of party, occupying the entire Grand Ballroom floor of the Biltmore Hotel, Madison Avenue at 43rd Street, New York 17, New York.

Continuous Dancing Free Canapes Free Gifts

Star-Studded Entertainment

Free Games Two Open Bars Free Movies

MANY VALUABLE DOOR PRIZES

and

A highly colorful international bazaar

NO SOLICITATION OF FUNDS

Our committee of distinguished men and women from the business and social world will be announced shortly.

Spearman, Wa

September 27, 1957

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 21st.

It was nice of you to send me a copy of NEW REVISITED and I look forward to reading it at my first opportunity.

Mr. Kuralt is not on my staff, however, I will be very happy to pass it on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Walter Spearman
19 Rutland Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

mac

Copy of poem sent to Mr. Kuralt.

6/

19 Rutland Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

September 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Personal

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because for years I have held you in the highest regard as a custodian of the public conscience, I am taking the liberty of sending you, attached, a mimeographed copy of my poem, Kew Revisited, which I wrote this summer at Chautauqua, New York while my husband was teaching in a Writers' Workshop there.

It attempts to state, in a dramatic narrative form and without being too subjective or expository, my concern that the present dilemma of men and nations in the nuclear age be viewed within a Christian frame of reference, which could be validated by the best scholarship and the most devoted spiritual insights, Catholic or Protestant. I really wrote it mainly in the hope of turning the mind of the church at large more critically and courageously to the type of concern which was postulated for the Evanston meeting of the World Council of Churches two years ago. The American and Commonwealth delegations did much to sabotage this, largely, I think, because of the prideful element of our dedication to humanistic liberalism and our failure to sense just how far down the road toward self-destruction man has gone.

It is a very personal document, in a sense, and I have made no attempt to get it published, other than to give it - for his "information" - personally to Norman Cousins before he went to Greece. I think it is too long for a magazine anyway; but mostly I want to be as sure as one can be of the will of God in this, and have felt one of the ways I might find out was to send it to you for reading. I have never forgotten what you did for and about Dr. Oppenheimer, as I am sure our mutual friend Gordon Gray has not either.

As you will surmise if you read it, this is not as easy thing to send to a stranger. Therefore I have sent it mostly to my friends and to those persons responsible in a major way for what our country will be doing within the next few months about missiles, tests, "defense", etc. Among these persons are Gordon Gray, Rowan Gaither (both of whom I know); Mr. Dulles and Mr. Lodge, neither of whom I know; Frank Graham at the UN - to whom I gave the original working copy - and Francis P. Miller of Virginia, Moderator of the Synod of Virginia and an old acquaintance from Student Christian Association days at Vanderbilt. Today I have sent a copy to Albert and Polly Gore, whom I know; to Mr. Cole, with whom I have had previous correspondence, and to Mr. Symington. Also I have sent a copy with letter to Stewart Alsop.

By and Large, I have tried to send Kew to my friends at the various seminaries, as well as our local pastors. Dr. Robert J. McMullen of Chapel Hill is a friend of Henry Luce from China days or connections, and he may have sent one to Mr. Luce. In the spring of 1954, when I was so concerned over the proposed explosion of a bomb even larger than the February 28 model, I wrote some letters and Dr.

McMullen sent copies to him and to Reinhold Niebuhr, with replies indicating, of course, deep interest.

The church in America on the whole has not been willing to give much attention, with a very few exceptions, at the respectable levels of scholarship to the New Testament exposition of the Apocalypse. The discovery of the nearly exact Isaiah text among the Dead Sea Scrolls would seem to me to validate these prophecies and should encourage new study of them. You are doubtless familiar with the writings of Emil Brunner and other Europeans who have felt we existed in a sort of rosy glow for years. It looks like this may soon fade. I am eager to have it replaced with something more substantial and valid than the horrors of Nevil Shute's current best-seller, On the Beach -- which itself may stab some people awake.

Now that my sermon to you is over, I owe you the courtesy of identification. Charles Kuralt, I believe, is now on your staff and could speak for me. My husband, Walter Spearman - whom you met once at the Grays', when I couldn't come because somebody had the measles - is professor of journalism at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is currently on leave through a grant from the Fund for Adult Education (Ford Foundation) and is studying- as a Visiting Scholar - whatever he pleases at Harvard. This is calculated to improve his background for editorial writing and for teaching editorial writing. Hence I am writing you from Cambridge rather than Chapel Hill. We have a son, Bob, 14, now at Groton, and a daughter, Mary Lindsay, 11, here with us. I am a housewife, have no theological training, merely a B. A. (1932) from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.

If you should ever be interested in reproducing any of the poem - and I most certainly do not suggest that you should - I ought to clear up the exact authorship of the line "Come down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!). Of course it occurs in Alfred Noyes' "The Barrel Organ", but I can't find out here (Widener) so far whether that was a London street song at the turn of the century or whether Mr. Noyes made it up. I am writing his current publishers, Lippincott, to see if they know.

Thank you very much for your courtesy in reading this far. If Charles is about, tell him Earl Wynn - who is head of Communications at Chapel Hill and his great friend - said it would be wonderful to hear him read Kew Revisited aloud. I hope you will pass it along to him when you have seen it.

Sincerely,

Mary Dale Spearman

Mrs. Walter Spearman

Spingold, F

October 4, 1956

Dear Mrs. Spingold:

This is merely a note to tell you how sorry I am that I again have to refuse your gracious invitation. On October 7th I must participate in the Freedom House Award dinner.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Frances Spingold
12 East 77 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

FRANCES SPINGOLD
12 EAST 77TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Sept. 28, 1956

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Received your telegram. As a matter of fact, I asked you for that particular date as I had also asked Ben Grauer and his wife but they were unable to accept due to General Sarnoff's dinner on that same night, and as I could not compete with General Sarnoff, I changed it to Sunday, October 7th, when the Grauers would be free. Freedom House

If you and Mrs. Murrow are also free for that night and could come, I'd be so pleased and if not, I'll be sorry and hope for another time that will suit your convenience.

Thank you so much for your wire.

Most cordially yours,

Frances Spingold

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Spingold, Fran

SEPTEMBER 26, 1956

MRS. NATE B. SPINGOLD
12 EAST 77 STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

I HAVE BEEN OUT OF THE CITY AND HAVE JUST
~~XXX~~ SEEN YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 21 STOP
AM MOST REGRETFUL BUT MRS. MURROW AND I WILL
BE OUT OF TOWN ON SEPTEMBER 30th STOP THANK
YOU FOR YOUR KIND INVITATION.

ED MURROW

4lh-43

FRANCES SPINGOLD
12 EAST 77TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Sept. 21, 1956

My dear Mr. Murrow:

A long time ago, and 20,000 something in the air between California and New York, immediately proving my ignorance of air space, you said you would come to dinner some time.

I have been reluctant to ask you up to now, knowing how busy you were with Conventions, etc., etc.

Would you, and your wife, come and dine with us at our home on Sunday, September 30th at 7:00 P.M., informally. It will be a small dinner - just a few friends whom I'm sure you would enjoy meeting. Please say "yes"!

Our phone number, which is private, is - Butterfield 8-2560

Most cordially,

Frances Spingold

(Mrs. Nate B. Spingold)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Sports Broadcasters
Eng Part

Wilson Sporting Goods Co.
(INCORPORATED)

345 HUDSON STREET - NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK - PHONE: OREGON 5-9393

February 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Murrow:

I regret so much that I was not at the Sports Broadcasters dinner on Thursday last when you were Master of Ceremonies. It would have given me the opportunity to again visit with you and tell you how much I enjoy both your radio and television shows.

I do, of course, keep in intimate contact with our mutual friend, John Derr and I wonder just what has been done so far as John is concerned and his previous connection with Columbia Broadcasting.

The sudden death of my brother was the only reason I was not with you nice people last Thursday at the Roosevelt.

Very sincerely,

Howard Bosman
HEB

Howard E. Bosman

dlr

GLEN M. STADLER
RT. 2, BOX 238-E
EUGENE, OREGON

COMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN: RULES AND RESOLUTIONS
MEMBER: WAYS AND MEANS

STATE OF OREGON
HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES
SALEM

Stadler, Glen

5 Feb. 1957

Dear Ed:

For old times sake, I thought I'd better report to you and all my old friends thereabouts that the voters of Lane county decided they wanted a radio man in the legislature.

If any of you are planning a visit in these parts anytime between now and about May 1, please stop by. I'd like very much to see you.

73's,

Glen

me 3
4) ~ 11

Staley, Bronson

RECEIVED
1957 FEB -1 PM 2:14
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU022 PD

BALTIMORE MD FEB 1 116PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

DELIGHTED TO READ IN DONALD KIRKLEYS COLUMN IN THE BALTIMORE SUN ABOUT THE AWARD THE BALTIMORE ADVERTISING CLUB WILL PRESENT TO YOU. MR KIRKLEY FURTHER REPORTED YOUR COMMENT THAT TELEVISION PRESENTLY LACKS A NEWS PROGRAM PRODUCED FOR CHILDREN. HERE IN BALTIMORE, WHILE WE HAVE NOT COMPLETELY FILLED THAT LACK, WE HAVE MADE A BEGINNING WITH " STUDENTS VIE THE NEWS" ON RADIO AND TELEVISION /WWIN AND WAAM-TV/ ON RADIO WE ARE IN OUR SIXTY YEAR AND ON TELEVISION. OUR FOURTH. PROGRAMS ARE RECEIVED IN LOCAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOMS AS A PART OF THE CURRICULUM FOR CURRENT EVENTS AND ARE SPONSORED BY A PUBLIC-SPIRITED LOCAL DAILXXXDAIRY. WORD SPELLINGS WITH DEFINITIONS AND MAP LOCATIONS ARE STRESSED. WE ALSO EMPHASIZE SIGNIFICANCES OF NEWS DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS TO OUR LIVES AND THE CHILDRENS OTHER SCHOOL STUDIES. PLEASE PARDON US FOR TOOTING OUR OWN HORN, BUT THOUGHT YOU MIGHTBE INTERESTED

BRONSON STALEY "STUDENTS VIEW THE NEWS" WWIN AND WAAM TV

208P

Stanley, Harry

December 12, 1956

Dear Mr. Stanley:

When I was a boy in Guilford County, we didn't have grits we just had hominy -- even for breakfast. My ignorance is, I hope, that I left the South at a tender age and didn't spend enough time there, which I hope some day to remedy.

Thanks again for your gracious letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry H. Stanley
Attorney at Law
Greensboro, North Carolina

rh

HARRY R. STANLEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENSBORO, N.C.

OCT 29 1956

Oct. 27, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On last night's TV program "Person to Person", Herman Hickman said he enjoyed a big breakfast of red ham gravy and biscuits and added that he knew you were a North Carolina boy.

We all know you are, and take great pride in saying so. But please, Mr. Murrow - please - never again refer to grits as hominy if you want to keep your identification unsullied. We think of hominy as the whole grain corn. On the next occasion, if you want to sound real Southern, just say: grits and gravy. That'll get you over any Confederate line.

Bestwwishes, and good luck.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY R. STANLEY

Harry R. Stanley

Starr, Dan

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED 1863

OFFICE OF THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

November 19, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I regret your being unable to accept our invitation to appear at the Seattle Advertising Awards Banquet.

Paradoxically, when I didn't hear from you for a period of time, my hopes rose. I visualized the possibility of your making plans to attend.

Nevertheless, I realize the demands of your busy schedule and hope you can visit Seattle for the opening of KIRO-TV.

Very cordially yours,

Dan L. Starr

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DLS:jt
Air Mail

Reading

November 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Starr:

Please forgive the delay in answering your two gracious letters.

My schedule is such that I cannot give you a firm commitment for February 8, however I have promised Saul Haas that I will do my best to be at the opening of his TV station. This means that if I am in the country and his opening date remains February 8th, I will do my best to be there.

Unfortunately technical difficulties prevent us from originating a PERSON TO PERSON program from Seattle at least for the time being.

I am sorry to be so vague answering your invitation to speak, but I have no alternative.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dan L. Starr
SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER
Seattle, Washington

fc

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
ESTABLISHED 1863

OFFICE OF THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

November 11, 1957

Mr. Saul Haas
Lotos Club
5 East 65th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Haas:

To date, I have received no reply from Edward R. Murrow regarding our invitation for him to appear at the Advertising Awards Banquet.

As you recall, I suggested that we coordinate the Awards Dinner with KIRO-TV's network affiliation, and also suggested the possibility of a "Person to Person" broadcast from Seattle interviewing William Allen of Boeing.

Quite naturally, we are very anxious to have Mr. Murrow accept this invitation. However, if it appears that he will be unable to commit himself for this date, then I will proceed with other plans.

Many thanks for your assistance.

Cordially yours,

Dan E. Starr

DLS:jet
AIR MAIL

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
ESTABLISHED 1863

OFFICE OF THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

October 30, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
45 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since extending my original invitation for you to appear at the Seattle Advertising and Sales Club Awards Banquet, I have had a couple of additional ideas.

First; possibly CBS would prefer to officially celebrate the affiliation a few days after KIRO-TV actually joins the network.

Secondly, would it be possible to do your "Person to Person" show from Seattle interviewing William M. Allen, President of Boeing and the nation's number one defense contractor. Monday, October 28, Boeing rolled out the nation's first commercial 707 jet transport, earmarked for delivery to Pan American. Yesterday, they announced a new ballistic long-range missile. On today's front page, Boeing announced that they had been given competitive design contracts for the Air Force's WS-110 Super-sonic bomber that will fly 2,000 miles per hour 19 miles above the earth.

Mr. Murrow, Boeing is making Jet Age news and it might be further reason why you could see fit to accept our invitation to appear at the Seattle Advertising and Sales Club Awards Banquet on February 8 or a date you might select which would coordinate with your schedule.

Cordially yours,

Dan Starr

Dan L. Starr

DLS:jet
AIR MAIL

mpc.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED 1863

OFFICE OF THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

October 23, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
45 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On February 8, 1958 your affiliate, KIRO-TV, is planning to join the Columbia Broadcasting System.

On February 14, 1958 the Seattle Advertising and Sales Club presents their annual Advertising Awards Banquet. This is a red carpet affair, presenting Seattle's advertising "Oscars" of the year. It will be held in the newly completed Convention Room of the Olympic Hotel, largest of its kind west of Chicago, preceded by a cocktail party in the Georgian Room. Guests other than the advertising fraternity include U. S. Congressmen, Governor, Mayor, Civic representatives and Industrialists -- with an attendance of 600 to 700. In 1957, Pat Weaver was outstanding as the featured speaker. A portion of the evening will be televised by one of the Seattle stations.

As chairman of the Advertising Awards Banquet in search of an outstanding guest speaker, my sights leveled on the State of Washington's most illustrious broadcasting son, Edward R. Murrow. With these two important events so closely timed, it seemed logical to change the Banquet date from February 14 to February 8 and invite KIRO-TV to make its Seattle debut directly from the Advertising Awards Banquet at the Olympic Hotel with our guest, featured speaker, Edward R. Murrow. The combination is a natural for dramatic and much publicized airing of our new station in Seattle's highly competitive five TV station market.

Realizing the terrific publicity potential if you accepted our invitation, I took the liberty of discussing the plan with Life Magazine's editorial representative. I requested their coverage of the evening in the feature "Life Goes to a Party". I assure you they were very interested, particularly in a pictorial coverage which would include your mother and brothers as a part of the evening. They suggested I convey these thoughts to you.

I also discussed the plan with Mr. Saul Haas of KIRO-TV. Naturally, he is anxious to have you present for his station's opening.

Mr. Murrow, I realize the weight of your schedule. However, will you please seriously consider acceptance of our invitation to be featured speaker at the Advertising Awards Banquet February 8, 1958 at the Olympic Hotel.

An early reply is important as it will be necessary to switch dates with the Olympic Hotel.

Yours very truly,

Dan L. Starr

Dan L. Starr

DLS:jet
AIR MAIL

Stebman, B. J.

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22 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-0700

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Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell } *Co-Chairmen*

Betty J. Stebman
Director

November 16, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

When we discussed the forthcoming United Negro College Fund Symposium with you during the summer, you asked me to keep you informed about it. The enclosed invitation will show you what we have put together for this program. Senator Cooper will speak first, being introduced by Mr. Whitney North Seymour. When he is finished, Mr. Seymour will introduce Quincy Howe and Mr. Howe will take over with the panel for one hour. The whole show will take one and one-half hours, starting promptly at 8:30 and concluding at 10: p.m.

We have not discussed radio or television coverage with anyone yet, because we believed we should give you the first opportunity to say whether you could use any or all of the program. We think it is going to be an extremely interesting and enlightening evening for everyone. I hope you agree and may decide that there is something in it of value to you.

Sincerely,

Betty J. Stebman

Betty J. Stebman

Phoned regrets

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

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"the Negro Southerner speaks"

A Symposium

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will interview

RUFUS E. CLEMENT, *of Georgia*
President of Atlanta University; member of Atlanta Board of Education, the first Negro elected to public office since Reconstruction

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., *of Alabama*
Minister of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and leader of the Montgomery bus boycott

WILLIAM J. L. WALLACE, *of West Virginia*
President of West Virginia State College, formerly for Negroes only; the first fully integrated State-supported college in the South

JOHN H. WHEELER, *of North Carolina*
Banker and lawyer; President, Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham; argued school segregation cases in North Carolina Courts

●

THE HONORABLE JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
Senator from Kentucky and former Ambassador to India

will speak on

"Some International Aspects of American Race Relations"

presented by the United Negro College Fund
Tuesday, December 11, 1956, at 8:30 p.m.
Hunter College Assembly Hall
69th Street and Park Avenue
New York City

The men you will hear on this Symposium live in the South and know what is happening there. They can tell us what factors are working to hasten compliance with the Supreme Court's decision on public education and what factors are working against it—what steps are now in progress, not only in the courts, but also informally through various community measures, in creating a better climate for eventual compliance with the Decision. They can answer our questions, and also present the point of view of the Negro Southerner, a point of view which has been all but wholly neglected:

How does a Negro college president interpret the balance sheet of progress in the South? What is it like to be a man who both argues cases in the courts against segregation and at the same time heads a business establishment which must have community support? What factors are responsible for completely integrating a State College for Negroes, and how does it work? Why have some states moved backward in desegregating their schools while others have moved forward? What is the effect of the bus boycott on the Negroes of Montgomery, Alabama, and what kept that situation from exploding into riots? Above all, how does a United States Ambassador to an Asian nation explain the moral conflict in American democracy? These are some of the questions to be answered.

When the program is over, we expect to know much more fully what it is like to be a Negro in the South, and how high is the price we pay internationally when we fail our goal of democratic equality.

We hope for constructive proposals from this meeting. We want to know what each of us can do to hasten the day of equal opportunity for all citizens. And let us not forget that in the North and in our own city of New York, that day has not yet arrived.

S

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Stedman, R. B.

April 18, 1956

Dear Mr. Stedman:

Thank you for your letter of April 2nd which I read with interest.

I'm afraid, however, that I am not the best one to advise you since I have so long been removed from matters concerning the CBS news staff.

I can only suggest that you write to our director of news, Mr. John Day. He might be able to offer you some helpful advice.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R.B. Stedman
120 William Street
East Williston, New York

fe

R. B. STEDMAN
120 WILLIAM STREET
EAST WILLISTON, NEW YORK

Personal

April 2, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As a long-time admirer of your nightly radio news broadcasts as well as the SEE IT NOW and PERSON TO PERSON TV-series, I am taking the liberty of seeking your advice about a job in your field.

I am an American, age 35, and hold a permanent appointment in the United Nations Secretariat, an organization with which I shall have served for ten years on the 28th of May next. For the past three years, I have been Executive Officer of the UN Technical Assistance Board, under David Owen, and Deputy Director of its Administrative Management and Field Services Division, earning a shade over $10,000.

I believe I have reached point, in age, where a decision must be taken as to whether or not I should finish out my career in the UN service. If I am to move, I think I had better do it soon. The UN work is challenging, and in the technical assistance field, more satisfying than most. I truly enjoy it. However, the organization as a whole offers a limited future in financial terms, and under recent personnel policies, it seems to be developing an ossification which is most disturbing to the younger members of the staff. While I am told that I can look forward to steady advancement (I am supposed to be one of the better "young" Americans in the Secretariat), it will be slow, and I cannot entirely discount material considerations in favor of satisfactions of the type which UN service offers. A determining factor is, of course, the extent to which other job opportunities may be open to me, and which would offer a measure of both elements. It is in this connection that I am writing to you, Mr. Murrow.

I have a lively interest in what is going on in the world. News and politics are the two fields, apart from my present work, which are the most attractive to me. I have had some direct experience, and considerably more indirect, in the news business. The indirect came through my father, Alfred D. Stedman, who is a newspaper man. He served as reporter, editorial writer, Washington Correspondent and Associate Editor with the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, which latter position he still holds. His service with that paper was interrupted in the '30's, when he served for a number of years as Assistant Administrator and Director of Information for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and in the early '40's when he was successively Farm and Military Editor of the US News and World Report.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My direct experience came at school (Harvard) where, with my roommate, I covered the college for the Boston Globe, and during one summer, when I held down the Washington Office of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, while my father was away. The radio aspect of reporting particularly interests me, mainly because it is a versatile medium and perhaps also because I have done a good deal of singing (President, Harvard Glee Club, 1942) and seem to have acquired as a by-product a good speaking voice. Having had the opportunity to see quite a number of countries and something of their governments during service with the UN and earlier with the U.S. Navy, and having particularly liked this aspect of my present work, some association with the gathering and reporting of foreign news suggests itself.

I have attached a brief "personal history". Having already imposed on you, I would be most grateful for your candid advice. Have I anything to offer your business? Needless to say, I should be flattered if you or one of your people should wish to see me.

Thanks ever so much.

Yours sincerely,

R. B. Stedman

R. B. STEDMAN
120 WILLIAM STREET
EAST WILLISTON, NEW YORK

CURRICULUM VITAE

Born: St. Paul, Minnesota, 20 August 1920
Married, 3 Children
Protestant

Education:

Public Elementary Schools, St. Paul, Minn. and Takoma Park, Md.
Graduated, Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring, Maryland, 1938
(President, Student Council and Glee Club; Track and Soccer teams)

Graduated Bachelor of Science, 1942, Magna Cum Laude, Harvard College.
Field of Concentration: Social Anthropology.
Awarded Sheldon travelling fellowship on graduation (spent in Mexico)
(President, Harvard Glee Club, 1942; Elected Class Chorister, 1942)

U.S. Naval Midshipman's School, Northwestern University, November 1942-March 1943. Commissioned, Ensign USNR, March 1943.

Working Experience:

Newsboy, Washington Post, 1934-1938

Caretaker, Blair Tennis Courts (summers 1936, 1937)

Ranch-hand for Anson L. Furman, Marsland, Nebraska
(summers 1938, 1939, 1941)

St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press (Washington Office, Summer 1940)

Boston Globe (College Reporter and Circulation Manager, 1938 - 1942)

U.S. Navy: Deck Officer, 1943 - 1946
Served variously as Officer-in-Charge of several YP Boats, (Atlantic) Communication Officer and Executive Officer, Destroyer Escorts (Pacific). Honorably Discharged from active duty in May 1946 as Lieutenant, USNR.
(5 combat stars).

United Nations

Administrative Officer, Purchase and Supply Division,
May 1946 - April 1947

Chief, Control Section, Purchase and Supply Division, May 1947 - June 1948

Administrative Officer, Mission of UN Mediator on Palestine (Count Folke Bernadotte), June - December 1948

Acting Executive Officer, Bureau of General Services, 1949

Personnel Officer, Bureau of Personnel, 1950 - 1951

Budget Officer, Bureau of Finance, 1951 - 1952

Executive Officer/Deputy Director, UN Technical Assistance Board,
1953 to date.

Travel Abroad:

U.S. Navy - mainly Pacific Theatre - visited Philippines, China (Shanghai, Tsingtao), Korea (Inchon), Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Guam, Tinian, Saipan, Eniwietok.

United Nations - 6 months in Middle East (Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt) 1948

Various subsequent trips to Europe and the Middle East; in addition to above countries England, France, Switzerland (3 trips), Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Cyprus, Libya.

Languages:

English mother tongue; French good; Some Spanish and German.

Cleared by U.S. Govt. (Security Clearance) for UN employment.

References:

United Nations

Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary
David B. Vaughan, Director, Office of General Services
William McCaw, Deputy Director, Office of Controller
John McDiarmid, Deputy Director, Office of Personnel
David Owen, Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board
Laurence Michelmore, Senior Director, Technical Assistance Board

Other:

J. R. Wiggins, Vice President, Washington Post-Times Herald, Washington, D.C.
General William E. Riley, Director, U.S. International Cooperation Administration Mission, Ankara, Turkey
Robert A. Stauffer, Vice President, National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.
Anson L. Furman, Rancher, RFD Marsland, Nebraska

Steere, Loyd V.

March 9, 1956

Dear Loyd:

It was very good to hear from you again - it certainly has been a long time since those war days in London.

Many thanks for calling my attention to the forthcoming visit of Sir Roy Welensky. It is difficult at this point to determine whether we will have an opportunity to present him on one of my programs but we shall see what we can do.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Loyd V. Steere
American Consulate General,
Box 2093, Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia

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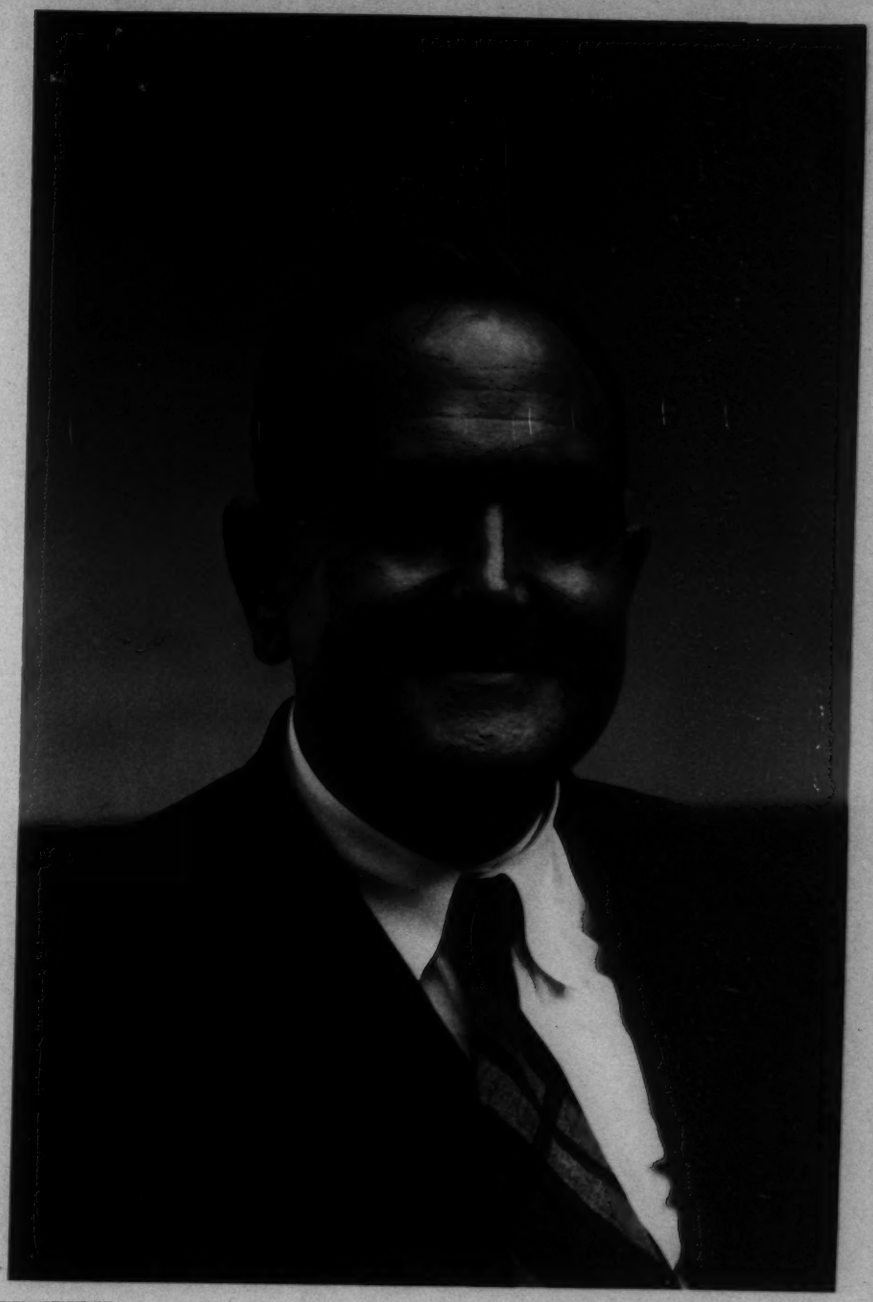

Sir Roy Welensky,
Deputy Prime Minister of the
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General,
Box 2093, Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia,
Feb. 24, 1956.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It has been a long time since I last saw you during the war days in London. But I, like many others, have followed your further career with the keenest interest.

I write to you today about the coming visit to the United States of a major figure in the African scene. I refer to Sir Roy Welensky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is widely expected to become Prime Minister when Lord Malvern (formerly Sir Godfrey Huggins) relinquishes his position--probably later this year.

Sir Roy is not only a figure of looming significance in Africa, but a personality by every standard. He is a self-made, self-educated man--in the typical American pattern. He came up through the railways as an engine driver and once held the heavyweight championship of Rhodesia. He became head of the railway union and got into politics in Northern Rhodesia, where he held a position akin to that of head of the Government just prior to federation in 1953. In the Federation, he became its first Deputy Prime Minister.

Sir Roy, whose photograph is enclosed, is an extraordinarily colorful figure. He is a big man--about 275 pounds--with a genial personality, a friendly smile from a pair of exceptionally fine eyes, and a man of quick mind and tongue. He is a fine speaker.

He is scheduledto arrive in New York on April 17 and go directly to Washington for about a week. He will return to

New York

New York for the second week and subsequently visit the Middle West and Far West. My belief is that he would make an outstanding impression on TV in the United States. That is why I write to call his impending visit to your attention. He is coming to the United States on a U.S. government leader grant.

If you should be interested in having him appear on one of your programs, may I suggest that you communicate with the Leaders Division, International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State, which is responsible for working out the details of the Welensky program?

With personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Loyd J. Steere
American Consul General

TO ~~Rebe~~ Mr. M. 5/9/56

FROM ~~Ann Morris~~ RH

Steiner George

Two copies of the attached resume were sent to Mr. Mickelson by Ralph Colin (Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye) with the request that one be turned over to Mr. Murrow.

Curriculum Vitae of F. George Steiner

Born:	1929 in Paris, France. United States citizen by naturalization of his parents.
Education:	Horace Mann School 1940-43 Lycee Francais of New York 1943-47 University of Chicago 1947-49 Harvard University 1949-50 Balliol College, Oxford 1950-52
Degrees and Distinctions:	B.A. (highest honours), Chicago M.A. Bell Prize in American Literature, Harvard Rhodes Scholarship Chancellor's English Essay Prize, Oxford D. Phil., Oxford (Thesis: The Begins of Tragedy)
Professional Experience:	Member editorial staff of The Economist 1952-53 and since 1954, special responsibility Western European, North American political affairs. Instructor in English Literature, Williams College, 1953-54.
Languages:	English and French equally well. German with absolute fluency. Good reading knowledge of Italian.
Special aptitudes:	Writing on literary and art subjects and political problems, training in theatrical management, stage direction, etc. Also sound knowledge of printing and publication. Also extensive broadcasting on foreign language programmes of the BBC. Recent broadcastings at B.B.C. (London) included forum discussions about "Has the Geneva Spirit Meant Nothing?", "Are We Pursuing a False Policy in the Pacific?", "Do the United Nations Have a Future?", "Have the Last Months Shown that the West Has Lost the Initiative?" (in French), and "The Eden Visit to Washington" (in German).
Publications:	Poems and Malice (prize essay); both published at Oxford. Literary Essays in "English", Essays in "Criticism", Rivista di Letteratura Moderna, Nineteenth Century Fiction. Verse published in Encounter, Paris Review, N.Y. Times Sunday Book Section, etc. Music criticism published in the Christian Science Monitor. "Our Castles in Spain" in Harper's (Sept. 1954). "Eden in Trouble" in Harper's (April 1956). Book reviews in The Economist and Daily Telegraph, London.
Material about him:	Time, Newsweek, Mademoiselle, Times Literary Supplement.
References:	Archibald MacLeish — American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York Geoffrey Crowther — The Economist, London Donald Maclachlan — Daily Telegraph, London Erwin D. Canham — Christian Science Monitor, Boston John Fischer — Harper's, New York Leo Rosten — Look, New York

March, 1956

Stennis, John

March 23, 1956

Dear Senator Stennis:

Thank you for your very kind letter of March 15th. The script you request is enclosed.

I am most grateful for your writing.

Sincerely yours,

Senator John Stennis
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

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United States Senate

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March 15, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to take this opportunity to commend you on your excellent radio newscast of Tuesday, March 13, 1956. I was very much impressed by your presentation and am interested in having a copy of your script if possible. I will be pleased to defray the cost for same.

You are rendering a great service to the Nation in your outstanding radio and television programs and I commend you most highly.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

John Stennis

John Stennis
United States Senator

JS:k

Your copy please
Elmer Davis

Stephenson, Sir Hugh

September 26, 1957

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Many thanks for your kind letter of September 20th inviting me to lunch with you on October 2nd and to meet Sir Harold Caccia. I am delighted to be able to accept and shall look forward to seeing you at the Canadian Club in the Waldorf Astoria at 12:30 p.m.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Sir Hugh S. Stephenson
British Consulate General
Post Office Box 206
New York 16, New York

mac

Upcoming

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
NEW YORK.

September 20, 1957.

Dear Mr Murrow,

My Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, will be in New York on the 2nd October, and I am writing to ask whether you would be free to lunch with me on that day to meet him. It would give me the greatest pleasure if you could do so.

The party will be a small one of about twelve in all at the Canadian Club, 18th Floor, Waldorf Astoria, at 12.30 p.m.

Yours sincerely
Hugh S Stephenson

H.S. Stephenson
H.M. Consul General.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Stern, Bill

American Broadcasting Company

7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

No Ans.

March 14, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks very much for your letter of March ninth.

I understand perfectly why it's not possible for you to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Babe Didrikson Zaharias Fund, Inc.

May I say that this time that I thoroughly enjoy you on Person To Person and watch you regularly.

Enclosed please find a copy of my letter to Dr. Paley who heads up the Babe Didrikson Zaharias Fund explaining why you couldn't accept.

Kindest personal regards,

Bill Stern

Bill Stern

BS:ib
Enc.

March 14, 1956

Dr. H. W. Paley
Executive Secretary
Babe Didrikson
Zaharias Fund, Inc.
University Station
Galveston, Texas

Dear Dr. Paley:

I think the enclosed letter from Edward R. Murrow speaks for itself.

I am sorry he had to refuse, but I can understand why.

He is a very busy man.

Sincerely yours

Bill Stern

BS:ib
Enc.

Stern, Bill

March 9, 1956

Dear Bill:

First of all, my apologies for taking so long to answer your cordial letter.

My present schedule of radio and television programs, together with the somewhat extensive traveling I am sometimes called upon to do, leave all too little time for my personal correspondence.

I regret to say that I must decline your invitation to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Babe Didrikson Zaharias Fund, Inc. I have had to make it a firm policy never to join anything in which I cannot actively participate and much as I would like, I cannot make an exception, even in this case.

I am returning the material you sent me.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Stern
American Broadcasting Company
7 West 66th Street
New York 23, New York

fc

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

December 6, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After accepting a place on the National Advisory Board of the Babe Didrikson Zaharias Fund, Inc., I received a phone call from Dr. Paley who is Instructor in Internal Medicine at the University of Texas at Galveston. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fund, serving as Executive Secretary without salary.

He asked if I knew you and further, asked if I could get you to serve as a member of the board of Directors of the Babe Didrikson Zaharias Fund, Inc.

Enclosed please find a letter from Mrs. Zaharias, a letter from Dr. Paley, general information about the Babe Didrikson Fund, Inc. and the articles of incorporation.

When you have had a chance to digest this, perhaps you would be kind enough to return this material to me with your answer, as I know they are most anxious to have you serve on the board.

Sincerely yours

Bill Stern

Bill Stern

BS:ib
Encs.

Stern, Mrs. I

March 23, 1956

Dear Mrs. Stern:

Very many thanks for your warm and welcome letter of March 17th.

I am delighted to read what you have to say about our Middle East program. It was a very tough one to do, and involved a great deal of hard work. However, the reaction was so enormously satisfactory that those of us who were involved feel well rewarded for our efforts.

I am glad that your husband managed to see at least a part of the program and I am flattered to learn of the extra effort he made in order not to miss it.

Many thanks again to you for writing, and all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Isaac Stern
211 Central Park West
New York 24, New York

fc

17 March 1956

Dear Mr Murrow,

It took me a few days to be able to put down on paper what I felt after watching your programme "See it Now" last Tuesday.

Even now, I couldn't express all the admiration and pride I feel for you. No one but you would have been able to present that programme with so much objectivity, tact, dignity and intelligence.

people, while there was no allotment of equivalent time for an American living in Egypt."

I am sorry that J. G. missed the whole point.

Your film very clearly spoke for itself.

Many thanks again to you and Howard K. Smith for doing it -

My husband had to play a concert in Atlanta, Ga last Tuesday. He was very distressed about the bad timing, however, he had a TV set put backstage of the

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auditorium - He was able to watch 65 minutes of your program before he had to go on stage and play the Brahms concerto. He called me right after the concert to share his enthusiasm about you with me -

Good luck to you, Mr Murrow.

Sincerely,

Vera Stern
(MRS ISAAC STERN)

211 Central Park West
Apt 19F, NY 24, NY.

Stevens, Christine

May 31, 1956

Dear Mrs. Stevens:

Thank you for your letter.

I have not forgotten our conversation about the plight of millions of animals in slaughterhouses. Obviously this is a matter that must be dealt with sometime.

This is merely a note to tell you that I have been unable to contemplate a program on the subject up to this time because of other commitments.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Christine Stevens
270 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

CHRISTINE STEVENS
~~850 FIFTH AVENUE~~ 270 Park Avenue
NEW YORK 17 N.Y.

March 2, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

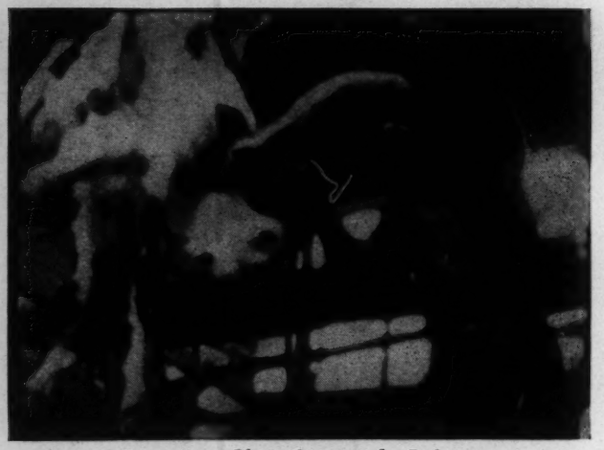
You were very kind to let me talk with you at the Finletters about the pitiful plight of millions of animals in slaughterhouses. All of the appalling amount of suffering they undergo there could be eliminated by the passage of humane slaughter legislation. Whatever you can do to let the general public know about the routine cruelty that is going on constantly in slaughterhouses throughout the country for want of preventive legislation would be tremendously valuable. I believe that, as things stand now, you could give the one extra push to the humane slaughter bills that would make them pass. The volume of mail coming to Washington urging enactment of the legislation is, I understand, enormous, but the timidity about anything "controversial" which you mentioned has made it hard to get the national publicity which is essential. This is not a truly controversial matter because no decent person can be opposed to stopping unnecessary suffering. Even the packers only dare oppose it indirectly and with the most absurd falsehoods such as trying to say that hanging an animal upside down induces unconsciousness whereas, of course, the exact reverse is true, for he takes the maximum length of time to lose consciousness through loss of blood in that position.

Yesterday, through a mix up, I understood that Senator Humphrey was going to talk about the humane slaughter bill on your program.(In fact, of course, he appeared on the program with Senator Anderson on the farm bill debate). If only the mix up could come true!

Sincerely,

Christine Stevens

CS:pr



Routine Slaughter of Calves:
The calf is dragged aloft by a heavy chain around one hind leg. The slaughterman seizes one ear and cuts its throat as the calf cries out in pain and fear. It is then left to bleed to death.

THIS CRUELTY IS UNNECESSARY!

Calves, sheep, cattle and hogs can easily be made unconscious before they are shackled and have their throats cut.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMAN TODAY ASKING THEIR SUPPORT OF BILLS NOW PENDING IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO REQUIRE HUMANE METHODS OF SLAUGHTER.

These pigs are being anesthetized before slaughter. Unlike the poor calves on the cover, they are sleeping peacefully, and they will die without pain or foreknowledge because they are unconscious while being shackled and bled.

There are two other practical, humane methods of making animals unconscious before slaughter: 1) the captive bolt pistol, and 2) electric stunning tongs. Still another stunning instrument is in process of development.

EVERY SLAUGHTERHOUSE CAN AND SHOULD ADOPT A HUMANE METHOD TO PREVENT THE CRUEL SUFFERING NOW INFLICTED ON MILLIONS OF FOOD ANIMALS.

Experience shows that *LEGISLATION IS NECESSARY*. Laws requiring humane methods of slaughter are in force in Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, and parts of Austria, Germany, and France. Until these laws went into effect, the majority of animals in these countries was subjected to the same cruel methods of slaughter which are used in most American packing plants today. ***Only a small percentage of packers in any country has ever adopted humane methods voluntarily.*** In the United States only two nationally advertised packers have done so: the Hormel Company anesthetizes hogs with carbon dioxide; the Oscar Mayer Company stuns cattle with a captive bolt pistol.

Last year Senator Humphrey introduced a bill in the United States Senate to require that food animals be rendered insensible before killing. Congresswoman Martha Griffiths introduced an identical bill in the House of Representatives. These bills were held over till the 1956 session. THEY SHOULD BE ENACTED INTO LAW THIS YEAR.

EVERY CITIZEN CAN HELP to eliminate the terrible and *unnecessary* fear and pain in our slaughterhouses.

The screaming, bellowing, bleating and groaning are *unnecessary.* A humanely operated slaughterhouse can be a quiet, decent place where no one need be ashamed to work.

The shockingly bad safety record of the packing industry is *unnecessary.* Slaughtermen should not be compelled to struggle with conscious, terrified animals which often cause the men severe injuries.

The shame which every kindly person feels at eating meat from cruelly mistreated animals is *unnecessary.* Animals can be killed humanely.

WRITE TO WASHINGTON AND ASK ALL OF YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES TO WRITE TOO, ASKING FOR IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILLS. Ask that the Act take effect in two years or less.

Your Senators may be addressed at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. Your Congressman may be addressed at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. Secretary of Agriculture Benson may be addressed at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Additional copies of this leaflet may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to:

The Humane Society of Washtenaw County
R. F. D. #2, Ann Arbor, Michigan

lessness. For example, obviously nice children are writing into the Institute asking help in giving animals vitamin deficiencies. It is clear that they have no idea of what they are doing and want only to win a prize. High school teachers, too, are confused. It is heartening to receive letters such as one from a teacher which states: "To be honest, I hadn't thought very much about the treatment of animals in high school classes. One of the real factors which prevented me from encouraging some of my students from performing a 'nutrition' experiment was that it would involve too much work. Again, thanks to you!; now I am not as indifferent."

It is of vital importance that educators, scientists and the humane-minded public at large should demand that a firm position be taken in schools and in the science contests and science fairs open to high school students throughout the country to prevent the demoralization of young people through the infliction of suffering on defenseless animals.

AWI DISTRIBUTES ANIMAL FIRST AID MANUAL FREE TO TEACHERS

"First Aid and Care of Small Animals", the manual written by Ernest P. Walker of the Smithsonian Institution and published in October by the Animal Welfare Institute, has proved extremely popular with the teachers and students in primary and secondary schools, for whose use and guidance it was prepared. The first printing of 5,000 copies has already been exhausted and a second larger printing is in preparation.

The Evaluation Committee of the National Science Teachers' Association was reported to be enthusiastic about the booklet and unanimous in giving it top rating for literature made available to science teachers through the Association; the Association mailed to its members 8,000 leaflets describing it and offering one free copy to teachers upon request. An announcement in the February Girl Scout "Leader" brought requests for copies from 658 different troops throughout the country. Seven hundred animal protective organizations received a free copy so they could bring it to the attention of local educators.

"First Aid and Care of Small Animals" continues to be available free on request to each teacher who sends a written request to the offices of the Animal Welfare Institute. To the public, it sells at the cost price of 25¢ each.

FALLACIES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURES' VIEWS ON HUMANE SLAUGHTER

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported unfavorably on the humane slaughter bills introduced in the last session of Congress, stating that American enterprise could provide humane slaughter better than legislation could. This statement reflects unfairly on American enterprise because the fact is that it has failed to provide a merciful death for more than a minute proportion of our food animals whereas legislation has been effective in providing such a death for these animals in most of the civilized countries of Europe. Not only was the statement unfair, it was untenable and inconsistent—unless the Department is counting on American enterprise to eliminate the necessity for the Federal Meat Inspection Bureau and the rest of the Department's regulatory functions as well. Nevertheless, the same line of opposition is being mailed out (in the form of a mimeographed statement, this year) to the thousands of Americans who are writing to Secretary of Agriculture Benson requesting him to approve legislation to prevent unnecessary cruelty to the tens of millions of animals slaughtered in the United States annually.

The Department says it approves of humane slaughter but is "guided by a sincere belief that mandatory Federal legislation would not be the best way to assure continued real progress in the solution of this problem" and that this "can best be accomplished by private initiative and individual ingenuity in the traditional American manner." As it wanders into a series of unsupported and highly dubious generalizations, the statement strikes the same note repeatedly, speaking of "continued real progress", "continuing effort", and "continued progress" all within the space of a few sentences. It seems clear that these ideas originated with the lobbyists for the American Meat Institute, the organization which represents the major packing interests, because an objective review of the facts could not possibly lead to the belief that there has been any continuity of progress toward humane slaughter in our country. A look at the record should be helpful.

1874 Switzerland requires that animals be rendered insensible before slaughter.

1912 The captive-bolt pistol is invented in England.

1920 The Netherlands enacts humane slaughter legislation.

1924 Norway enacts humane slaughter legislation

1928 Scotland enacts humane slaughter legislation

1929 Electrical stunning invented in Germany

1929 The American Meat Institute forms its Committee for Improved Methods of Slaughter. The American Humane Association receives assurances that "the packers are with us" and will voluntarily adopt humane methods of slaughter.

1932 Ireland enacts humane slaughter legislation

1933 England enacts humane slaughter legislation

1934 Finland enacts humane slaughter legislation

1937 Sweden enacts humane slaughter legislation

1948 Fiji enacts humane slaughter legislation

1950 George A. Hormel Company, Austin, Minnesota, invents and installs CO_2 tunnel for anesthetizing hogs prior to shackling and bleeding.

1951 New Zealand enacts humane slaughter legislation (Parts of France, Germany, Austria and Australia have also enacted humane slaughter legislation).

1953 Humane slaughter regulations adopted in Denmark

1954 Inexpensive modification of CO2 tunnel designed and manufactured by N.E. Wernberg, Copenhagen, Denmark.

1955 Senator Humphrey introduces the first humane slaughter bill ever to be presented in the Congress. The American Meat Institute calls it "premature" (only 82 years behind Switzerland and a quarter century behind most of the other countries which have adopted such legislation—and only 27 years after the American Meat Institute set up its Committee on Improved Methods of Slaughter.)

1956 The present position: Although the captive bolt pistol and CO_2 are available on the open market to every packer in the United States, Hormel's remains the only American firm to anesthetize hogs with CO2, and only one nationally-advertised packer, the Oscar Mayer Company, stuns cattle humanely with the captive bolt pistol. ***No other major packer uses any humane method whatever. Not one single calf, lamb or sheep receives a merciful death from any major packer in the United States*** (though some small American packers stun all animals voluntarily.)

The cruelty and waste of meat through bruising which are the direct results of the present system of shackling and sticking conscious hogs are most clearly described by its own most powerful advocate: the American Meat Institute. In the fifth revised edition of its publication "Pork Operations" (1954), the Committee on Recording of the American Meat Institute describes the tendency of the shackler to "rush" the animals which "are excited by the shouts of the drivers and shacklers, the whir of the machinery, and the squealing of hogs already shackled." (Carbon dioxide anesthetization would eliminate all of this.) The American Meat Institute reports the obvious result of this general mayhem: the shacklers "are apt to become impatient and strike the hogs with the shackle." The painful blows with the heavy metal of course cause big bruises in the meat.

If the hog is wrongly shackled in the excitement—that is, if he is turned facing the wrong way on the 12 to 15 foot wheel which slowly elevates the struggling animals to the sticking area—"the hog is sure to be thrown over. This is the cause for many face-torn and inside bruised hams." (But still the American Meat Institute won't advocate carbon dioxide anesthetization which would eliminate such accidents and the pain and fear attending them.) The AMI goes on to describe other bruises which can be caused by the "twisting" of the desperate animals and, on the following page, the frequent failure to stick the hogs properly: "Workmen are sometimes in the habit of sticking hogs just as they come to them and without adjusting their position. In many such cases, the jugular vein is missed." Again, if the animal were hanging unconscious, limp and quiet, the sticking operation could be done accurately, but the AMI apparently prefers to stick conscious animals and have the men work in the deafening atmosphere of their screams.

As the Hormel invention of 1950 and the new Remington stunning instrument, now in the final stages of development, have clearly demonstrated, American enterprise is capable of leading the world in the invention and manufacture of humane slaughter equipment, but it cannot obtain the use of such equipment on all of the tens of millions of animals slaughtered throughout the country. Only legislation can do that.

"HANDLING LABORATORY ANIMALS"

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Dr. A. S. Parkes, F.R.S., of the National Institute for Medical Research and first President of the Animal Technicians Association, gave invaluable encouragement and advice in the planning of the film. Dr. Parkes has said: "In encouraging animals to breed and in keeping them under conditions in which they have no chance to fend for themselves, we incur a responsibility for their welfare. This, however, is not the only incentive to the proper treatment of laboratory animals. In modern research only first-rate animals are good enough, and animals cannot be first-rate unless they are contented and well cared for. Enlightened self-interest, therefore, if nothing else, should make us promote in every possible way the well-being of laboratory animals."

The film shows the Chief Animal Technician at the National Institute for Medical Research, Mr. D. J. Short, demonstrating correct methods of handling twelve common laboratory animals. Mr. Short has had extensive experience in the management and breeding of laboratory animals and in the teaching of young people entering this work. He is a frequent lecturer for the Animal Technicians Association and last year visited the United States, where he spoke at the Animal Care Panel and visited laboratory animal colonies.

"Handling Laboratory Animals" takes 20 minutes to run. Every man and woman handling these animals will benefit from seeing it one or more times.

Those interested in the purchase or rental of the film in the United States may write to the Animal Welfare Institute.

ANIMAL WELFARE INSTITUTE

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Stevenson, Dr. G. S.

How To Deal With Your Tensions

by

George S. Stevenson, M.D.

Department of HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE · Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health · Bethesda 14, Md.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH
NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
NATIONAL MICROBIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND BLINDNESS
THE CLINICAL CENTER
DIVISION OF RESEARCH GRANTS

May 1, 1957

Mr. F. Barry Ryan, Jr.
President
National Association for Mental
Health
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Ryan:

The booklet, HOW TO DEAL WITH YOUR TENSIONS, will be of great value in helping people with their emotional problems.

We believe, as you do, that more people ought to understand that they can safeguard their mental health just as they do their physical health, by intelligent, understanding watchfulness and by seeking professional advice and assistance when they need it.

Your organization is performing a very important service in publishing this booklet. We will be happy to distribute copies of it as a public service.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Felix

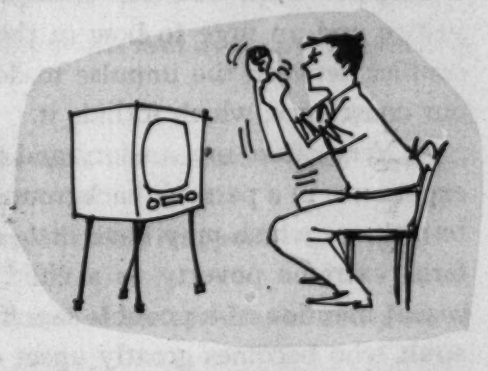
R. H. Felix, M. D.
Director
National Institute of Mental Health

© National Association for Mental Health, 1957

How To Deal With Your Tensions

TENSIONS ARE NATURAL AND USEFUL

Anxiety and tension are essential functions of living, just as hunger and thirst are. Without the experience of anxiety we would not be prepared to avoid or overcome situations harmful to ourselves and our families. Without the ability to tense ourselves we would fall short in emergencies, often to the peril of our lives.



Tension serves, too, as a stimulating source of excitement. It is to gain this kind of pleasure that we play or watch competitive games, pursue adventurous outdoor recreation, and follow drama on stage, screen or television.

Primarily, tensions and anxiety are our self-protective reactions when we are confronted by threats to our safety, well-being, happiness and self-esteem—threats like illness, accidents, violence, financial trouble, trouble on the job, trouble in family relations.

We tend erroneously to think of such dangers, and the tensions they arouse, as something new. While it is true that we live today under pressure of intense competition, economic uncertainty and the possibility of total war, we must remember that our ancestors faced other perils of equal magnitude—famine, pestilence, attack by savages, as well as full-scale war.

There is this difference, however. Life today is much more complex. Many conflicting demands are made on us. The old counsels handed down from father

to son in the farming and handicraft days no longer apply to conditions of intricately organized work and constant change. Our world changes so rapidly that the answer to "what to do" in the face of a threat to security of life or peace of mind can no longer be found in a traditional code of "do's" and "don't's," or even in those of our own earlier experience. The answer must often be thought out on the spot, even in the instant. What is right one day may be wrong the next. What is an acceptable response in the home may be unacceptable in school or business. What may be correct in one social group of which we are a part may bring ridicule and resentment in another. We are in the predicament of a traveler suddenly transported to a strange world, with little understanding of how it works, no notion of how to behave, and no one to brief us.

Everybody is confronted by threats; hence, everybody experiences tensions. Yet there are times when we become tense and anxious where no adequate threat exists. This may happen when we have been through a siege of trouble or exhausting work, are worn out and on edge and cannot reason things out or control our feelings as we do when we are rested and in good condition.

Other times this may happen when we are caught up in a conflict which we cannot work out—for example, a conflict between an outraged sense of justice and an urge to bow to the injustice because it is safer to do so; or a conflict between the impulse to do something unethical and the prompting of our conscience, which forbids it.

Very often, too, anxiety and tension may be provoked as a result of some experience in a person's background which has made him particularly sensitive to a threat which may have little effect on others. For example, a man who suffered extreme poverty as a child may react with panic when there is even a casual mention of a possible layoff from the job. Another instance is that of an adult who becomes greatly upset over a minor illness because when he was a child his parents reacted to any illness as though it were a major tragedy.

The average human being has the capacity to live through emotionally upsetting situations—even crises—and to bounce back when they are over. It is important to recognize, therefore, that an occasional bout of anxiety and tension is quite normal, and while it may be unpleasant or even painful, it need not be a cause for additional concern.

There are, however, some people for whom life is a series of little and big crises. In such instances we may expect more than an occasional passing emotional upset. We may expect to see signs of prolonged and intense anxiety and tension. The time to become watchful, therefore, is the time when emotional upsets come frequently, shake us severely and fail to wear off after a while.

EXPECT A FEW—ACT IF TOO MANY

How do you recognize when this is happening? Here, in the form of questions, are some of the effects that show. If any considerable number of the reactions listed below are getting to be the rule with you, that does not mean disaster. But it does indicate the need to deal with the situation constructively.

Do minor problems and disappointments throw you into a dither?

Do you find it difficult to get along with people, and are people having trouble getting along with you?

Do the small pleasures of life fail to satisfy you?

Are you unable to stop thinking of your anxieties?

Do you fear people or situations that never used to trouble you?

Are you suspicious of people, mistrustful of your friends?

Do you have the feeling of being trapped?

Do you feel inadequate, suffer the tortures of self-doubt?

If your answer is "Yes" to most of these questions, there are several things you might do. There are, to begin with, certain simple, practical, constructive things you can do for yourself.

These measures are for the most part positive forms of action. And action, of course, is nature's instinctive response to a threat of any kind. Primitive reactions like flight or combat can rarely serve us in a modern world. Undirected reactions, such as pacing the floor, are only indirectly helpful as releases of nervous energy helping a worrier regain balance to decide on more important things to do. Much more effective is action which helps to solve a problem.

Here are a few simple, ready-to-hand actions which may help you. But remember as you read them that success will not come, even in these, from a halfhearted effort. Nor will it come overnight. It will take determination, persistence and time. Yet the results will certainly be worth your best effort, whether yours is an occasional mild upset, which most of us experience, or one that is more lasting and severe.

ELEVEN THINGS YOU CAN DO

1. TALK IT OUT

When something worries you, talk it out. Don't bottle it up. Confide your worry to some levelheaded person you can trust; your husband or wife, father or mother, a good friend, your clergyman, your family doctor, a teacher, school counselor, or dean. Talking things out helps to relieve your strain, helps you to see your worry in a clearer light, and often helps you to see what you can do about it.

2. ESCAPE FOR A WHILE

Sometimes, when things go wrong, it helps to escape from the painful problem *for a while:* to lose yourself in a movie or a book or a game, or a brief trip for a change of scene. Making yourself "stand there and suffer" is a form of self-punishment, not a way to solve a problem. It is perfectly realistic and healthy to escape punishment long enough to recover breath and balance. But be prepared to come back and deal with your difficulty when you are more composed, and when you and others involved are in better condition emotionally and intellectually to deal with it.

3. WORK OFF YOUR ANGER

If you feel yourself using anger as a general way of behavior, remember that while anger may give you a temporary sense of righteousness, or even of power, it will generally leave you feeling foolish and sorry in the end. If you feel like lashing out at someone who has provoked you, try holding off that impulse for a while. Let it wait until tomorrow. Meanwhile, do something constructive with the pent-up energy. Pitch into some physical activity like gardening, cleaning out the garage, carpentry or some other do-it-yourself project. Or work it out in tennis or a long walk. Working the anger out of your system and cooling it off for a day or two will leave you much better prepared to handle your problem intelligently and gainfully.

4. GIVE IN OCCASIONALLY

If you find yourself getting into frequent quarrels with people, and feeling obstinate and defiant, remember that that's the way frustrated children behave. Stand your ground on what you know is right, but do so calmly and make allowance for the fact that you *could* turn out to be wrong. And even if you're dead right, it's easier on your system to give in once in a while. If you yield, you'll usually find that others will, too. And if you can work this out, the result will be relief from tension, the achievement of a practical solution, together with a great feeling of satisfaction and maturity.

5. DO SOMETHING FOR OTHERS

If you feel yourself worrying about *yourself* all the time, try *doing* something for *somebody else*. You'll find this will take the steam out of your own worries and—even better—give you a fine feeling of having done well.

6. TAKE ONE THING AT A TIME

For people under tension, an ordinary work load can sometimes seem unbearable. The load looks so great that it becomes painful to tackle any part of it—even the things that most need to be done. When that happens, remember that it's a temporary condition and that you can work your way out of it. The surest way to do this is to take a few of the most urgent tasks and pitch into them, one at a time, setting aside all the rest for the time being. Once you dispose of these you'll see that the remainder is not such a "horrible mess" after all. You'll be in the swing of things, and the rest of the tasks will go much more easily. If you feel you can't set anything aside to tackle things this sensible way, reflect: are you sure you aren't overestimating the importance of the things you do—that is, your own importance?

7. SHUN THE "SUPERMAN" URGE

Some people expect too much from themselves, and get into a constant state of worry and anxiety because they think they are not achieving as much as they should. They try for perfection in everything. Admirable as this ideal is, it is an open invitation to failure. No one can be perfect in everything. Decide which things you do well, and then put your major effort into these. They are apt to be the things you like to do, and hence those that give you most satisfaction. Then, perhaps, come the things you can't do so well. Give them the best of your effort and ability, but don't take yourself to task if you can't achieve the impossible. Give yourself a pat on the back for the things you do well, but don't set yourself records to break in everything you do.

8. GO EASY WITH YOUR CRITICISM

Some people expect too much of others, and then feel frustrated, let down, disappointed, even "trapped" when another person does not measure up. The "other person" may be a wife, a husband or a child whom we are trying to fit into a preconceived pattern—perhaps even trying to make over to suit ourselves. Remember, each person has his own virtues, his own shortcomings, his own

values, his own right to develop as an individual. People who feel let down by the shortcomings (real or imagined) of their relatives, are really let down about themselves. Instead of being critical about the other person's behavior, search out the good points and help him to develop them. This will give both of you satisfaction, and help you to gain a better perspective on yourself as well.

9. GIVE THE OTHER FELLOW A BREAK

When people are under emotional tension they often feel that they have to "get there first"—to edge out the other person, no matter if the goal is as trivial as getting ahead on the highway. If enough of us feel that way—and many of us do—then everything becomes a race in which somebody is bound to get injured—physically, as on the highway, or emotionally and mentally, in the endeavor to live a full life. It need not be this way. Competition is contagious, but so is cooperation. When you give the other fellow a break, you very often make things easier for yourself; if he no longer feels you are a threat to him, he stops being a threat to you.

10. MAKE YOURSELF "AVAILABLE"

Many of us have the feeling that we are being "left out," slighted, neglected, rejected. Often, we just imagine that other people feel this way about us, when in reality they are eager for us to make the first move. It may be we, not the others, who are depreciating ourselves. Instead of shrinking away and withdrawing, it is much healthier, as well as more practical, to continue to "make yourself available"—to make some of the overtures instead of always waiting to be asked. Of course, the opposite of withdrawal is equally futile: to push yourself forward on every occasion. This is often misinterpreted and may lead to real rejection. There is a middle ground between withdrawal and pushing. Try it.

11. SCHEDULE YOUR RECREATION

Many people drive themselves so hard that they allow themselves too little time for recreation—an essential for good physical and mental health. They find it hard to make themselves take time out. For such people a set routine and schedule will help—a program of definite hours when they will engage in some recreation. And in general it is desirable for almost everyone to have a hobby that absorbs him in off hours—one into which he can throw himself completely and with pleasure, forgetting all about his work.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MENTAL HEALTH

Underlying these concrete suggestions there is a basic philosophy fundamental to good emotional health. That is the philosophy of faith: faith in ourselves; faith in others; faith in the ability of each person to improve and grow; faith in the desire and the capacity of human beings to work out their problems cooperatively; faith in the essential decency of mankind. As the Bible puts it, we are "members of one another."

This is our way of life. It is the philosophy of sound mental health. When it is joined to faith in the great spiritual and moral values, it will carry us through stressful situations that might otherwise shatter us.

IF YOU NEED HELP—GET AN EXPERT

Often emotional difficulties *arise out of* problems, such as financial difficulties, trouble on the job, problems of children and parents, marital trouble.

But just as often a person's longstanding habits and attitudes may *produce* conflict in the home, on the job or in school.

These interacting forces outside him and within him tend to have a cumulative effect, each making the other worse—perhaps rapidly so. In that case, any one of us needs more help than he can give himself by following simple sugges-

tions such as the eleven made in the preceding pages. He might wish to seek the help of a counseling or guidance service which specializes in helping people work out their practical problems. Such services may be found in family welfare agencies, schools, churches, industrial plants and offices, settlement houses, public health departments. They help people clear up practical problems, and thus they help relieve emotional strains. It is always well to seek such practical help first. Too often, people whose problems could be solved this way seek the assistance of already overburdened psychiatric treatment services.

However, if emotional disturbances become too distressing to the person or those around him, we should recognize and deal with them as mental illnesses requiring professional treatment, just as we do with a cold when it becomes very severe.

If you are concerned about yourself or a member of your family or a friend who shows signs of severe prolonged emotional disturbance, the thing to do is to seek professional help. Go to your family doctor. He may advise visiting a psychiatrist—a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of mental diseases. Or he may recommend treatment at a psychiatric clinic, a mental hospital, or the psychiatric department of a general hospital. To find out about the counseling, guidance and treatment services in your community, get in touch with the mental health association in your state or locality. A list of state associations, with their addresses will be found on pages 12 and 13. In states where there is no state association, we suggest you get in touch with your state health department for information about the mental health and mental hospital authorities which render assistance and service.

Listed in the following pages, also, are some recommended pamphlets and booklets, with instructions on how to obtain them. Reading them will give you a better understanding of mental health in general and possibly of the very kind of problem that may be causing you concern.

• • •

A final comment: The quest for peace of mind—or for good mental health, which is another name for it—is universal. Yet very few of us are blessed with all the internal qualities and external circumstances that automatically assure us peace of mind. We have to work to achieve it. This means striving for a better understanding of ourselves and others, and using this understanding in working out more satisfying relationships. It means working out our problems by ourselves when we can, and seeking the assistance of others when we need to. It means finding the proper social and medical services in our communities to help us with the problems we cannot handle alone.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Alabama Association for Mental Health
Box 3283
Birmingham, Alabama

Arizona Association for Mental Health
1410 North Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona

California Association for Mental Health
1222 Noriega Street
San Francisco 9, California

Colorado Association for Mental Health
1441 Welton Street
Denver, Colorado

Connecticut Association for Mental Health
956 Chapel Street
New Haven 10, Connecticut

Mental Health Association of Delaware
1203 Gilpin Avenue
Wilmington 6, Delaware

District of Columbia Mental Health Association
3000 Connecticut Avenue N. W. Suite 435
Washington 8, D. C.

Florida Association for Mental Health
1016 La Salle Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Georgia Association for Mental Health
500 Kemper Insurance Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Mental Hygiene Society of Hawaii
1407 Kalakaua Avenue
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

Idaho Mental Health Association
107 South 18th Street
Pocatello, Idaho

Illinois Society for Mental Health
123 West Madison Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Indiana Association for Mental Health
331 English Foundation Building
615 North Alabama Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Iowa Association for Mental Health
406 Flynn Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Kansas Association for Mental Health
324 New England Building
Topeka, Kansas

Louisiana Association for Mental Health
816 Hibernia Building
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Maryland Association for Mental Health
2100 North Charles Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland

Massachusetts Association for Mental Health
41 Mt. Vernon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Michigan Society for Mental Health
153 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit 1, Michigan

Minnesota Association for Mental Health
1645 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota

Mississippi Association for Mental Health
P.O. Box 2081
Jackson, Mississippi

Missouri Association for Mental Health
805 Broadway
Columbia, Missouri

Nevada Association for Mental Health
1000 Shadow Lane
Las Vegas, Nevada

New Jersey Association for Mental Health
60 South Fullerton Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

New Mexico Association for Mental Health
530 Jefferson, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

New York State Society for Mental Health
105 East 22nd Street
New York 10, New York

North Carolina Mental Health Association
Box 858
Greenville, North Carolina

Oklahoma Association for Mental Health
825 N. E. 13th Street
Oklahoma City 3, Oklahoma

Mental Health Association of Oregon
427 S.W. 11th Street
Portland 5, Oregon

Pennsylvania Mental Health, Inc.
1 North 13th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Rhode Island Society for Mental Hygiene
269 Thayer Street
Providence 6, Rhode Island

South Carolina Association for Mental Health
732 Harden Street
Five Points
Columbia, South Carolina

South Dakota Mental Health Association
c/o Mr. E. B. Morrison
Crippled Children's Hospital & School
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Texas Society for Mental Health
2410 San Antonio Street
Austin 5, Texas

Utah Association for Mental Health
417 South Second East
Salt Lake City, Utah

Vermont Association for Mental Health
23 Washington Street
Rutland, Vermont

Virginia Association for Mental Health
1105 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Washington Association for Mental Health
2905 North 28th Street
Tacoma, Washington

West Virginia Mental Health Society
107 Jefferson Street
Beckley, West Virginia

Wisconsin Association for Mental Health
119 East Washington Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Wyoming Association for Mental Health
P.O. Box 507
Gillette, Wyoming

READING LIST

Here is a list of pamphlets and booklets dealing with common mental health problems related to various age levels. You may obtain any of these by writing to your state mental health association (please see list on pages 12-13). Prepayment is requested on orders totaling less than $2.00. If there is no association listed for your state, send your order to National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

I. CHILDREN AND THEIR EMOTIONAL NEEDS

THE ADOLESCENT IN YOUR FAMILY—Presents the counsel of outstanding experts on the interesting and sometimes troublesome years of emergence from childhood to adulthood. 25¢

EATING PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN—A Guide for Parents. Offers practical advice for parents on the main factors in helping children develop good eating habits. Also contains constructive suggestions for handling specific eating problems. 15¢

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF GROWING UP—What are emotional problems? How do they develop? How can parents and teachers recognize and help children solve them? 60¢

FEARS OF CHILDREN—Discusses the various fears that may bother children and how to handle them. 60¢

FORGOTTEN CHILDREN—Describes the care and treatment of retarded children and new advances in this field. 20¢

SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN: AGED 2-5 YEARS—When a child hurts other children; is destructive; uses bad language; won't share; still sucks his thumb; still wets; has fears. 30¢

UNDERSTANDING HOSTILITY IN CHILDREN—Hostile feelings are a normal part of the child's emotional life. Offers suggestions on how to help him cope with them. 60¢

WHEN CHILDREN FACE CRISES—Crucial periods arise in every child's life. How parents can help. 60¢

SELF-UNDERSTANDING—A FIRST STEP TO UNDERSTANDING CHILDREN—How the feelings and behavior of parents and teachers affect children's development. 60¢

II. FAMILY RELATIONS

AS YOUR CHILD GROWS—The First Eighteen Months. The individual baby's behavior as he grows and develops, and its meaning to parents. 40¢

A GUIDE FOR FAMILY LIVING—What families can do so that parents and children can live together harmoniously. 60¢

MENTAL HEALTH IS A FAMILY AFFAIR—Describes the influence of the family in developing mentally healthy children. 25¢

WHAT EVERY CHILD NEEDS FOR GOOD MENTAL HEALTH—An illustrated leaflet on the emotional needs of children. Free

WHAT MAKES A GOOD HOME—The ABC's of child training and parent-child relationships in the formative years. 40¢

THE WHY AND HOW OF DISCIPLINE—The parents' role in guiding a child to build his own sense of right and wrong. 40¢

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE PERFECT—EVEN IF YOU ARE A PARENT—Offers much needed reassurance to parents. 20¢

III. SPECIAL CONCERNS OF YOUNG ADULTS

BECOMING MEN AND WOMEN—What young people should know about masculinity and femininity. 50¢

EXPLORING YOUR PERSONALITY—Personality is an indefinable trait that affects all relationships between individuals and is a constant source of curiosity with most people. 50¢

GROWING UP EMOTIONALLY—Emotions are valuable assets to the personality and help us get things done. This booklet offers ways of achieving emotional maturity. 50¢

HOW TO LIVE WITH PARENTS—For use by young people in understanding themselves and their families so they can live together and like it. 50¢

WHAT ARE YOU AFRAID OF?—How to master fears and anxieties for effective living. 50¢

UNDERSTANDING SEX—Offers honest, direct and helpful information in matters of sex and family living. 50¢

YOUR BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS—By understanding why they feel and act the way they do, young people can begin to take steps to improve their behavior. 50¢

UNDERSTANDING YOURSELF—Young people want and need help in understanding themselves as well as others. Self-understanding will help prepare them to meet the adult problems successfully. 50¢

IV. ADULTHOOD AND MENTAL HEALTH

BUILDING YOUR MARRIAGE—Suggestions for attaining a happy marriage. 25¢

HOW TO BE A GOOD MOTHER-IN-LAW AND GRANDMOTHER—The much maligned mother-in-law and grandmother have important parts to play in the modern family and this pamphlet stresses these positive values. 25¢

MENTAL ILLNESS: A GUIDE FOR THE FAMILY—A book for families of the mentally ill and those who counsel them. Gives the information and guidance that relatives need before, during, and after hospitalization. 50¢

WHEN YOU GROW OLDER—Discusses psychological and physical adjustments in aging. Offers concrete advice in planning for the later years. 25¢

WHEN PARENTS GROW OLD—Helps families to work out satisfactory relationships between members of different ages. 25¢

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE LATER YEARS—More of us can expect to live well into our seventies, eighties, and nineties. More than that, we can do much to make these years fruitful and happy. 15¢

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOLISM—Today, we know that alcoholism is an illness. It can be treated successfully, just as many other illnesses are. 15¢

Dr. George S. Stevenson, National and International Consultant, National Association for Mental Health, serves as consultant, through appointment, to national governmental, professional and voluntary organizations; as Deputy Treasurer of the World Federation for Mental Health and as President of The International Committee for Mental Hygiene. Dr. Stevenson was assisted in the preparation of this booklet by Harry Milt, M.A., a psychologist, and Director of Public Relations of the National Association for Mental Health.

This booklet is a joint project of the Advertising Council and the National Association for Mental Health.

Stewart, Charles

October 15, 1957

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Many thanks for your nice letter and for sending me the material published by the Council for Technological Advancement.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness and look forward to reading it at my first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles W. Stewart
Machinery and Allied Products
Institute
1200 18th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

wcc

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Sent Pamphlets

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1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C. REpublic 7-6512

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CHAIN Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

5

October 10, 1957

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Particularly as they might relate to the supply and effective utilization of technical manpower in connection with such projects as the satellite and missile program, I believe you will be interested in the enclosed materials published by the Council for Technological Advancement.

Cordially,

Charles Stewart
President

CWS:rg
Enclosures

MACHINERY & ALLIED PRODUCTS INSTITUTE AND ITS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION, COUNCIL FOR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, ARE ENGAGED IN RESEARCH IN THE ECONOMICS OF CAPITAL GOODS (THE FACILITIES OF PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND COMMERCE) IN ADVANCING THE TECHNOLOGY AND FURTHERING THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

St. John Publishing Co.

March 9, 1956

Dear Weegee:

Many thanks for your letter of January 10th.

This is merely a note to tell you that I regret I am unable to send you the photograph you request, for the very simple reason that photography is not one of my hobbies.

Sincerely,

St. John Publishing Corporation
545 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

fe

ST. JOHN PUBLISHING CORPORATION
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-6623

January 10, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

The new project I'm undertaking will be, to describe it briefly, a kind of Reader's Digest of the photographic field. In addition to outstanding new material, we will cull the freshest, most original photographs in Look, Life, Popular Photography, Esquire, Theatre Arts, Gentry, Pageant, etc., and any creditable publication which produces something outstanding in the following categories:

Lens Satire

Photo News Section--outstanding photographs of disasters, sports events, etc. Pictures truly "expressive of a 1000 words".

Salon--Dramatic, impactive, studies of People, Places, Things,

Face Story--Well known personality in series of candid studies accompanying anecdoctal notes for captioning.

International section--Photographs from photographers and publications abroad.

Glamour photographs of distinction, striking & provocative

Innovation--Unusual photographic effects, novelties

Photo cartoons--A photographic idea which is itself a "cartoon" or which lends itself to a brief, witty caption.

ST. JOHN PUBLISHING CORPORATION
545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 7-6623

One of our new departments will feature the photographic work of many well-known personalities who indulge in photography as a hobby. And I'd like to have some samples of your work for this section. Anything interesting, colorful, dramatic, humorous, which you personally care for.

I hope this letter finds you in the best of health.

Most cordially,

Weegee

Weegee
Photo Editor

Roy Ald

Roy Ald
Associate Publisher

hf/

Stockton, Bayard

September 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Stockton:

Unfortunately there are no new developments on SMALL WORLD, and I am afraid no possibility of an opening in my shop at least for the time being.

I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bayard Stockton
1200 South Courthouse Road
Arlington 4, Virginia

fc

Monday, August 26th

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You may remember a conversation we had in June at which time you mentioned the possibility of producing a new show this fall, "Small World", and, further, indicated that there might be a chance for me in some kind of an assistant's job if the program materialized.

I talked to Miss Crisson in late June at which time she suggested that I write at about this time, a suggestion she renewed last week when I called her again.

I would be delighted to come to New York again at any time that you suggest if there seems to be any point in taking up your - or anyone else's - time. As I believe I mentioned, I am more interested in getting a foot in the door in order to test my merits than in worrying about salary, etc. The "Small World" opportunity is one that I have thought about at some length since we discussed it. Needless to say, it would be an exciting and stimulating change for me from my present employment, and one that I would greatly relish.

Once again, my deep thanks for the time that you spent with me a couple of months ago.

Very sincerely yours,

Bayard Stockton

Bayard Stockton

1200 S. Courthouse Road,
Arlington, 4, Va.
JAckson 5-7909

Stockton Bayard

Saturday, June 8th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

First, my deepest thanks for the abundant amount of time that you allowed me on Thursday. I hope that I did not linger too long. The stimulating and encouraging opportunity of talking to you left me feeling considerably refreshed - if not optimistic on the future of serious reportage in the radio and television media. I must say that your comments on the psychological, and administrative obstacles to blunt factual correspondence, ~~and comment,~~ while not surprising, confirmed a rather depressed assessment of the current level of American complacency at which I had also arrived, although by less direct experience.

I am sending along the rather glamorized version of my career to date which I mentioned. Your discriminating eye will undoubtedly be able to separate the gloss from ~~the~~ bare reality. While the statements are true, I am afraid that they are presented in a manner designed to appeal to the inflationary mentality of Madison Avenue a couple of blocks below you. The only addition which I might make (but which was witheld by my advertising adviser) is that during the summer of 1950 I was ~~the~~ executive secretary to the United Labor Committee of Massachusetts - ADA, AFL and CIO politically combined (if not always allied) to work in the Massachusetts elections of that year. Apparently this would not have been a sterling recommendation in the eyes of various people to whom the document has been sent.

Apropos of our discussion of Germany and the upcoming elections, you probably noted in yesterday's Times the note that the Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) castigated Adenauer for what it called an attempt to peddle the Roman Catholic line too strongly in places where it might do the most good. This is an interesting note for several reasons, as you are probably already aware. The SZ is independent although Western-oriented; it often lashes out at bumbling American policy, but heretofore has been at least moderately pro-Adenauer. It is published by men who have come to Munich largely after the War; they are not Bavarian and therefore are not subject to quite the same pressures for Catholic conformity that natives feel. On the other hand, they must obey the unwritten codes. For such a paper to comment on Adenauer's attempt to combine the appeals of church and state is ~~this~~ quite surprising, mostly as an indication that the Old Man ~~really~~ must be pushing this ~~one~~ theme hard. This in turn leads me to the theory that he is running much more scared than I had reason to suspect that he would as of about two months ago. Possibly the reversal in German opinion following the Hungarian catastrophe was not so great that he feels confident of even a clear plurality. There is, of course, complementary evidence to this effect - the fact that he has been campaigning as vigorously as his age will allow for several months

already; his hurried trip to plead with Ike and Dulles; and his announced intention to stump the country in pseudo-American tradition which is a radical departure from ~~his~~ former campaign methods. If he actually is pulling the stops on a religous appeal, he must really be quite frightened; the two Catholic centers are Bavaria and the Rhineland and in both areas he has been a solid winner in the past (with the exception of Munich which is inclined to go Socialist despite the wooing of the clergy). An interesting indication of the way the wind is blowing would be the results of an examination of the campaign methods and hopes of the FDP-FVP. The Dehler group has lost considerable strength by its defection from the Adenauer cabinet. But the loyal Free Democrats are not particularly strong either. My guess is that they would seek to reconcile their differences with the Chancellor in order to be included in another coalition. If it appears, however, that they are tending more towards the SPD, at least in private negotiation, one might have a clew ~~as~~ to the strength of the Socialists as seen by some pretty canny politicos.

I believe that I have rattled on long enough, in fact probably much too long. I shall call during the week of June 24th in the deep hope that the new show will have been accepted and that I may then have an opportunity to be considered for the job. Once again, many thanks for your time and consideration. My gratitude also to Miss Crisson who bore with so many phone calls in the past.

Very sincerely yours,

Bayard Stockton

Madison A-21
Presidential Gardens,
Alexandria, Virginia
(until ca. July 1st)

P.S.- Hope that you have a successful trip to Belgrade.- If by any chance you want to reach me prior to June 24th a person-to-person call to the Presidential Gardens will reach me a message; I would probably get it after work and return the call shortly after 7:00 PM. —

Bayard Stockton

1105 Park Avenue
New York 28, N.Y.
ENright 9-8094

Resume

Experience:

United States Government, 1951 to present:

Confidential and classified activities in Germany with headquarters successively in Berlin and Munich. Supervised small staff, wrote top secret reports based on personal and staff inquiries, nature of which cannot be elaborated in writing. Financial responsibilities. Equivalent rank of U.S. Army Captain. Traveled extensively in Germany and throughout Europe, studying political and governmental scene, business, industry, finance, etc. Salary $6,300 plus housing, medical care, etc.

College years, 1947-1951:

Advertising and public relations, Cash Dividend System, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Campus newswriter, Berkshire Evening Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass.
Occasional programming, announcing, moderating and news broadcasting for local radio stations in North Adams, Mass.

Education:

B.A. with honors, cum laude, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 1951. Major: political science. Honors thesis on an analysis of the First Congressional District of Massachusetts.
Graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire.

Languages:

German: Reading and speaking, fluent. Writing, good but not native.
French: Reading and speaking, fair. Writing, poor but could easily brush up.

Military Service:

Officer Candidate, 403rd Strategic Intelligence Team, Williams College, 1948-1951.
Enlisted Reservist, Massachusetts Military District, 1951-1952.
Active Duty, 1954 at Fort Dix, N.J., and as intelligence analysis section chief, Psychological Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C.
No reserve commitment.

Personal Data:

Age 26. Married, no children. Member of Delta Phi Fraternity, Williams Club of New York. Health good.

References:

Allan M. Wilson, Vice President, The Advertising Council, Inc. 25 West 45 Street, New York.
Arnaud de Borchgrave, Foreign Editor, Newsweek Magazine, 152 West 42 Street, New York.
Walter D. Fletcher, Partner, Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York.
Professor David B. Truman, Columbia University, 445 Riverside Drive, New York.
Wolfgang F. Robinow, Advertising Manager, Daimler-Benz of North America, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NOTE: References from current employment can be provided upon request.

Employment desired:

In mass communications: advertising, news, magazine, television or radio. Prefer a job demanding creative and contact abilities in which my experience abroad can be utilized -- a challenging job requiring hard work.

Stockton Bayard

Yes.

Monday, May 27th, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I believe that Charles Siepmann may have mentioned my name to you. You may also recall that we talked in your office while I was still at Williams College in 1950. At that time, you were kind enough to offer some very sound advice; unfortunately Korea intervened, and I was unable to set out on the course that you suggested.

I have tried without much success to see you since my return from Germany in early April. I realize full well that your schedule is an extremely tight one. Your secretary, however, suggested that I write ahead when next I plan to come to New York. Thus, if you will pardon the short notice, may I ask for an appointment sometime on Friday, May 31st. I shall be in New York late Wednesday evening, but I don't imagine that you will be working on Memorial Day. If, however, that would be more convenient, I should be delighted to see you at your designated time on Thursday.

A note or a phone call to my mother's apartment would suffice to notify me of the time and place. The address is % Mrs. L.J. Francke, 1105 Park Avenue, New York 28, telephone, ENright 9-8094.

My deepest thanks in advance for your attention to my request.

Very sincerely yours,

Bayard Stockton

Bayard Stockton

James Madison A-21
Presidential Gardens,
Alexandria, Virginia.

Saw -

6/6/57 -

N. THOS. STODDARD
226 S. W. BROADWAY
PORTLAND 5, OREGON

July 4, 1956

Dear Ed:

Many wonderful things have been said and written about you, but none finer than this. A star for Eve Starr's crown! This is the kind of press I like to read about my old friend.

I continue to improve, and am back at work pretty much full time again--on a bit of a restricted basis for a time. Will be more than ready for you should you get up this way later on this summer.

For God's sake---don't work too hard. Respect your age--and I know what I'm talking about. Your vacations and relaxation periods mean <u>much</u> more to you now than they did even ten years ago. Your government not only needs you, but America and the world as well. Now you think this over, my friend. Let's go fishin'.

As ever,

Tom

Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.
jh

Stokely, Harry P.

Harry P. Stokely

Phone FRanklin 6-5104

for

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Subject to Democratic Primary — May 26, 1956

Headquarters: 2117 McClintock Road

P. O. BOX 6 **CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

May 3, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing that the people, especially the mothers and fathers, of North Carolina and the entire nation are very much interested in the schools and segregation, in order to do something about it, I filed for the Governorship of North Carolina, subject to Democratic Primary, May 26, 1956, and have offered the people a plan that I really believe will work. It is also legal.

Knowing that you, too, are interested in the welfare of the people, I am enclosing copies of both my addresses over simulcast which covered by television Asheville, Charlotte, and Winston-Salem area and by radio it blanketed the whole state.

The response by letters, telegrams, and personally has been terrific. The fact is, I have not encountered a single person who did not like my plan.

Your reaction will, I am sure, be remunerative to all concerned and at the same time will be highly appreciated by me.

Sincerely yours,

Harry P. Stokely

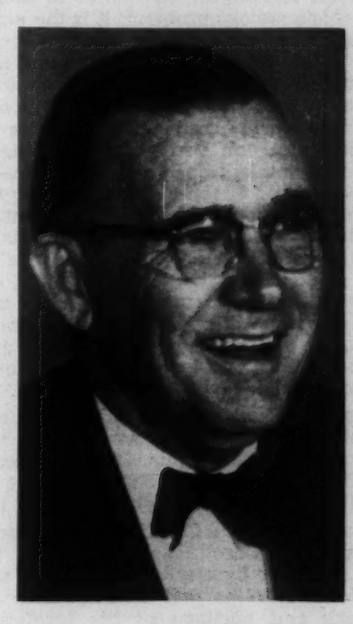
Harry P. Stokely
Candidate for Governor of North Carolina,
subject to Democratic Primary, May 26, 1956

HPS:wt
Enclosure

THE STOKELY PLAN

An Answer To The Segregation Problem

1st Address



VOTE FOR

HARRY P. STOKELY

FOR GOVERNOR

Subject to the Democratic Primary

May 26, 1956

April 2nd Television Address by

HARRY P. STOKELY,

Candidate for Governor

There are those among us—some in very high places—who say that segregation in the Public Schools of North Carolina will not be an issue in the current campaign for Governor of our State. I say to you—as Harry P. Stokely, private citizen, and as Harry P. Stokely, Candidate for Governor of North Carolina—segregation in the Public Schools not only **will be an issue in this campaign** but it is the **major issue** in this campaign.

If there are those who wish to dodge this issue, that is their own business. Personally, I cannot—in clear conscience—force myself to hide my head in the sand when I know that the people of North Carolina are looking to their leaders for an answer to this problem. Not only is this a serious problem; it is the **most** serious and the **most** critical problem facing our beloved Southland today. It is a problem that fathers and mothers of **all** races and **all** creeds are disturbed about. It is a problem that worries rich and poor, negro and white, because it has much broader ramifications than just those which appear on the surface. If there is one among you who thinks this is not a problem—ask your own school-age child or the children of your neighbors. I know the youngsters are disturbed about it. They listen to its discussion; they hope for its solution. Children throughout our neighborhood have asked me what I am going to do about it. The mind of a child is a wonderful thing. Sometimes it sees a problem more clearly, and considers it more fairly and honestly than do adults. The children of our State are just as worried about the problem of segregation in our schools as you and I.

Now, I say to your children and to you citizens of North Carolina who are their parents and who share with me and all our people this terrible responsibility—THIS PROBLEM HAS A SOLUTION. It has a solution that is legal and which will work if we want it to work.

As Governor of North Carolina, I promise you that no child in North Carolina shall ever be forced by law—or by man—or by any other force to attend any school in North Carolina that does not keep faith with the traditions and heritage of his forefathers, who fought and died for the preservation of those freedoms so essential to the maintenance of our way of life.

On the high seas of the cold North Atlantic, a dedicated group of men brought forth the Atlantic Charter and what we call the four freedoms — Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear.

There is still another Freedom—a Fifth Freedom, and that Fifth Freedom will solve our racial problem and permit us to operate our public school system in North Carolina under conditions honorably acceptable to every citizen regardless of race or creed. And that Fifth Freedom is one which is firmly embedded in everything for which our nation stands.

Here in America, we believe in the Freedom of Choice. We have the right as free American citizens to select the church in which we worship God; the place we live, and the place we work. I say to you that likewise we have the right to choose our associates in school and out of school.

I firmly believe that we owe to every child in North Carolina an education—the best possible education that we can afford. But we also owe to each and every child an obligation to provide that education under conditions which are acceptable to each of us as individuals.

If I were Governor of North Carolina today, I would call a special session of the legislature promptly. I would ask that legislature to pass such legislation as is necessary to require the parents of every school child in North Carolina to register and file in writing with local authorities, a notice of their choice of one of three types of schools to be operated by the State: First, a school for negro students only; second, a school for white students only; and third a school for those who wish to attend mixed schools. Then—after we have had that state-wide registration, and every school child has indicated his or her desire as to the type of school he or she wishes to attend—I would keep the public school system operating just as it has always operated in the past, except for one thing. In each county, I would designate one or more public schools as needed, to be mixed schools to be attended only by those students who choose to attend mixed schools. All the rest of the schools would operate as negro schools or as white schools, just as they have always operated in the past, since every school child will be voluntarily attending the school of his choice, and—by exercising his American Freedom of Choice—he meets all the requirements of the various rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

I believe just as firmly that no child should be forced to attend any school because of his race as the United States Supreme Court believes that no child may be barred from a school because of his race. This ruling of the Supreme Court hangs over the South like a sword—but, like a sword—it has two edges. When the Supreme Court rules that no child may be barred from attending any school because of race, it likewise is bound to rule that no child may be forced to attend a school because of race.

There are hot-headed people among us who have threatened to take the sword before they will permit the integration of the public schools of the South. I say to these reckless people—put away your swords. The only use we have for swords is to cut through the mass of confusion that permeates our land today.

If I were to find fault with anyone because of the condition in which the South finds itself today, I would find that fault with our leaders and the lack of leadership which has been given us by those in high places who are afraid to look beyond their political fears and their selfish ambitions cloaked by those fears.

My plan is so simple that I am shocked that forward looking and intelligent leadership has not already advanced this plan. My confidence in their leadership has been shaken and I find myself wondering what is wrong. Maybe it is because my plan is so simple that its very simplicity has caused it to be overlooked. In the weeks ahead I am sure that many persons, groups, and others will offer many plans to meet the public school problem in North Carolina and the South. Some of these future plans may be better than the Stokely Plan, and I pledge my support to any plan that offers a better solution than my own. I am interested in the results to be achieved—not who gets the credit. When a better plan is offered, I will be the first to support it—and I will not make any secret of it.

We must be forewarned and forearmed on any plan we accept, however. The Supreme Court has been wise enough to allow the South a reasonable time to comply with its decision. I say to you, frankly and honestly, we must in turn do our part by fairly and honestly attempting to develop a legal and workable solution to this problem.

Stalling tactics are not going to be sufficient. If we try to stall, it is obvious that the Supreme Court will exercise its judgment and order its rulings into effect. The Supreme Court would have no other alternative.

Right now we have a committee of able and honorable citizens working diligently to meet this problem. I hope that their solution is feasible and workable. If so, I will join hands with them and work for their plan if I am convinced that it has a greater chance for success than the plan I have presented to you. There is another plan that has merit and may be worthy of further study and that is the plan under which the state would grant state funds to school children to enable them to attend private schools by having the state pay the necessary tuition and other expenses.

I believe we can all agree on this one thing. Whatever plan is finally adopted must clearly demonstrate to the federal courts that North Carolina is diligently and intelligently working toward a solution to the problem. I am convinced that the Supreme Court has shown that it is willing and will remain willing to work with those states which show a desire to adopt legal means of compliance with the Court's decision. I am just as confident that those who preach stalling tactics and try to dodge and delay will only bring desegregation that much quicker and bring it in forms that neither a majority of our white citizens nor a majority of negro citizens want at this time.

I have come before you tonight to present to you a plan. I am not a lawyer, and I have not consulted lawyers. I am still an humble, small business man who believes right will prevail. I believe that with all my heart. You know my name is Harry Stokely. You know that I was born and raised in North Carolina and that I am just a small everyday, God-fearing businessman who wants to do right as God gives me the vision to see the right.

I do not have money and organization. If it takes money and a political machine to become Governor of North Carolina, then my confidence in the power and might of the people of North Carolina will be placed in them in vain. I have received hundreds of letters from all sections of the state. Some of you have sent me small donations of money to be used in carrying my views to the length and breadth of our state.

I ask you to continue your help in this campaign in order that right and justice may prevail. I pray for the wisdom to know what is right for our State and our people. I ask that you write me here in Charlotte and tell me what you are thinking — tell me what your friends and neighbors are thinking—send me your advice and counsel to the end that we may face the future with honor and pride in our great State and its ability to meet its own problems in its own way without outside influence and pressure. May your prayers, your good wishes, and your good will be with me to the end that we may achieve our common goal—a better North Carolina in a better world.

To: HARRY P. STOKELY
P. O. Box 6
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

- ☐ I like the "STOKELY PLAN" to preserve our Public School System.
- ☐ I will work and vote for Harry P. Stokely for Governor.
- ☐ I want to contribute to the Harry P. Stokely campaign for Governor. Herewith is my contribution of $1.00 $.....
- ☐ Please send literature to my address.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

HARRY P. STOKELY'S

SOUND, SENSIBLE PROGRAM FOR A BETTER NORTH CAROLINA

Platform

SCHOOLS—No school child shall be forced to attend any school under conditions which are not in keeping with our traditions and heritages.
Operate the Public School System under The Stokely Plan providing for mixed schools to be attended only by those children who wish to attend mixed schools. For complete details of The Stokely Plan, see reverse side.

TAXES—All federal income tax payments to be allowable deductions on State income tax returns.
Repeal of intangible property tax.
Repeal sales tax on all foods, including those served in restaurants.

HIGHWAYS—A stepped-up program of primary road building featuring a key network of quality roads, supplemented with adequate assistance to secondary highway system. Appoint the highway and public works commission on the basis of vision and know-how.

MOTOR VEHICLES—Require all highway patrol cars be painted a distinctive color.
Require highway patrol cars to patrol highways and not permit them to be hid in woods or behind signs.
Limit use of the "whammy" to open, level highways where actual speed can be determined accurately and fairly.
Issue driver's license to no persons under 18.

PURCHASING—Require all state purchases to be made on three or more open bids.

AGRICULTURE—State sponsored marketing centers and processing plants to help farmer get his fair share of prosperity.

LABOR—Labor must be assured job security, but should meet its attendant responsibilities. Management must be assured a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

MENTAL HEALTH—Adequate medical facilities for the mentally ill to the end that every such person shall have a chance to return to normal life and productive citizenship.

PRISONS—Separate the prisons from the highway department.

HURRICANE RELIEF—An exhaustive engineering survey to be conducted by the State to determine what can be done to lessen danger from hurricanes and storms in our coastal areas.
My primary campaign promise is this: If I am elected Governor of North Carolina, I pledge to you that I will devote my every energy to making North Carolina the best Governor in my power, with the help of all the people and the Divine Providence that guides our destiny.

(See other side)

Stokely, Harry P.

May 3, 1956

Dear Mr. Stokely:

Thank you for your letter of April 27th enclosing copies of two addresses you have made on the subject of segregation.

I hope to study these at the soonest possible moment and if I have any comments that I think might be of value to you, I shall be delighted to send them to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry P. Stokely
P.O. Box 6
Charlotte, North Carolina

fc

Harry P. Stokely ☆ ☆

Phone FRanklin 6-5104

for

KC

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Subject to Democratic Primary — May 26, 1956

Headquarters: 2117 McClintock Road

P. O. BOX 6 **CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

April 27, 1956

☆

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

☆

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have become so interested in segregation and the schools for my state, and also for the entire South, that I have filed for the Governorship of North Carolina, subject to the Democratic Primary, May 26, 1956.

☆

Enclosed you will please find copies of two addresses that I have made on this subject and would appreciate very much your reaction as to how you think it would work if adopted.

The state of Alabama has already adopted this plan and Arkansas is seriously considering it.

☆

Your prompt reply will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

☆

Harry P. Stokely

Harry P. Stokely
Candidate for Governor of North Carolina,
subject to Democratic Primary, May 26, 1956

☆

HPS:wt
Enclosure

☆

Stallberg, Robert J.

November 18, 1957

Dear Mr. Stollberg:

Many thanks for your nice letter and for sending me a copy of LESSONS FOR TODAY, which I read with a great deal of interest.

mimeod material

I really appreciate your thoughtfulness. Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert J. Stollberg
Professor of Physical Science
San Francisco State College
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco 27, California

mmc

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco 27, California

November 13, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a summary of some of the thoughts that have been persistently with me during the last many days. This statement represents a point of view which I feel very keenly. As a result of this internal pressure, I desire to place this before any one who will read it or listen to it.

Accordingly, I submit this to you for your perusal. Please feel free to do with it whatever you wish.

Very truly yours

Robert Stollberg

Robert J. Stollberg
Professor of Physical Science

rjs/lca
encl.

LESSONS FOR TODAY

Within the brief span of a month Russian scientists have placed two artificial satellites in orbits around this planet. Among the obvious lessons we should learn from this accomplishment are these:

(1) We are forced to conclude that the Soviets know at least as much about high powered rocket propulsion systems as we do, and that they know how to control them with precision and have the technical prowess to manufacture them.

(2) We must infer that the Soviets know more than we do about conditions in outer space, including astronomical phenomena. They know essentially all that the free world has learned plus what they have been able to observe for their own exclusive benefit.

These are disquieting thoughts, to put it mildly. They clearly enunciate current superiority of Communist science and technology in certain areas and foretell a continuation and extension of this predicament for at least a substantial period of time to come. All this has the most profound and ominous meanings in terms of the United States' stature in intellectual achievement, standard of living, national security, and respect among the family of nations.

But the gravity of the present situation is dwarfed when we consider the questions, "How did all this happen?" Forty years ago the Russians were a peasant people. A half generation ago they were technically weak and scientifically backward. In less than a score of years they have mobilized their educational resources to the point where they are annually turning out more scientifically and technically trained manpower than are we, and

have evidently already surpassed us in numbers of presently available members of these professions. A few years ago they had to kidnap scientific experts and steal research secrets and technical know-how from the free world; now they themselves can and do achieve progress and acquire knowledge which appears to be currently beyond our grasp!

If the people of the Soviet Union have in a brief span of years been able to match and in some respects outperform the peoples of the free world in scientific achievements and technical know-how, how effective must have been their educational effort to perform this feat! Surely the effectiveness of their selection, motivation, and education of youth must be superb in comparison to our own. It was never more true than today that "knowledge is power". The rapid rise of scientific knowledge so clearly demonstrated by the Soviets is abundant in its implications. It "beeps" persistently and with justifiable pride that in some respects the Russian's educational system far outshines our own. As Dr. Edward Teller, famed nuclear physicist said in a recent address,*

> "The Russians managed to teach their children--their young people--better, more, more effectively than we have. They are doing so right today. The reservoir of young people who in five and ten years will become scientists is many times greater and very much better educated than our young people."

This situation automatically perpetuates itself into the years ahead. This lesson - that of distinct superiority in public education - may well be the most important, the most terrifying, lesson to be learned from the Sputniks in the skies.

We must profit from these lessons. We must take all possible

* delivered to the Elementary School Science Association of Northern California November 2, 1957, during their annual fall conference held at San Francisco State College.

steps to regain our equality of intellectual achievement - if indeed this educational race has not already been irrevocably lost!

All this most definitely does not mean that our social structure is inferior to that of the Communists. It does not mean that our democratic and humanistic societal framework is incapable of achieving the best of educational results, although it may be more difficult in our non-totalitarian state. But this does mean that we have much to learn:

(1) We must learn that taxpayers with school-age children are not the only ones to benefit from better schools -- all of us are vitally dependant on the educational health of the community and of the nation.

(2) We must learn that an outstanding educational system cannot exist in this nation unless we are willing to make sacrifices of time and effort, of convenience and money. Good education for our people needs not only native ability, but forthright determination.

(3) We must learn that progress today depends not only on the availability of sufficient quality and quantity of scientific manpower, but also on a solid foundation of scientifically literate citizenry.

(4) We must learn that outstanding teachers are the prime ingredient of an outstanding educational system, and that all of us must encourage them through greater understanding and cooperation, remuneration and respect.

Sixteen years ago the bombs falling on Pearl Harbor jolted this nation into a keen awareness of our weakness and inspired an all-out unanimity of purpose and resolution which produced the ultimate victory.

Perhaps the satellites rising from Soviet Russia can serve to jolt us out of our complacency--can help us realize that we are substantially behind in at least certain aspects of scientific achievement and far behind in much of our scientific as well as general education. Perhaps these events can galvanize us with a new level of determination and vigor to upgrade our educational enterprise so that this nation and the free world will have the knowledge and the power to develop and protect the kind of humanistic, democratic society which we hold supremely dear.

San Francisco State College
November 13, 1957

Robert Stollberg
Professor of Physical Science

Stone, Harvey

December 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Stone:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of December 16.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a bottle of Cameron's Scotch Whisky, which you know I enjoy very much.

Thanks, too, for sending me the address in New York. Next time I purchase some, I'll keep The Corkscrew in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harvey Stone
4 South 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

mcc

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16 December, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It has recently been brought to our attention that you had occasion to enjoy CAMERON'S 8 years old SCOTCH WHISKY on a trip to the South.

We were very pleased to learn that you liked this whisky as we had on many times, desired to reciprocate our enjoyment of your programs with a token of our appreciation. Today, we are pleased to be able to make available to you a bottle of our CAMERON'S 8 years old Scotch Whisky.

Besides being available at Apex Liquor Shop 633 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., this brand may be obtained at The Corner Liquor Shop, Glenville, Conn. and at The Corkscrew, 10 East 42nd Street, New York City.

We hope you will be pleased with this bottle of CAMERON'S Scotch Whisky.

Faithfully yours,

Harvey Stone

Harvey Stone

Stoneham

Dear Mr. Murray, Sept. 1956

I am very grateful to you for sending along the package which you brought for me from Daddy in Egypt. It was a most delightful surprise.

I hope it did not cause you too much inconvenience.

Sincerely yours,

Horace R. Stevens

Friday the fourteenth

Stowe, Lelan

EDWARD R. MURROW

9A

March 27, 1957

Dear Lee:

I am looking forward to reading your "Crusoe of Lonesome Lake."

We will investigate the possibility of Ralph A. Edwards. I am an old British Columbia hand myself, and would like nothing better than to meet him.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lee Stowe
2126 Woodside Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

rh

J. A.

2126 Woodside Road,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

March 7, 1957.

Dear Ed:

I've asked Jean Ennis of Random House to relay a copy of my CRUSOE OF LONESOME LAKE, out March 26th, to you.

First, I want you to have a copy for old time's sake. But you don't have to read it, for I don't see how you'd ever find time.

Several ardent enthusiasts for my frontiersman Crusoe, Ralph A. Edwards, have suggested however that he could make a most unusual guest on your "Person To Person" show. Since I believe that he, in any event, is neither "duplicatable" nor capable of being uninteresting perhaps one of your assistants on PTP might want to read about his extraordinary life and achievements. Ralph's 92-year-old mother lives with his brother Bruce in Canton, Ohio--if you should ever wish to bring him down from British Columbia. Or, if you wished--and if I'm not in Europe, as I may be between mid-April and July--we could entertain him at our home here.

Of course, this is just a long shot. But I do wish you could some day meet Ralph Edwards. He's truly an experience, and just about the freshest human breeze I've ever encountered as well as THE MOST RESOURCEFUL MAN. He'd surely make a unique kind of "See It Now" --but I cling to the hope that the movies may possibly see the possibilities in his story.

We feel cheated if we miss any of your programs. It's great work, Ed. More power and decades more for you!

As ever,

Lee Stowe

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Ave. NYC.

ROVING EDITOR: LELAND STOWE · ~~205 EAST 41st STREET · NEW YORK, NEW YORK~~

Stratton, Leslie

March 22, 1957

Dear Mr. Stratton:

Thank you for your letter of March 15th.

Such associations as we have had in the past have always been most pleasant and I shall look forward to enjoying a similar relationship with Mr. Rabel L. Robertson when he succeeds you upon your retirement.

My congratulations to you upon your appointment. I take this opportunity to wish you the very best of luck in your new work.

Sincerely,

Mr. Leslie C. Stratton
National Director of Public Relations
Boy Scouts of America
New Brunswick, New Jersey

fc

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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

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JOHN M. S
CHARLES L. SOM
E. J. TH
THOMAS J. WATSON
FRANK L.
J. FREDERIC
FRANK W. WOZENC

March 15, 1957

With kind regards.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, my retirement as National Director of Public Relations of the Boy Scouts of America takes place April 1. My association with the Boy Scouts of America for the past 21 years has been a most rewarding and satisfying experience. When I came with the movement, we had 1,026,000 members; today, we have 4,526,000 registered. Of course, I hasten to observe here that the growth of Scouting over the years is due largely to its fine program, extraordinary leadership and maximum teamwork on the part of volunteers and professionals alike throughout the country. Indeed, for all of us, "boy" is the most important word in our signature: the Boy Scouts of America. He is the big challenge.

You will be happy to learn that I shall become Secretary and Director of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York 3, N. Y., when I leave here, succeeding Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, distinguished author and poet who has devoted all of his time focusing public attention on the great contributions Theodore Roosevelt made to our country. It won't be easy to follow in his footsteps, but you may be sure I'll do my best.

I have told Rebel L. Robertson, my friend and successor, of the many courtesies and evidences of friendship you have given the Boy Scouts of America during my tenure in office. It is my earnest hope that such a happy relationship will continue in the future between you, my friend, and Mr. Robertson. He feels as I do that the Boy Scout program helps boys grow physically and mentally, morally and spiritually. There will be times when he will need your help; I know you will give it gladly.

Sincerely,

Leslie C. Stratton

Leslie C. Stratton
National Director of
Public Relations

/s

Straus, N

June 6, 1957

Dear Nathan:

Thanks for your generous comments on the Galindez piece.

I am off to Yugoslavia on a quick trip and hope to see you when I get back.

As ever yours,

Mr. Nathan Straus, President
WMCA
415 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

fc

wmca 415 MADISON AVENUE AT 48th ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · MU. 8-1500
570 KC. · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

May 29, 1957

Dear Ed:

I caught your broadcast on the Galindez case last night. Helen and I thought it was magnificent.

We have talked vaguely of dramatizing the whole thing in a program for next Fall, but we are both afraid it would come as an anti-climax.

What struck me most was the extraordinary statement, in the President's own voice, that this was only "a case for the Missing Persons Bureau."

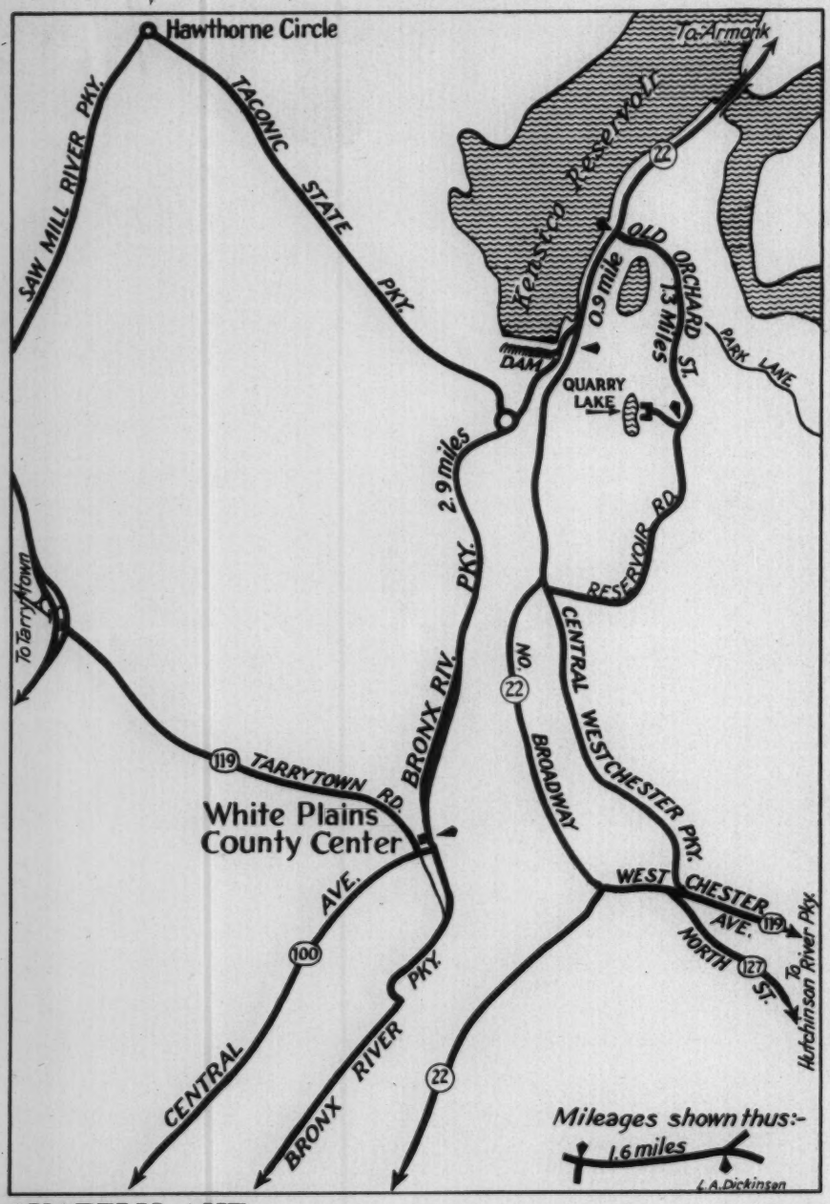
With high admiration and warm personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P.S. When are you coming to Quarry Lake for a swim?
N.S.



QUARRY LAKE
QUARRY HEIGHTS
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
Tel: White Plains 9-6696

Straus, Nathan

wmca 415 MADISON AVENUE AT 48th ST., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. · MU. 8-1500
570 KC. · FIRST ON YOUR DIAL

NATHAN STRAUS
PRESIDENT

February 8, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is no one whose commendation means more to me than yours. It was very kind of you to write about my editorial on Mr. Dulles and I want to send you my cordial thanks.

With best wishes,

Yours,

Nathan Straus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Straus, Nat

February 6, 1957

Dear Mr. Straus:

What a restrained and pursuasive editorial you did on the subject of Mr. Dulles. I send you my best salute!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan Straus
Station WNCA
415 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

COMPLIMENTS OF NATHAN STRAUS

EDITORIAL BROADCAST OVER STATION WMCA
415 Madison Avenue New York City 17

by

NATHAN STRAUS
Friday, January 25, 1957
~~9:30~~ - 9:45 P. M.

SHOULD DULLES RESIGN?

A broadcast on the official Egyptian radio at Cairo, as monitored last week said: "The Arabs will hunt down every single Israeli ship that will attempt to enter the Gulf of Aqaba and destroy it."

The casual reader, coming across this inconspicuous item buried in a news story about the Middle East situation, might readily pass it over as a remote happening in a far-off place with a strange-sounding name, something that could not touch our lives. This was the same feeling of most Americans when an Austrian prince was murdered at Serajevo, Serbia, in 1914, which was the spark that touched off World War I, and again when the news flashed across the world that Hitler had seized the Sudetenland in 1938, an act which started the train of events that grew into World War II.

As a matter of fact, what happens in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran, could lead, in very few months, to an American expeditionary force with American boys fighting and dying in another world war.

It is for this reason that the conduct of our foreign affairs in the Middle East must be minutely examined in public debate. It is for this reason that we must squarely face the issue whether John Foster Dulles, as the architect of our Middle East policies, should remain in office as Secretary of State.

To understand the issues it is necessary to recognize the political importance of the waterways of the Middle East and their value as routes to the rich oil fields which, by accident of nature, contain most of the world's oil reserves on which the economic well-being of the free world depends. The Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are important to us and to the free world. Friction and suspicion between the United States, France, and Britain may open the way to domination of this area by Nasser and his Communist friends.

Everyone knows of the Suez Canal and most people have a fairly clear idea of its location on the western side of the Sinai Peninsula, connecting Asia and Africa. But the Suez Canal is not the only link between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. On the eastern side of the Sinai Peninsula, the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba offer a similar connection.

The narrow Strait of Tiran between the island of that name and the mainland of Sinai provides the only navigable channel connecting the Gulf of Aqaba with the Red Sea. Guns on the Sinai Peninsula and on the two little islands, called Tiran and Sanafir, can block the entrance to the Strait. When the Egyptians placed half a dozen guns on the mainland and erected military installations on the islands, they were able to enforce a blockade of the Gulf and they proceeded to do so, in defiance of international law and in repudiation of their own solemn pledge.

Only since the Israeli occupation of the area, last November, have ships of all nations, including the Arab countries, been free to pass through the Strait of Tiran in accordance with international law.

As evidence of our long interest in the waterway, it is important to remember that on January 28, 1950, in reply to an inquiry addressed by the American Embassy in Cairo, the Egyptian government stated that it had no intention of interfering in any way with peaceful shipping and that, "It goes without saying that passage through the Straits of Tiran will remain free as in the past, in conformity with international practice and with the recognized principle of international law."

Today even though the Suez Canal remains closed, the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba, now that the Israelis have taken over the area, are open and free. And the Israeli forces should not be asked to leave the area before there are iron-clad guarantees that the

Strait will remain open, guarantees backed by an agreement among all nations bordering on the Gulf or backed by an international convention safeguarding free passage.

Israel, apart from Egypt, is the only country which has a coastline both on the Mediterranean and on the Red Sea. Long ago, before World War II, when there seemed the possibility that action by Hitler and the Nazis would block the Suez Canal, as Nasser has done, plans were discussed for the building of an alternative route from the head of the Gulf, a city called Elath, to Haifa.

The major function of the Suez Canal is that of carrying oil from the Middle East to Europe. As the oil resources of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq are increasingly developed, the Suez Canal will not be able to handle all of this traffic.

It would seem that the project of a canal or a pipeline to carry oil from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Mediterranean coast of Israel should be revived. Thus Europe, instead of having to depend exclusively on the Suez Canal, would be able to draw on Middle Eastern oil reserves through two separate lines. No nation could, thereafter, hold up Europe for ransom, demanding a price in concessions, or in arms, or in money to keep the Suez Canal open.

Had the UN waited but a few short days after the military action of Israel, France, and Britain, Nasser would have been toppled. Instead, the dictator was picked up, apologies were offered, his clothes

were dusted off, and he was put back on his high horse. Nasser conceit was inflated and Soviet influence, not only in Egypt, not only in the Middle East, but throughout the world, was increased as it became evident that the western democracies were quarreling among themselves and that the Communist bloc could split the western allies into warring factions in the Halls of the United Nations.

Our policies, the Dulles policies, avowedly directed toward preserving the dignity and freedom of the individual and dedicated to preventing the spread of Communism, have served, instead, to fasten the yoke of dictatorship more firmly on the necks of millions of unfortunate Arabs and have immeasurably strengthened Communist influence in the Middle East.

As the very heart of U.S. foreign policy, there must be reestablishment of close co-operation between the United States and its tried and true friends, Great Britain and France. But the leaders of those nations, rightly or wrongly, distrust and dislike our Secretary of State.

Which one of the great powers could we rely on in case of a world conflagration? We surely cannot rely on Germany, the country that started two world wars, the country whose people have shown throughout history a fondness for dictatorship, the country where even today there is a reborn Nazi movement. Nor can we rely on Japan, where the hate-America campaign shows no sign of abating and where

memories of the atom bomb, dropped on two Japanese cities in World War II, but used nowhere else, constitute a historical fact that the rabid anti-American element will not let the people forget. Nor can we rely on India, flirting with Communist China and endeavoring to prove itself all things to all men. It is scarcely necessary to consider the Arab states, whose traditional philosophy and political systems are opposed to all that is meant and implied by the word "democracy."

No. Our old friends are our true friends — France and Great Britain.

To re-establish our traditional close ties with France and Britain, a fine and idealistic British Prime Minister, who had lost the confidence of the American State Department voluntarily resigned and retired into private life. To re-establish that close tie, a well-meaning and sincere American Secretary of State, who has lost the confidence of the leaders of Britain and the leaders of France, might well consider following his example. There are times when a statesman can render no greater service in public life than to leave it.

Strauss, Lewis

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

28 October 1957

Dear Mr. Friendly:

I thank you for your note. Over the week-end Lord and Lady Rothschild were our guests at my farm. We played and re-played the Churchill record. Aside from the fact that it is an inspiring experience, it is an indispensable contribution to the history of our times. Please tell Mr. Murrow that I appreciated it.

Faithfully yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Strauss, Lewis L.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

22 October 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Friendly came to lunch with me today and brought me the record which you made with Sir Winston Churchill. I am very glad to have this and grateful for your kind thought and the inscription.

I hope that your indisposition will be short-lived.

Looking forward to your visit on November 4th, I am

Faithfully yours,

Lewis L. Strauss

Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Strauss, Le

January 17, 1957

Dear Admiral Strauss:

Thank you for your gracious letter. Unfortunately, I shall be in Washington only for a few hours for the Inauguration on Monday. Perhaps you would be good enough to permit me to propose a visit after your return from Puerto Rico.

Sincerely yours,

Admiral Lewis Strauss
Chairman
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

rh

1-10-57

Mr. Strauss left the city before this was transcribed. In order not to delay its receipt by you, I have taken the liberty of signing and dispatching it.

Virginia H. Walker
Adm.Assistant

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

10 January 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When I was at my farm this week-end, I found the desk ruler that had come from you, Mr. Aaron, and Mr. Zousmer. It is a very handsome reminder of a most agreeable experience and I was happy to be remembered.

If you continue to be interested in the matter which was the subject of correspondence before Christmas, I hope you will let me know. I am planning to be away from Washington between the 22nd and the end of the month as I have to go to Puerto Rico. If you are likely to be in town next week, it would be a pleasure to see you.

Faithfully yours,

Lewis Strauss

Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

December 12, 1956

[redacted]

ADMIRAL LEWIS STRAUSS
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR LUNCHEON INVITATION FOR NEXT WEEK STOP I MUST REGRETFULLY DECLINE AS I AM GOING TO BURMA FOR A WEEK STOP WILL TELEPHONE YOUR SECRETARY WHEN I RETURN.

EDWARD R. MURROW

52-043

RECEIVED
1956 DEC 11 AM 10:22
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WU004 GOVT PD

WASHINGTON DC DEC 11 952AME

EDWARD R MURROW

THANKS FOR YOUR NOTE IT WOULD BE A PLEASURE TO HAVE YOU COME IN FOUR LUNCH ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY AT ONE OCLOCK NEXT WEEK IF ONE OR THE OTHER WILL SUIT YOU WILL YOU LET ME KNOW

LEWIS L STRAUSS

1022A..

December 6, 1956

Dear Admiral Strauss:

We are all grateful for your "well done" on the Navy piece. It is a constant battle to try to use this medium for something other than old movies or quiz programs, and your commendation is deeply appreciated.

We have a desire to try our hand at a television report on the peacetime uses of atomic energy. Obviously we cannot undertake it without your concurrence and counsel. Would you permit me to come to Washington to discuss it with you sometime during the course of the next ten days. If your secretary would suggest an agreeable time, I will try to meet your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Admiral Lewis Strauss
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

rh

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point o

(38)

NA103 PD= TDSI WASHINGTON DC 18 618PME=

EDWARD R MURROW=

DLR CBS=

1956 NOV 18 PM 7 49

ENJOYED YOUR PROGRAM REVOLUTION IN THE NAVY. IT WAS AN INTERESTING HELPFUL AND MOST IMPERESSIVE JOB. IT WILL RATE A NAVY "WELL DONE" FROM THOUSANDS LIKE ME=

=LEWIS STRAUSS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Streibert, T

January 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Streibert:

Thank you for your letter of January 17th.

I wish I could write the article you suggest and very much regret that I do not have the time to do so. The fact is, I am just off on a trip to Israel to shoot some film for SEE IT NOW and will therefore be unable to participate in the symposium.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore C. Streibert, Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

fs

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1956

KC

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is evidence of a widespread conviction, in the United States and abroad, that humanity is on the threshold of a new age with potentialities which challenge the imagination. The discovery of ways to release and control atomic energy is but the scientific manifestation of an era of social, political and spiritual change. The new age confronts the world with new problems and responsibilities as well as new prospects.

Aware that knowledge pooled in peaceful cooperation can benefit all mankind, the Voice of America has undertaken to conduct what is possibly the first international radio symposium on the theme, "The Frontiers of Knowledge and Humanity's Hopes for the Future." We believe that an international project of this nature should bring to bear, on the problems and prospects that lie ahead in the major fields of human endeavor, the wisdom and vision of the best minds of the age.

Such a symposium must turn to those world-renowned figures whose contributions in special fields have been notable. Because of the significant advances with which you are universally identified in the realm of radio and television reportage, we feel that your participation would immeasurably contribute to the undertaking. Our request is for a written statement embodying your view of the problems ahead in the mass communication of ideas during the second half of this century, and your appraisal of how these problems will be faced. Because so many distinguished authorities are expected to participate, we are asking each contributor to limit his statement to about one thousand words.

The series of talks comprising the symposium will be broadcast in thirty-nine languages during the present year. If you will honor us by sharing in this truly international enterprise, we should like to receive your statement by March 15, 1956.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Streibert

Theodore C. Streibert
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Strunsky, R.

TO Mr. Ed Murrow

FROM R. Strunsky

Dear Ed

If you should happen to have a spare moment you may want to glance at this.

BST

THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR

VOLUME 25 *Summer, 1956* NUMBER 3

The Cult of Personality

ROBERT STRUNSKY

I

THE FORCE OF PERSONALITY has a long history in human affairs. Plutarch said that writing the lives of famous men served him as a sort of looking glass in which he might see how to adjust and adorn his own life. This has been the traditional view of the function of personality and the role it has played universally. It has developed in consequence of the periodic emergence of unique individuals whose ardent qualities of thought, conduct and temperament have compelled sufficient admiration to serve as a model for others, and, on rare occasions, for large collections of humanity.

Under the circumstances there is a peculiar fascination in the Soviet thesis of a "cult of personality," disclosed by the recent turnabout in Communist doctrine. According to one official interpretation, "the cult of the individual attributed to certain persons supernatural qualities . . . [and] later developed into Stalin's method of leadership. It arose against the background of the enormous achievements of our country . . . [which] were attributed to one man and explained by his special attributes."

○ From 1928 to 1937 ROBERT STRUNSKY was a reporter and feature writer with the New York *Sun* and an occasional contributor to the *American Mercury* and the *Saturday Review*. Since 1937 he has been in the advertising and broadcasting industries except for an interlude of two years during which he worked in a publishing house and assisted with a special Ford Foundation project on American foreign policy. Mr. Strunsky is associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System and a member of the advisory board of the *Public Opinion Quarterly*.

The concept of personality as a principle of political philosophy, functioning as an instrument of national policy, provides a vivid symbol of the gulf between the Soviet view of life and our own. At the same time its overtones have a distinct relevance for our society, for it can hardly be denied that the influence of personality is one of the most powerful and insistent forces in American life today.

To what degree may we be said to have developed our own "cult of personality," and in what aspects does it differ from the principles invoked by Stalin as a rationale for his authority?

A note of irony is immediately apparent in the anachronistic tone of the Stalin thesis, now bitterly repudiated by his successors. It raises memories of the ancient principle of divine right—in essence, not too far a remove from the notion of a "supernatural" personality. But apart from such substantive questions it compounds a basic confusion of terms, for despite its title, the Soviet thesis bears little relation to the role of personality in its commonly accepted sense.

However, during the past half century we have seen a marked extension of this role in our own society. It may be generally defined as a growing commitment to the abstract value of personality as opposed to its specific manifestations in the unique individual.

II

The cultivation of personality is intrinsic to the American tradition. As children we are conditioned both by precept and example to be outgoing and gregarious, and to set high store on the importance of personal relations. This conditioning has in turn imposed certain modes of behavior and attitude: a high level of communicability, an eagerness for association, an involvement in the variety of experience, and a belief in the perfectibility of man and his works.

This form of tropism is in marked contrast to the goals of other cultures. It is alien to most European and Asiatic societies, and despite the common bond of language, inherently distasteful to the British. The factors that combine to produce it among Americans

offer an interesting field for speculation. Essentially they are the product of two major impulses which have energized Western society for nearly two centuries: the expansion of the democratic idea and the advance of technology. Against this background it is not without significance that our own society has provided the most fertile soil for the growth of these processes. There can be little doubt that they have flourished here more abundantly and have earned the commitment of a greater number of people than anywhere else in the world.

Democracy's sublime gift to individual life has been to provide it with mobility of thought and action, thereby enlarging its area of self-expression. In so doing it has encouraged the release of personality hitherto held in check by the consciousness of status and its attendant restraints.

At the same time it contains a fundamental paradox. Concededly the stoutest shield yet forged for the protection of the individual, democracy is not, by the same token, a respecter of his individuality. The variables inherent in personality resist its massive egalitarian embrace. Such aspects of human personality as introspection or the impulse toward privacy tend to be regarded as vestiges of an aristocratic tradition. Democracy wants no part of them. It is not by accident that the principles of "fraternity" and "equality" are closely coupled in the famous revolutionary phrase. Nor is it strange that they should receive their highest esteem and fullest expression in our society.

But democracy has done more than secure the release of the individual personality. It has placed it in the public domain. Our personalities no longer belong to us in the exclusive sense that they once did in previous epochs of our history. We have opened them to public inspection by invitation or on request with the result that the public has, so to speak, established a lien on them under the principle of "squatter's rights."

In great measure this has been the consequence of the tremendous advance in technology since the First World War. The past forty years have witnessed what has been described as a "quantum leap" in the development of the means of mass communication. Like a gigantic microscope the apparatus of technol-

ogy has enabled each of us to see the moles on the face of democracy. The automobile has revealed the lineaments of the nation's geography, bringing every community, however remote, within reach. Equally, our vast newspaper, magazine, and broadcasting chains have uncovered and magnified the details of our personalities.

III

The mass media have been consistently responsive to the national appetite for personality, creating such institutions as the gossip column and the "personality" article. The arrival of radio accelerated the process, increasing the diffusion of personality both in extent and depth. For the past decade almost no home in the country has been beyond the sound of the human voice however distant; while today television has made it possible to convey the total dimensions of personality into the living rooms of three out of every four families in the country.

The preoccupation with personality animates the entire community, asserting itself most conspicuously in those areas which command our deepest interest and effort, notably, the sphere of business. Nothing epitomizes the national commitment to personality more strikingly than the figure of the American salesman. He stands alone in his critical relationship to the nation's economic welfare. Viewed against the canvas of our society his proportions are heroic. Since his effectiveness is contingent on the degree to which he can make himself congenial to others, the quality of personality has always been among the prime requisites demanded of him.

Today it is no longer as necessary as it once was to be natively endowed with this quality. It may be cultivated through a variety of techniques by which an earnest and conscientious student can attain a high degree of proficiency. Official schools and elaborate curricula exist for this purpose alone and have produced superb practitioners of the salesman's art. American business has historically recruited its leaders from their ranks.

While the discharge of personality continues to be a critical activity in business, it has undergone marked qualitative changes

in recent years. It has grown in complexity and sophistication as business has become involved externally with government, education, science, and the arts. Today's salesman must be equipped with far more elaborate skills than those once required to get a foot in the door or to confront a customer effectively across a store counter.

The exercise of personality has clearly become a matter of corporate concern, as evidenced by the vast proliferation of public relations counselors and organizations whose primary function is to create favorable climates of opinion in which to meet the demands of special interest groups. Conversely, these groups have themselves discovered the value of employing similar methods to advance their own interests whether they be those of parent-teacher organizations, civic associations or stockholder groups. The belief has flourished for many years that business has a corporate personality as richly differentiated as that of the individual. It has resulted in a substantial investment of energy, skill and money on the part of business organizations to formulate and expose their personalities to the public. What is good for business has been found to be equally useful in other pursuits. The salesman or his equivalent may today be seen playing an important role and occupying positions of influence in the spheres of government, education, science and the arts.

The advance of society, said Whitehead, hinges on the growth of persuasive intercourse. The element of personality is a critical component of such intercourse since the appeal of reason is never fully controlling. It may well be argued that a nation's material and cultural achievements are as much a consequence of the impact of personality on the creative forces at work in society as they are the result of the intrinsic quality of the work itself. In today's complex social organization the merit of the isolated worker's contribution does not inevitably emerge of its own accord. It requires recognition and exposure. It is at this second stage that the organized force of personality usefully takes over.

IV

Historically the impact of personality has been most conspicuous

in the area of politics. The images of our leaders which most of us carry in our minds are essentially personal in nature—the austerity of Washington, the humanity of Lincoln, the flamboyance of the first Roosevelt, the camaraderie of the second, and, in between, the closed rigidity of the Wilson, Coolidge and Hoover eras which no Indian chief's headdress or oversized collar could mitigate.

During the present century the importance of this image has been increasingly recognized by political leaders not only for its initial value in gaining votes, but in winning the subsequent confidence and support of the electorate for acts of administration and policy. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be remembered as one of the first to respond vividly to the national commitment to personality. He was quick to give a personal tone to his administration, employing such elementary devices as publicly referring to his colleagues by their given names. Above all he was alert to the specific value of the mass media. The institution of the "fireside chat," ostensibly designed as a channel through which the Chief Executive might report directly to the people, was used by Roosevelt to create an atmosphere of intimacy between himself and his listeners, and to project those aspects of his personality calculated to strike a responsive chord.

But of all the available mass media, television offers the most systematic and effective means of personal communication. For more than a decade it has maintained a constant flow of personality into the American home, revealing it in the immense variety of circumstance which life provides. To a degree not always fully suspected, the average family television receiver, now operating nearly five hours a day in thirty-four million homes, mirrors the human condition in a modern industrial society. On its screen the individual in all his diverse forms is seen in passage against the background of his environment: within the framework of family life, the context of his job, or in his role as a member of the community. There can be little doubt that in television human society possesses a tool of unprecedented magnitude with which to see itself objectively: to observe its actions and impulses, and to apprehend its motives.

Through its unique capacity to project the dimensions of personality on a massive scale, television has further enhanced its social

value. This effect is again most readily observed in the politician who has been forced to call upon professional skill and experience to provide instruction in the proper use of the medium. Nor is this instruction confined to purely technical matters. It ranges across the entire field of theatrical art, which, in essence, is the art of personality.

A study undertaken by Miami University of the role of television in the last Presidential election discloses that the election "highlighted the importance of Eisenhower's personal characteristics . . . the properties of the television medium [were] generally considered ideal for projecting these characteristics." They were listed as "sincerity, appearance, facial expression, friendliness, humility, natural charm, fighting spirit, straightforwardness." Television was also held largely responsible for the sudden increase in Stevenson's popularity during the post-Convention period insofar as it drew from the public a favorable response to the qualities of his personality.

Perhaps the most explicit demonstration in recent years of the power of personality in American political life was provided by three United States Senators. Nixon's tremulous defense of his campaign expenditures, with its sentimental excursions into the details of his domestic life, will remain a memorable highlight of the closing weeks of the 1952 election. Recalling the occasion a year later, Nixon emphasized the care and deliberation which had gone into its preparation in order to achieve the illusion of intimacy essential to gaining a large audience and winning its sympathy. The televised crime investigations conducted by Senator Kefauver and the Army-McCarthy hearings illustrate with equal vividness the far-reaching effects of public disclosure of personality.

Between now and Election Day the manifestation of political personality will come into full tide, reaching its peak of saturation during the weeks immediately preceding the day of judgment. It will be apparent in the profusion of hand-shaking and baby-kissing, and in the flood of photographs revealing the various candidates in circumstances and postures calculated to identify them with the prevailing manners and customs of the major voting blocs.

V

Organization diminishes the element of exuberance in society. It implies the formulation of purpose and the prefiguring of consequence. In seeking to eliminate caprice it alters the tone of life. In a rigorously ordered system intensely oriented toward technology, the occasions for the release of individual personality inevitably decline.

Our own society is deeply informed by a sense of organization. It is manifest in the structure of our lives, the conduct of our affairs, the character of our relationships, the architecture of our homes, and the planning of our communities. It has spread beyond the confines of commerce into the working areas of the mind and spirit. In the course of its sprawling progress it has made perceptible inroads on the individual personality. An extensive literature continues to ascribe the growing alienation of the individual and his loss of personal identity to this encroaching process.

The current status of personality in the public mind and the intense preoccupation with its attendant rituals strongly suggest a basic alteration of its character: it appears to have lost something of its intrinsic quality of differentiation, to have taken on a collective aspect, and to have assumed the proportions of a popular cult. For whatever comfort it offers, its evolution may be viewed as a process of natural selection, an organic response to the challenge of its environment. For despite the social and technological forces exerted against it, the expression of personality remains the primary assertion of human existence, destined to resist containment and indefatigable in seeking its outlet.

Man does not easily surrender his autonomous nature or concede his irrelevance. When denied by circumstance, he creates his own occasions of individuality, contriving them out of the very forms which conspire to repress them. If, under the aspect of eternity, these occasions appear to be deprived of their spontaneous beauty, the fact is not apparent to him. All he asks is that the occasions exist and that he remain free to create them.

Sweetland, Mon

July 6, 1956

Dear Monroe:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of June 18th.

It was good to hear from you again and I deeply appreciate your taking the trouble to pass along the bouquet handed out by Gene Cerri.

Many thanks again and with all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Monroe Sweetland
MILWAUKIE REVIEW
Milwaukie, Oregon

fc

Milwaukie Review

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING

PUBLISHERS: Super Shopper

CLACKAMAS COUNTY'S LARGEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

OLIVE 4-6551

45

MONROE SWEETLAND, PUBLISHER

MILWAUKIE, OREGON

June 18, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.
Rockefeller Plaza - Radio City
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Long ago we knew each other. I was National Chairman of the Student League for Industrial Democracy when you were Chairman of the National Student Federation. As Democratic National Committeeman I have been in meetings with you a couple of times, but after all, our ways are far apart.

This note is to pass along a fine compliment given you this week by Gene Cervi of the Rocky Mountain Journal. He was the guest speaker at our annual Oregon Press Conference. In the presence of and notwithstanding all the Republican publishers who composed most of his audience, he said "the great name of United States journalism today is - we newspaper men should hang our heads in shame - Edward R. Murrow". I take it the reason we should "hang our heads in shame" is that you employ another and more effective medium for your principal activity! In any event, it was a nice bouquet and I think it hit its target with great effect.

This year I am the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State of Oregon and was also elected delegate-at-large to the National Convention in the May Primary. Our big battle here is, of course, the Morse campaign and I am very optimistic that we shall retire Mr. McKay permanently in the November show-down.

We follow you faithfully on TV at our house and I certainly concur in Gene's great compliment.

Sincerely,

Monroe

Monroe Sweetland

MS:jpm

Swope, H

June 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Swope:

As requested, attached is the copy of the Einstein Commemorative Award speech.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

mcc

enc.

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

V.C.
yes

6 June 1957

Dear Ed Murrow:—

The excerpts I have seen of your speech in accepting the Einstein Commemorative Award, made me certain that it's well worth reading.

Will you be good enough to have a full text sent to me? Thanks.

My congratulations on the manner in which you are keeping up your good work.

Across the years,

Herbert Bayard Swope

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Swope, Herbert

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

1 February 1957

Dear Ed Murrow (I wish that your parishioners would make up their minds if they are going to call you Mister Murrow, Ed, or as somebody did the other night, Mister Morrow. Personally, I prefer strangers to give you your handle):-

I thought you were in rare form last night. You handled a tough assignment with Dignity, Humor, Appositiveness and Brevity.

Congratulations, Young Feller.

Good luck,

Across the years,

HBS

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Swope, Herb

September 14, 1956

Dear Herb:

A word of praise from you is more welcome than you can know. Many thanks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

rh

HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

7

27 August 1956

Dear Ed Murrow: —

You did a good job on the two Conventions. Congratulations.

Good luck,

HBS

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Szabo, Thomas

December 9, 1957

Dear Tom:

Thanks for your letter of November 30.

I am sorry that I was unable to see you while you were in New York, but you know what my schedule is like these days.

Unhappily, things have not developed in the manner I had anticipated, and I see no prospects for you here in the foreseeable future. Needless to say, if the situation changes I will let you know immediately.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas Szabo
613 Sherwood Hall Lane
Alexandria, Virginia

mcc

613 Sherwood Hall Lane
Alexandria, Va.

November 30, 1957

Dear Ed:

While in New York a few days ago, I called your office, but understood from your secretary that you would be all tied up and unable to see me. - I, of course, was able to "see you now" last Sunday, and, although you know how I - and millions of others - feel about your work and your invaluable "national conscience" series, I cannot refrain from telling you how very importantly this one came across -- not only in its subject and scope, but in its concept, and - as already apparent from the news - in its results. My sincere congratulations on a truly great program.

Very shortly, I expect to be in New York again, and will call and try to reach you then. - Meanwhile, I would like to remind you again of what you said a while ago - that you thought you would have a spot that I could suitably fill, soon after the first of year -- and to repeat again that I would want such a spot very much indeed, for two very valid reasons: the degree of professional satisfaction that goes with working with you and your organization -- and the increasing lack of same in my present organization. Of this you know.

Hoping to talk to you soon,

Sincerely,

Tom

Thomas Szabo

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Tadmor, Gideon

June 29, 1956

Dear Gideon:

My belated thanks for yours of June 4th. I am not surprised.

Uri was able to spend part of one day with me on my farm up in Dutchess County and it was delightful to see him again. He is a most remarkable young man.

Hope you are enjoying your tour of duty in Washington. Why don't you let me know the next time you come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gideon Tadmor
Embassy of Israel
Washington, D.C.

rh

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

June 4 1956

Mr. Edward Murrow,
C.B.S.,
845 Madison Avenue,
N.Y. 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I thought you would be interested to know what was the reaction to your programme of March 13 in the Arab world. I was quite surprised not to find one line about it in the Arab press up to now. I have, however, discovered this week a commentary by Radio Cairo on May 23. This is how Cairo understands your interview with Uri in Nahal-Oz:

"A few weeks ago, an American journalist arrived at the front lines near Gaza with his television equipment. He asked a Jewish soldier about his personal feelings toward the Egyptians and the Arabs. The soldier said: 'I have a feeling of sympathy for them. We are brethren. I do not wish to fight against them. I wish that peace would come for both of us.'

This is the feeling of a Jewish soldier. There is no doubt that this is also the feeling of all the Jewish soldiers with a human conscience. This is a feeling which Ben Gurion and his aides lack.

These Jewish soldiers know that Egypt wants peace and respects the cease-fire agreement. Egypt feels pity for the large number of victims which Ben Gurion wants to sacrifice on the altar of his evil designs. These soldiers know more than any other that a feeling of peace prevails in Egypt and in the Egyptian Army. Consequently, they are appalled at Ben Gurion's obstinacy and his desire to kindle war.

These Jewish soldiers want peace and the Egyptian soldiers stationed opposite them also want peace. The Egyptian Government seeks peace, tranquillity, and stability. It is constantly showing proof of this desire despite the fact that it is compelled in the light of Ben Gurion's obstinacy to take specific precautions. This fact has induced some Jewish soldiers to flee to Egypt and other Arab countries for repatriation to their original country. This fact also will induce every decent soldier to weigh matters and flee to Egyptian territory where he will find security and a sure future."

Well, what do you think of that? I suppose Uri will be quite amused with it and I hope I can show it to him when he comes to the U.S. next month.

Sincerely yours,
Gideon Tadmor

G. Tadmor

April 18, 1957

Dear Gideon:

Thanks for your gracious letter. I have the conviction which, I must say, is based more on Israeli determination and fortitude than on American policy that the clock is not going to be turned back; maybe I have acquired some of the faith characteristic of your countrymen.

Do let me know when you are going to be in New York next.

As ever yours,

Mr. Gideon Tadmor
Embassy of Israel
Washington, D.C.

rh

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

March 7, 1957
GT/280

Mr. Edward M. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the occasion of the first anniversary of your "See it now" on Israel, I thought I should write to you a few lines. After all I am the only Israeli in the U.S. who witnessed the production of this T.V. program. Moreover, I am also celebrating, on March 13th, my first year in the U.S. I arrived in New York on a Tuesday afternoon, just a few hours before your show was put on the air. During this year I have seen some of your other programs and "got accustomed to your... voice", with the "word for the day" or your reassuring and promising "good night and good luck".

Thinking about the year that has just passed, I wonder whether the clock will turn back for the boys of Nahal-Oz or the other settlements there in view of our evacuation of the Gaza strip. For over four months our Uris abandoned their watchtowers and I know that they are quite grim, to say the least, about the renewal of nightwatches, barbed wire etc. I am sure that they need now your "good night and good luck" more than any of us here. I wish they could hear you.

Please convey my warm regards to your wife and to Fred. I hope I will have a chance of seeing you all some time when I come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon

Gideon Tadmor

Tadmor, Gideon

April 17, 1956

Dear Mr. Tadmor:

This is merely a note to tell you how delighted I am that you are over here.

Be sure to let me know when you come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Gideon Tadmor
Second Secretary
Embassy of Israel
1621 Twenty-second Street
Washington 8, D.C.

rh

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

1621 TWENTY-SECOND STREET
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

HUDSON 3-4100

GT/068

April 11, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may have heard already from Fred that I was assigned to our Embassy in Washington. I arrived in the States on the 13th March, just in time to watch your programme. It was wonderful and I feel proud for having contributed my humble assistance to you and your crew. I am indeed glad for having that rare opportunity of meeting you and seeing you in action.

I do not know when I shall be able to come to New York, but when I do I will try to see you without encroaching too much on your precious time. Please give my regards to Mrs. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

Gideon Tadmor

Gideon Tadmor
Second Secretary

Mr. Eduard R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Copy of Rep't on Joel Tall

Tall, Joel

XXX I have known Mr. Joel Tall for about ten years, during which time I have frequently had the very pleasant and satisfactory experience of working with him. In my opinion, Mr. Tall is a first-class technician, highly skilled in any matter that has to do with sound. I feel sure that if the fellowship is granted, Mr. Tall will make the most valuable use of it and will achieve the aims stated in his plan.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

19 September 1957

Mr. E. R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I have your careful judgment of Mr. Joel Tall's ability, of his proposal for study and of him with reference to that proposal? Mr. Tall has applied for a Fellowship and referred me to you.

As always, anything you say will be held in the strictest confidence.

Thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:s

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 17 · N · Y ·

I beg to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Foundation, the receipt of your confidential statement concerning

Mr. Joel Tall

Henry Allen Moe
Secretary General

Tandan, K.B.

February 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Tandan:

Your letter of January 18th has been referred to this office.

This is just a note to tell you that we will be happy to send you any scripts pertaining to India or Indian affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. K.B. Tandan
Public Relations Attache
Information Services of India
2107 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.
fc

January 23, 1957

Mr. K. B. Tandan
Public Relations Attache
Information Services of India
Embassy of India
2107 Massachusetts Avenue N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tandan:

Your letter of January 18 indicating your interest in obtaining transcripts of my broadcasts has been referred to me.

I regret that we do not have the necessary facilities for sending out copies of broadcasts on a daily or regular basis. If, however, you will either phone or write to my office requesting copies of any specific pieces which are of interest to you, I will be very happy to see that they are furnished you.

I do not know the policy concerning Mr. Murrow's scripts. I am therefore forwarding your letter to him.

Best wishes,

/s/ Eric Sevareid

CC: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

INFORMATION SERVICES OF INDIA
(EMBASSY OF INDIA)
2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N. W.
WASHINGTON 8. D. C.

TELEPHONE: COLUMBIA 5-5050
CABLE ADDRESS: INDINFO

No. I.S.16/4.

January 18, 1957.

To

The Director,
Public Relations Department,
CBS Radio & Television Network,
40th and Brandywine Street, N.W.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Knowing the importance of your television and radio network, we are interested in getting transcripts of commentaries by Mr. Eric Saveroid and Mr. Ed Morrow who broadcast from New York.

We would like to have transcripts of these commentators and remarks pertaining to India or Indian affairs, if possible. We would like to have the service free if you have any arrangement to distribute it to organisations like ourselves. We will be grateful for any assistance that you could extend to us in this connection.

If we have to approach your New York office in this connection, kindly advise us accordingly.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(K. B. Tandan)
Public Relations Attache

Saveroid

Tappin, John

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Tripoli, Libya.
May 31, 1956

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your nice note of May 11, which arrived on May 25 while I was absent for a few days in Tunisia.

The record albums of which you speak have not yet arrived, but Hala and I and Nini will await them with real anticipation. On behalf of all of us, thank you for your thoughtfulness.

I have not yet been notified by Wheelus Field that they have received the kinescope of your African telecast. When we do, we will group ourselves around our set like a group of teenagers.

Hala and Nini join me in sending you and Casey our very best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John L. Tappin
American Ambassador

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Tappin, John

May 11, 1956

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for yours of April 23rd. We are busily cutting away at about twelve times more film than we will be able to use. I haven't yet had a chance to see your contribution, but you will be interested to know that the Prime Minister was very effective indeed. The program will go on May 17th from 10:00 to 11:00 pm. I shall certainly give myself the pleasure of telephoning your mother.

I have the most fond memories of the evening we spent together and hope that you do not fail to make me a signal when next you come to the states. The camel train reposes on Casey's desk and creates envy amongst his contemporaries.

I am venturing to send you a couple of record albums which may revive a few memories. Please remember me to Hala and the fabulous Nini to whom I lost my heart altogether.

As ever yours,

Mr. John L. Tappin
American Ambassador
The Foreign Service of the
United States of America
American Embassy
APO 231
New York, New York

rh

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
APO 231, New York, N.Y.,
April 23, 1956.

Dear Ed:

I did a brief recording for your program last Wednesday and hope that it will serve your purposes. Frankly, I was not much impressed with my own performance, since I was held to a rather exact text by the State Department and since I was trying to recite it more or less from memory. This fact, I'm afraid, resulted in a tenseness which the camera undoubtedly detected. However, perhaps this "tenseness" will pass for "earnestness" and the statement may thus prove effective.

I will be most appreciative if you will let me know when you plan to put this program on the air, since I hope to alert a few people such as my family in New York so that they will be sure to be viewers.

Incidentally, if you wish to perform an act of real human kindness, telephone my 85-year-old mother at Rinelander 4-2843 the day of the telecast and tell her when to switch on her set. She will be thrilled to hear from anyone as distinguished as you and to have some news of her errant son.

Hala and I both immensely enjoyed our evening with you here in Tripole and are only sad to realize that you probably will not have occasion to visit us again. Nini is looking forward to meeting Casey and says that she is willing to stretch out her engagement with her American fiance here in Tripoli in order to look Casey over before making the final decision.

I hope you are spending some time in the beautiful hills of Pawling now that spring must be with you. Please give my very best regards to Lowell Thomas and to Mrs. Em Littell.

Hala joins me in sending you our very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jack Tappin

John L. Tappin
American Ambassador

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
"See It Now"
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Taylor Adm. E. B

December 12, 1957

Dear Admiral Taylor:

First of all, permit me to express my appreciation for the generous and gracious cooperation that I and my colleagues have always received from you and your staff.

Best of luck in your new assignment, and I shall hope to see you at Newport one day.

Sincerely yours,

E. B. Taylor
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.

mcc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

5 December 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of my imminent relief by Rear Admiral C. C. Kirkpatrick, USN, as Chief of Information, I'd like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the cooperation and understanding that has been characteristic of our associations.

I hope and trust that the same good relationship between the Navy and your office will continue, to our mutual benefit.

Please don't hesitate to get in touch with me in my new job as Commander Destroyer Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, in Newport, R. I., if, in my new capacity, I can be of any service to you.

Very sincerely yours,

E B Taylor

E. B. TAYLOR
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information

Taylor, Rear Adm.

July 2, 1957

Dear Rear Admiral Taylor:

Many thanks for your letter of June 18th enclosing a copy of the address made by the Honorable Charles E. Wilson before students of the National War College.

I enjoyed reading his remarks and am most grateful to you for bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral E. B. Taylor
Department of the Navy
Office of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

mcc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
OI-02:CRW:dad

18 JUN 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Secretary of Defense, Honorable Charles E. Wilson, recently gave a most significant address before students of the National War College.

The views expressed by Mr. Wilson are supported wholeheartedly by the Navy and I feel that you would wish to have the entire text of this address.

Sincerely,

E B Taylor

E. B. TAYLOR
Rear Admiral, U.S.Navy

Encl:
(1) Secretary Wilson's National War College Speech

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHARLES E. WILSON
GRADUATION EXERCISES
NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUNE 11, 1957

Admiral Wooldridge and Graduates of the National War College:

I appreciate this opportunity to make a few short remarks on this your last day as students at the National War College. It affords me an opportunity to speak on a subject to which I have given much thought and study during more than four years and which I am sure is of interest to all of us, as well as to many outside of the Department of Defense.

Your college and the Office of the Secretary of Defense were established in response to the same need -- the increasing impact of military decisions on the economic, political and social life of our Nation, and the recognition of the necessity for unification in certain policy and command areas to effectively and efficiently carry out our mission both in peace and war.

Therefore, our organizations have similar objectives -- the National War College to study the problems and improve the understanding of all services in regard to the need for coordination and the necessary unification in regard to policies and commands -- the Office of the Secretary of Defense to further the establishment of integrated policies and procedures for the Military Departments and the development of effective strategic direction for the armed forces and their operation under unified control.

We are associates in the largest organization in the free world -- there are over four million of us, military and civilian. Our assigned mission -- the security of the United States -- gives us many common interests, an important one being the best type of organization of the Department of Defense.

This is the subject I would like to discuss briefly today. It is a subject in which many people are properly interested. The need for an effective organization is clear. Quite a few people with or without experience underestimate the basic requirements of an effective organization. It is really a problem which defies simple solutions. It is importantly influenced by our type of government.

There appears to be general agreement among those that are interested in the matter that some kind of unification of the armed forces is essential for our military as well as our economic security. Past experience as well as current developments make this conclusion self-evident. Not only do the Military Services increasingly supplement each other's striking power, but the demands that they must make upon our industrial and economic capacity -- even in peacetime -- are such that uncontrolled competition would be ruinous to our country.

The differences of opinion that arise do not, therefore, deal with the need for unification but center on the form of unification. It is something like the difference between strategy and tactics. I have been privileged to have an extended experience with large organizations -- first in industry and now for more than four years in the Department of Defense and the Federal Government.

Bigness in industry as well as in government requires decentralization -- the delegation of duties, authority and responsibility. It also requires a staff and line type of organization, basically very similar to the military organizations with which you men are so familiar, especially in the field. The larger the organization, the less top officials can concern themselves with details. If they were to try to follow such a course, operations would soon stop or decisions would be made in ignorance of the real problems.

Every battalion commander has his staff; every division commander has his staff; every corps commander has his staff; every unified commander has his staff. The difference between planning and responsibility for action is understood. A great effort is made to solve the problems and measure up to the responsibilities at each successive step in the organization.

Many people do not know that we have a National War College, where men from all the services study the important matter of organization and how we go about effectively cooperating with each other and coordinating our activities. In a certain sense, future unified commanders have their basic training right here at the War College. Many people also do not understand how the Department of Defense is organized, where civilians as well as officers from all the Services work together in an effective staff and line type of organization.

Essential to the effective management of a large organization is the establishment of clear channels of information that will enable those

charged with making major decisions to be fully informed on the problems involved and on the alternative courses available. This channel of information must really be a two-way street -- carrying information from the top down in the organization and from the people who are real close to the problems back up to the top. Massive, autocratic organizations, not tolerating differences of opinion make impossible this free-flow of information.

There is always talk about the differences of opinion among us in the defense establishment. In my experience, a healthy difference of opinion among people who have a common objective is a sound thing. In fact, it would be surprising if, in view of the tremendous problems with which we are confronted, there were no disagreements.

The problems created by the current international situation and by our rapidly advancing technology require the thorough consideration of all possible points of view and alternative courses of action. Any other course might be fatal to the security of our country and would be contrary to the traditions to which we adhere.

Historically, we Americans do not believe in dictators or in people who sit in ivory towers and try to tell everybody what to do. You cannot force people, especially in our country, to come into agreement when there is no agreement. Fortunately under our form of government nobody attempts such a thing very often.

Our government is a government of checks and balances. The President cannot do certain things without checking with the Congress. Within

the Executive Branch, policies are coordinated with all the Departments concerned, and decisions are reached after all have had their say. We follow the same procedure within the Department of Defense.

The final decisions will not always completely satisfy everybody concerned. In an organization composed of people working for a common purpose, these decisions are accepted in the knowledge that they were reached after full consideration of all points of view and a realization that the decisions can be reconsidered at any time if new facts are discovered which bear upon the problems.

The current organization of the Department of Defense has been established not only to promulgate unified policies but also to facilitate this type of administration. I believe that it represents the most effective and most efficient way to run a large organization in a free country. The alternative would be the over-concentration of power and authority in the hands of one or two men. This would risk a form of dictatorship in which we do not believe.

Our type of organization does provide for full direction, authority, control and responsibility at the top, but this power is not used to cover up mistakes and make the organization suffer with the wrong decisions. It is used to avoid what at times I have referred to as the concentration of stupidity. In policy making, the arbitrary use of authority usually indicates a weak case. When a man wants absolute authority, it is fairly safe to assume that he does

not want anyone to be able to check up on him when he does the wrong thing. He wants to have his own way -- right or wrong. The kind of unified organization with increased power at the top that some people are advocating in the name of efficiency would make possible mistakes and abuses that would more than offset any potential gains in effectiveness. Furthermore, I am certain that if such a type of organization were tried it would shortly be found unacceptable to the Congress and the American people.

A large and improving organization is necessarily a compromise between an assumed theoretically perfect one, the traditions and experiences of the past, and the capabilities of the men who will fill the important assignments in it. Each of these factors is important and must be fully appraised and taken into account.

The Department of Defense is such an organization and is consistent with the intent of the National Security Act as approved by the Congress. At the same time it is an effective instrument to further the unification of the armed forces needed for the security of our country. It provides for realistic progress in our mission of providing for the security of the nation at minimum cost.

I would like to clearly go on record with all of you that I believe the present organization of the Department of Defense is sound, incorporating as it does the separate Military Services and Military Departments in an organization which is responsive to the President, the Congress and the American

people. I would caution those who recommend radical changes to advocate them only after the most careful thought and when experience has proved that they are necessary.

There have been changes in strategy and tactics as well as in the organization of the Military Departments during the first ten years of unification. There will be further evolutionary changes in the years to come principally brought about by new weapons and a changing international situation. I see no need for any revolutionary change at this time or in the foreseeable future. The current organizational pattern and the administrative procedures of the Department of Defense are flexible but they insure that changes will not be made according to some ivory-tower theory or solely from the point of view of the narrow specialist. Any changes that are made will be the result of the best judgment of all the people concerned.

In our conference room at the Pentagon we have a motto hanging on the wall which says: "Reasonable, intelligent men with a common objective in the presence of the facts do not have too much trouble coming into agreement."

Looking at this motto in the negative, there are several ways that you can discount yourself with your associates. You can be unreasonable, you can be unintelligent, you can lack a common objective, or you can refuse to accept obvious facts. Taking any of these positions you will be an obstructionist and accomplish very little, but if you recognize these essentials of cooperation and coordination you will do your part and if your associates do

the same you will have little trouble coming into agreement about even the most important matters.

I recommend this motto to you who as graduates of the National War College will be involved in the development of high-level policies and the exercise of joint and combined command and staff functions. You will find that your problems will not be caused by any lack of authority but will center on getting the facts and obtaining the willing cooperation of others to get the right thing done.

Predictions are dangerous in this rapidly changing age of ours, but I feel confident in predicting that those of you who understand these essentials of cooperation will go far in your profession.

The requirements for leadership throughout the Department of Defense, as well as elsewhere in our country, are at an all-time high. Not only are the ordinarily accepted requirements of leadership necessary -- honesty, courage, integrity, understanding of people -- but in this scientific and industrial age, increasing technical competence in many areas is also required.

We were proud of you when you were selected as students for the course here at the National War College. We look forward with confidence to your accomplishments in the future.

- end -

Tead, Ordway

October 9, 1957

Dear Ordway:

Belated thanks for the gracious words.

They are the more valuable to me because I have reason to know that you are not one who uses words carelessly. I shall try not to give you cause to withdraw it.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ordway Tead, Vice President
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33 Street
New York, New York

fc

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

September 27, 1957

Dear Ed,

The excellent view of your noble countenance on the current Time Magazine gives me the occasion to offer you a most sincere expression.

I just want you to know of my profound admiration for your educational influence on the side of the angels. I want you to know that I admire your courage, your point of view, your educational skill, and I only hope you have another thirty-five to forty years of health and strength to continue in the kind of thing you are doing.

More power to you.

Faithfully yours,

ORDWAY TEAD
Vice President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

OT:aw

CABLE ADDRESS : HARPSAM • TELEPHONE : MURRAY HILL 3-1900

Tead, Ordway

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y.

January 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

As I said to you at the Club the other day, it is conceivable that there might eventually be something of television interest in the following.

Next summer, there will be something called The Fifth Interamerican Congress of Philosophy held in Washington and hoping to get the leaders in the world of philosophic thought from North, Central, and South America.

It may well be that the content may be too high-brow to have any interest for a general audience. On the other hand, it may not be. Hence, I am giving you the name of the philosopher who is in an executive capacity in relation to the whole project. He is Professor Patrick Romanell, Professor of Medical Philosophy, University of Texas, Galveston, Texas.

I am sure that somewhat later in the spring he could give you a program of the papers and procedures which would give you a little more notion of its popular appeal.

Faithfully yours,

Ordway

ORDWAY TEAD
Vice President

OT:vh

CABLE ADDRESS : HARPSAM · TELEPHONE : MURRAY HILL 3-1900

Tel Aviv

FEBRUARY 7, 1954

PRESS

EDWARD R. MURROW
DAN HOTEL
TEL AVIV

FROM BLISS OPERATIONS PEOPLE INQUIRING WHETHER YOU PLAN DO RADIO SHOW FRIDAY STOP DUE ATMOSPHERICS USING BEERSHEBA PIECE TONIGHT AND TRYING SHARETT AGAIN TOMORROW STOP UNDERSTAND BENSON UNABLE APPEAR THURSDAY AND SUGGESTING TWENTYTHIRD REGARDS

BURKE

414-710-44-31

Tel Aviv

FEBRUARY 6, 1956

PRESS

EDWARD R. MURROW
DAN HOTEL
TEL AVIV

FROM BLISS ALL REPORTS RECEIVED ON GOOD SIGNALS WITH BEERSHEBA PIEQE IN RESERVE STOP BENGURION INTERVIEW AIRED FRIDAY AND TEXT RELEASED NEWSPAPERS PRESS SERVICES SAME DAY STOP CASEY FINE SEEDS LOVE

BURKE

414-710-44-31

Tel Aviv

FEBRUARY 1, 1956

PRESS

EDWARD R. MURROW
DAN HOTEL
TEL AVIV

FROM BLISS MARHALOZ PIECE RECEIVED ON HIGHLY READABLE SIGNAL DESPITE INTERMITTENT CODE STOP MISSUS BRENSTER REPORTS CASEY FIRE HUMPHREY SAYS IF BENSON GRANTED TIME HE WANTS TIME ANSWER BENSON STOP WATCH OUT FOR DESULTORY BICYCLES REGARDS

BURKE

424-710-44-32

Ten Eyck.

January 23, 1956

Dear Tom:

Very many thanks for your nice letter.

I am delighted that you liked the Churchill record.

I am glad also that you thought the education program came off well. We enjoyed doing it very much and were particularly happy that it gave us an opportunity to visit Denver.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. T.W. TenEyck
10885 Linda Vista Drive
Denver 15, Colorado

fe

23 December

Dear Ed,

There are so many things I want to say...I'll try to get them in some reasonable order. First, let me thank you and Fred for the Churchill record. It is excellent, in keeping with the best of the 'hear It Now' tradition. I'll play it every now and again to just remind myself that we must be aware of the lessons of history, and do what I can to avoid the same mistakes we seem to make.

And let me tell you how thoroughly I enjoyed the program. I was in Ogden, Utah at the time, and did miss the fun of seeing it with my family. But perhaps I was in a position to be more objective that way. We have had notes or comments on Christmas cards from friends in North Carolina, Virginia, California, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, and all have mentioned the high caliber of the show. A few people here have remarked that they regretted that more of our new schools and nicer homes were not shown-obviously a chamber-of-commerce type of mind-but when I point out that you were trying to show our problems, as they could demonstrate national educational problems, and not our accomplishments, they agreed that the objective was achieved.

Your coming here was a real high point in the entire experience of having the show done about our system, and it is a memory which we will all treasure. There have been some interesting by-products of the show, too. I think there is more a county pride, and more of a feeling of unity than we have previously had. The bond rally with all the massed cheering groups from all the high schools was the first occasion when all the schools had been gathered together. And I have no doubt that we have developed what looks like a good healthy interest in education in more people than ever before.

Needless to say, I get lots of ribbing about my friends from Pine, but I enjoy it, to be very honest. Mrs. Myers is a grand old lady, and I think we can become good friends. Perhaps even a better solution for the Pine folks can come about, and they will indeed be grateful, I'm sure, to you. (It would appear that nothing very good could come from the damned school board!)

Please pass along my best wishes for a wonderful holiday season, and a prosperous and rewarding new year, to Fred, Arthur, Marty, Larry, and all the rest of the CBS group whom we came to know and like. I do hope we may all meet again, and soon.

Sincerely,

Tom

T.W. TenEyck
10885 Linda Vista Dr
Denver 15, Colorado

Terry, Hugh

Aladdin Broadcasting Corporation

A SUBSIDIARY OF TIME INCORPORATED

RADIO STATION KLZ
TELEVISION STATION KLZ-TV

131 SPEER BOULEVARD • DENVER 3, COLORADO

HUGH B. TERRY
PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

April 12, 1957

Dear Ed:

Sorry you and Janet couldn't be at our party in New York which was, they tell me, reasonably successful. Just about everybody was there but you, and we missed you.

However, I shall hold you to your trip to Colorado this summer and will be watching for the signals.

Kindest regards,

Hugh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Terry, Hugh

March 8, 1957

Dear Hugh:

Most unhappily I must tell you that Janet and I will be in Washington on April 2nd. We are both disappointed and it would have been great fun to hear all about your trip.

Perhaps our disappointment in not seeing you this time is tempered by the hope that we may see you in Denver, if you are there, sometime round about the third or fourth week in July. Casey and I plan to take a covered wagon, station wagon that is, and fish our way west to Wisconsin and Minnesota, and pick up Janet in Denver, spend a little time there, and then drive on to see my mother on the West Coast. I shall make you a signal when our plans are a little more definite.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hugh B. Terry, President
Aladdin Broadcasting Corporation
131 Speer Boulevard
Denver 3, Colorado

rh

Aladdin Broadcasting Corporation

A SUBSIDIARY OF TIME INCORPORATED

RADIO STATION KLZ
TELEVISION STATION KLZ-TV

131 SPEER BOULEVARD • DENVER 3, COLORADO

HUGH B. TERRY
PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

March 1, 1957

Dear Ed:

This invitation may not be socially correct...but it is sincere, and I hope convincing enough to receive a favorable response.

Mrs. Terry and I welcome you and Janet to a small cocktail party which we are having in the Hamilton Room of the Barclay Hotel in New York City on Tuesday, April 2, 5:30-7:30 PM.

There is no special occasion involved other than the fact that we will be in New York City enroute home from our vacation. We would enjoy seeing you and Janet, the Stantons, the Joneses, and the Hayes', plus some of the folks from Time, Incorporated, and, in turn, you might enjoy seeing each other.

Inasmuch as we will be out of the country, would you be so kind as to drop a note to my secretary Miss Wilson, KLZ, 131 Speer Boulevard, Denver 3, Colorado. She will have the collective good news awaiting our arrival back in New York some weeks hence. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Hugh

P.S. I know you are a busy boy what with TV shows, a nightly radiocast, etc., but if you can drop by we would be happy to see you.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Terry, Hugh

Aladdin Broadcasting Corporation

A SUBSIDIARY OF TIME INCORPORATED

RADIO STATION KLZ
TELEVISION STATION KLZ-TV

131 SPEER BOULEVARD • DENVER 3, COLORADO

HUGH B. TERRY
PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

December 14, 1956

Dear Ed:

And I was altogether delighted that you would send me a copy of your most excellent and appreciated note to Jack Shelley concerning the Paul White Award. The fact that you approved the selection is indeed a high compliment, and I am more than pleased.

As I have tried to tell everyone who has been kind enough to comment about the award, we all know these things are not done by any "one man". In this instance I had the most valuable help of my associate and news director, namely, the very able Sheldon Peterson.

I think the RTNDA has started a very good idea in this award and I hope they will give it all the emphasis, care in selection, and dignity of presentation that they can put into it. Then some of these days it will really shine.

Thanks again for your kind words. I'm sure also that your moral support gave the selection committee a warm feeling of good judgment exercised.

Best regards to you and your family.

Sincerely,

Hugh

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Thiry, Mrs. Paul.

January 25, 1956

Dear Mrs. Thiry:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter of January 5th.

I appreciate your sending me the article your husband wrote, which I read with a great deal of interest.

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Paul Thiry
1017 East Blaine Street
Seattle 2, Washington

fe

Thursday January 5

Dear Mr. Murrow.

Yesterday as I was listening to your broadcast over our local station (KIRO) I was interested in your observations and those of your guest regarding the peril of farm land.

I thought you might be interested in an editorial on the subject written by my husband at the request of the "Architectural Record".

A past broadcast of yours on "Bigness" was also interesting to me because at the same time Mr. Thiry was preparing an article on the same subject which is to be published soon in another magazine.

I am pleased to think

That such clear astute and honest viewpoints as you both emit may sometime in some way have an influence upon the minds of those who are in in a position to do something about things.

Lacy Murrow and my husband were friends while Mr. Murrow was here and it was a sad day for Washington the day he left.

May I extend my husband's and my best wishes for the New year and may you continue to give your good advice it must have an effect sometime.

Sincerely.

Mary Thomas Thiry
(Mrs Paul Thiry)
1017 East Blaine St.
Seattle 2. Wash.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

WESTERN SECTION

Western Editor: ELISABETH KENDALL THOMPSON

2877 Shasta Road, Berkeley 8, Calif.

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THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO CREATE A DESERT

Paul Thiry, F.A.I.A., has had his own office in Seattle since 19[illegible] and has taken an active part in community as well as professional affairs. As a native and life-long resident of the Northwestern part of the continent, he is concerned that the natural beauty of the region should be preserved and that its rich natural resources should be wisely used. Both as architect and as member (and past president) of the Seattle Planning Commission, he has had opportunity to be well acquainted with the problems of land use. Intelligent planning, on a region wide basis, is, he says, the only solution to them.

Your comments and discussion are welcome on this page. Send them to the Editor, Western Section, 2877 Shasta Road, Berkeley 8, Calif.

As WE BUILD great dams and reservoirs for flood control and for the irrigation of new lands, and as we reclaim vast arid areas, there is a striking contrast between our efforts on this one hand and our complete indifference to the preservation of the good lands abundantly provided us by nature on the other.

It could be that in our anxiety to progress and to develop we have lost sight of basic land use principles.

We see industry heading for the country and we see decentralization of communities, and we might well ask ourselves a few questions: Can we afford to use our fertile fields for such things as industrial plants, storage dumps, warehouses and depots, railroad yards, towns and cities, housing developments, shopping centers and parking lots? Can we afford to pollute our brooks and waterways by careless disposal of waste? If we plow up and pave over the arable lands, what will be left to satisfy our own needs — not to mention the needs of our ever-increasing population? Is it unreasonable to think we can have both industry and agriculture without conjecturing with the question, either, or? Wouldn't it seem plausible to believe that true and lasting wealth should include all the good things and not continually make them a matter of choice?

The distribution of people and of towns and industry should be contiguous to and not on the rich soil. Soil that should rightfully give forth our food must be saved for its best use. Less desirable ground is available for other purposes.

Undoubtedly the problem starts with the first settler. He usually lives on and by the good earth. He picks the green valley; he chooses land that is flat and clear and near a stream and plows it up and seeds it to make his crops grow. To him come the roads, the railways and electric power. And with these come neighbors and with neighbors come towns and other uses for the land — industry, commerce, business and more neighbors and pollution, sewage disposal, superhighways and airfields.

Why towns, platters, subdivision builders and industry want farm land is understandable: the ground is flat and undeveloped, there is water and there are roads and services. The ground work has been done. But we can be sure that to let them have it all is suicidal.

Viewing the congested areas of the Eastern seaboard and the story they tell, it is difficult to understand why the Ideal could not be achieved on the Western seaboard. The rapid growth of the West Coast, the valleys of Washington, Oregon and California, make one wonder why some recognition of great problems does not prevail.

We need resources planning, we need to recognize the importance of watersheds and the differences between one kind of soil and another. We should be educated to the fact that the right to waste is not ours; that what is ours is a God-given trust: the land is for our use and we should manage it wisely and pass it on to coming generations improved, not depleted.

It is a characteristic of man not to worry when nature is bountiful and everything is plentiful. But there are many ways to create a desert. Our principal hope lies in an early appreciation of what we have. Our solutions lie in intelligent planning.

What do *you* think?

—*Paul Thiry*

Thomas, Annie

April 18, 1956

Dear Miss Thomas:

Please forgive the long delay in answering your very charming note.

As you know, I have been doing some rather extensive travelling during the past several weeks.

I had hoped so much to say that Mrs. Murrow and I could accept your very kind invitation to come and visit you some Saturday in May, but unfortunately my program commitments make it appear possible that I may have some difficulty getting up to the country on any specified week end during the month.

Perhaps later on we can arrange a date for sometime after my programs go off the air for the summer.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Annie M. Thomas
Ward Manor
Red Hook, New York

fc

Feb. 15th 56

May 5 ~~[illegible]~~

MISS ANNIE M. THOMAS
WARD MANOR
RED HOOK, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:—

When I told you I was coming to live at Ward Manor I asked if you would come and talk to us sometime, your reply was "yes, you send me an invitation". So here it is—

Though I have left the Still my roots are still there and many kindly thoughts go to former neighbors: Really we are still neighbors, all living in Dutchess Co—

I know you are very busy flitting here and there: We would enjoy hearing about it and your farming, too—

If you still feel you can come to us a "Person to Person" would be greatly appreciated by the Aged people here.

who need worth while things to think about—

Could you come some Saturday afternoon in May, as at that time we have an annual meeting of the friends and relatives of the residents of Ward Manor as well as those interested in the Ward Manor program—(this is not an open meeting, but by invitation only).

I know this is poor season so if you cannot spare the time, do not hesitate to say so: we will understand.

We will be pleased to have Mrs. Murrow come with you

With best wishes for you and Mrs. Murrow Most sincerely

Annie M. Thomas—

Thomas, Henry F.

HENRY F. THOMAS
CONSULTING ENGINEER

***

Thomas, Henry

October 2, 1957

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I have your letter of September 18th. This is merely a note to tell you that I decided some time ago not to take any interest in oil wells.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry F. Thomas
Consulting Engineer
Route 3
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

mec

HENRY F. THOMAS
CONSULTING ENGINEER

TULSA, OKLAHOMA
Route 3

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

September 18th., 1957.

Mr. Ed Murrow
C. B. S.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed :

For some time I have been doing geological research and reconnaissance work here in the East, in the Appalachian Basin, and I have found several areas worth leasing and drilling for oil and gas. I have samples of both from several areas in Eastern Penna, Maryland, and W. Va. where several companies are now leasing, mostly eastern gas and utility companies, and carbon companies.

Do you think you and a few of your associates who might be paying very high taxes on your earnings could get a pool between you to finance the leasing of a 40,000 acre block and drill a deep test on it ? You perhaps know that any loss incurred in oil and gas expleration can be written off 100 % which makes it impossible for any one in the high bracket to lose very much, and at the same time the investment might be worth millions. That is why and how Bing Crosby and many other artists got to be oil producers - its very much worth the gamble.

I am the officer responsible for all oil work done by the Navy in Alaska and the Arctic. It was my first expedition into the Arctic which discovered the oil and I wrote the report which got the green light for all subsequent work up there.

If you could give consideration to this, I assure you I have all the geologic information; and most of the activity in some of these areas stem from my discoveries back here. Since making these discoveries, I've moved back here to develop them.

If you desire any information about me, I would suggest calling on The Wall Street Journal; they made their own investigation of the writer and I'm sure they have a dossier to some extent, I'm sure; and rather than giving further references to any one, they have my permission to disclose any information they have from various sources. I think Mr. Callis is the gentleman who wrote me asking for references.

To lease this one block and drill an adequate test will require $ 150,000 more or less, according to depth and formations. Its a good gamble, the oil and gas is there for I have taken samples of it and tested it.

P. S. I do not have the phone as yet but Western Union delivers a wire by taxi as soon as it is received. If you can be interested, I'll send you ample evidence of its possibilities.

Cordially yours,

Henry F. Thomas

Thomas, Jack W.

March 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter.

While I know of nothing specific at this time as to where you could offer your services, I would think that if you write to the State Department and submit a resume of your background, they might be able to suggest something.

I am sorry I could not be of more help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack W. Thomas
P.O. Box 60
Mount Vernon, Washington

fc

Mr. J. Id Hollister
International Cooper.
Write to State Dept.
"Point Four"

JACK W. THOMAS
P.O. BOX 60.
MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

K C.

MR. ED. MURROW.
CBS TV
RADIO CITY
NEW YORK CITY. N.Y.

Dear Sir;

Some weeks ago I was previleged to watch your television presentation of "Years of Crisis". Not only was I very much impressed with the comprehensive interpretation of world-wide political and economic situations, but also with the strong general concensus that our best contribution to world peace would be assistance in developing the so called backward nations.

Since watching your program, my wife and I have discussed this situation several times. I am now wondering how and where I could offer my services to play some small part in this development.

I am a graduate of the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Production Management. I am 30 years of age with several years of varied experience with one of the nations largest manufacturing concerns.

I would very much appreciate any advice or information you could give me as to where I might best send a resume'.

Respectfully yours,

Jack W. Thomas

Thomas, Lowell

May 24, 1957

Dear Tommy:

Just a note to say my thanks for the altogether delightful day of golf and also for the use of your studio.

As ever yours,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

fc

Thomas, Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

May 21, 1957

Dear Ed,

Gene and I much enjoyed working with you here in the country last week, and we hope you will find a way to do more of your radio work here.

We've had lots more rain up here but the skies have been clearing today and we may be in for more of those lovely sunny days.

Best to all the Murrows.

Electra

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

May 1, 1957

Dear Ed,

Jim Linen, Publisher of Sports Illustrated, Time and so on, phoned the other day saying that he and the Editor of Sports Illustrated want to come up and play a round on my weird course, and then do an article with illustrations for Sports Illustrated. The date is Wednesday, May 15th, if the weather is okay.

It seemed to me that I ought to make an occasion of it, by having enough golfers on hand for three foursomes. So, I'm inviting Robert Trent Jones, Gene Sarazen, Tom Dewey, and three or four others.x

This is to let you know that it can't be a success without you! I hope you are not in trouble on that date. Let me know if you can make it. By all means bring Janet.

Would ten o'clock be too early? I thought we might play a round down here on my course and then have lunch on the hillside, followed by nine holes on the Quaker Hill course.

Best regards.

Tommy

x
Frank, Charlie, and Pat.

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

January 11, 1957

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the handsome ruler.
Just what I need to keep Electra in line.

Thanks also to the others, from A to Z.

I hope you three
Continue your P-to P-
As long as there's TV

Tommy

T. Thomas, Lowell

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

January 11, 1956

Dear Ed,

This piece by Burris Jenkins Jr. makes me wonder whether you are going to confine yourself entirely to Israel when you and Janet go out to the Near East. Getting permission to visit both sides in Jerusalem is not easy. But, if you have a chance, both of you will enjoy spending a few hours with Mrs. Vester. She's my candidate for the foremost living American woman. Wonder if you met her when she visited us? She has lived through all the turmoil that has swept through the Holy Land since the days of Sultan Abdul Hamid down to the present, about seventy-five years. Stunning, charming, brilliant, and as unprejudiced as anyone ever was in a place where everybody and everything , most of the time, is in a seething turmoil. Her life devoted to saving lives, mainly women and children in her hospitals and clinics. Anyhow, she's the number one mine of information in the Holy Land.

I presume each side thinks of her as in favor of the other, which is inevitable in Jerusalem - and has been since the days of Pontius Pilate! At any rate, she probably knows more about everything that goes on in that region than any living person.

Oh yes, and let us know if we can take Casey off on a couple of ski jaunts.

Yours,

Tommy

O.F.T.A.
Price, $5.95

OUR FLIGHT TO ADVENTURE

Tay and Lowell Thomas, Jr.

There are really three central characters in this easygoing, entertaining book. Tay and Lowell Thomas (a very attractive couple, by the way) are present to share the excitement of an aerial Odyssey with us. And they've brought a friend. For eleven months the Thomases traveled to remote, exotic places like Afghanistan, the Karakorams, and Saudi Arabia in an airplane called "Charlie" (short for N2343C, or "Four Three Charlie"). Charlie is the third party.

The Thomases became exceedingly fond of Charlie. He took them from Paris down over Africa to the Congo country; up to Cairo; over to the Holy Land; to Istanbul, Tehran, on to Karachi and across the Persian Gulf to Saudi Arabia, and finally back to Paris. With Charlie's help, the Thomases had a number of extraordinary adventures, met a wide variety of people, came to know intimately a fascinating part of the world.

It's an off-the-beaten-track kind of story: for a while, the Thomases lived with Pygmies, whose robust good spirits they learned to admire greatly; when they ac-

(Continued on back flap)

(Continued from front flap)

companied an RAF bombing mission over Mount Kenya, Charlie nearly had his wings clipped; Tay almost got shot in the Jordan valley.

Tay and Lowell Thomas tell their story the way they fly Charlie—together. They had a whale of a good time on their trip.

TAY THOMAS met her husband through their common interest in geography. "While in college," she says, "I wrote a term paper on the Mountains of the Moon. It was published in the college magazine. I never dreamed I'd be flying over them one day in my own little airplane."

LOWELL THOMAS, JR., is the author of the highly successful *Out of This World*, and is making a career for himself not unlike his father's. He has participated in eleven expeditions, including a trip around South America, a flight around the world, photographing trips to South America, Africa, and Asia, and a trip with his father to Tibet.

The Thomases live in Princeton, New Jersey, when they're not otherwise occupied. They have a baby daughter, Anne, born during the writing of OUR FLIGHT TO ADVENTURE.

CHARLIE is still going strong.

JACKET DESIGN BY SYDNEY BUTCHKES

Printed in the U.S.A.

Tay and Lowell Thomas, Jr., visit three continents in this wonderful take-your-time saga. Flying their own plane, they combine the fun of a casual pleasure trip with the excitement of discovering new people and places—from Paris down over Africa to the Congo, up to Cairo, over to the Holy Land, to Istanbul, Tehran, across Afghanistan, Baluchistan, from Karachi to the Himalayas and over the Persian Gulf to Saudi Arabia.

THOMAS

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD

N24D277 8M NL PD

NEWYORK NY SEP 3 1957

EDWARD R MURROW C B S

485 MADISON AVE NYK

Thomas Norman

URGENTLY INVITE YOU JOIN PETITION OF ONE HUNDRED OUTSTANDING WORLD FIGURES TO DEMAND UNITED NATIONS ACT ON HUNGARY DURING SPECIAL SESSION SEPTEMBER 10. SIGNATORIES INCLUDE SUCH LEADERS AS MRS. ROOSEVELT, SENATOR KNOWLAND, WALTER REUTHER, PAUL HENRI SPAAK, FRANCOIS MAURIAC, GENERAL CARLOS ROMULO. PETITION TEXT ENCLOSED. PLEASE WIRE CONFIRMATION COLLECT TO FREEDOM PETITION, 112 EAST 19TH STREET, ROOM 405. CORDIALLY,

QUOTE A PETITION TO THE UNITED NATIONS:

WE THE UNDERSIGNED EXPRESS OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY.

HUNGARY IS THE FLAMING SYMBOL OF AN ENTIRE PEOPLE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM TYRANNY. THE WORLD HAS BEEN INSPIRED BY THAT HEROIC FIGHT AND OUTRAGED BY THE REPRESSIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO STIFLE IT.

WE CALL UPON THE UNITED NATIONS TO IMPLEMENT ITS RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING SOVIET IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IN HUNGARY.

END 1

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1220 (R 11-54)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(D&A277 - PAGE TWO)

WE FURTHER CALL UPON THE UNITED NATIONS TO WORK CEASELESSLY TO EFFECT THE WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET TROOPS FROM HUNGARY, UNTIL THE LAST SOVIET SOLDIER HAS LEFT HUNGARIAN SOIL AND THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE ARE FREE.

UNQUOTE.

NORMAN THOMAS

900P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Thompson, Bill

2727 Palisade Ave.
New York 63. N.Y.
Jan 7, 1957

Dear Ed:-

Just a note to thank you and Fred for the Christmas check, to congratulate you on Pan Am and Clinton, and to wish you the best for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Bill Thompson.

Thompson, Bill

M

2727 Palisade Ave.
Riverdale.
New York 63.
New York.

Dear Ed:-

It is still, I hope, not too late to thank you and Fred for the bonus check given me at Christmas time, and may I - for my Wife - also thank both of you for the set of Hallite Ware we received? We'll break it in at the new and closer to work address above.

Sincerely,

Bill Thompson.

Thompson, W.

May 20, 1957

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Thompson:

Thank you for your very kind note of May 13th enclosing check to reimburse me for the $5.00 I lent your son, Walter, Jr.

It was a pleasure to meet so fine a young man and I am glad that I was able to be of help to him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Walter J. Thompson
2916 N. Howard Street
Philadelphia 33, Pennsylvania

fc

Send to Seward

K.C.

May 13, 1957

Phila 33 Pa

My thanks

Dear Mr. McGraw:

Enclosed you will find a check for five dollars that you were kind enough to loan our Son, Walter J. Thompson Jr. He met you in the Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, he found himself short of funds to get back to his ship and you were kind enough to advance the money to him. His Dad and I want to thank you for your kindness to our Son and to say God Bless you. To help you remember who he is, he was on the U.S.S. Lloyd, he stands 6 ft 3 in, blue eyes and light brown hair

nice looking boy. Once again we thank you.

Respectfully
Mr. & Mrs W. Thompson
2916 No. Howard St
Phila 33 Pa.

Thornton, David

October 7, 1957

Dear Mr. Thornton:

Many thanks for your kind letter along with your kind comments.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your reflections on the Little Rock situation, which I read with a great deal of interest.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David W. Thornton
Thornton Realty and Insurance
Company
538 First Street
Macon, Georgia

mse

REALTORS
DEVELOPERS
INSURORS

Thornton
REALTY & INSURANCE
Company

THORNTON REALTY CO.
DAVID THORNTON LAND CO.
DAVID THORNTON DEVELOPMENTS, INC.
THORNWOOD, INC.
LAND DEVELOPERS, INC.

538 FIRST STREET, MACON, GEORGIA

October 1, 1957

Read carefully
Murrow

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed you will find what might be called a Southerner's reflections on Little Rock and its handling by radio, TV and press. A little long I will admit, but I hope you will take time to read it.

Everything in my letter does not apply to you and your way of reporting the facts. I cannot help but take notice that you have had a less condemning and more compassionate tone in reporting the unpleasant happenings at Little Rock, or its possible your choice of words is better.

It goes without saying I enjoy your newscasts very much.

Yours very truly,

David W. Thornton

David W. Thornton

DWT:mr
Encl.

THORNTON REALTY CO.
DAVID THORNTON LAND CO.
DAVID THORNTON DEVELOPMENTS, INC.

DAVID W. THORNTON, President

THORNTON REALTY & INSURANCE COMPANY

538 FIRST STREET — MACON, GEORGIA

September 30, 1957

Mr. Dave Garroway
"Today", National Broadcasting Company
RCA Exhibition Hall, 49th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Garroway:

I would like to open my letter by telling you how very much I enjoy your program and at the same time reserve the right to disagree with you and some of your methods of presenting the news.

What was started as a short letter, when you suggested recently that viewers of your program should express their opinions, has grown with the magnitude and scope of events in Little Rock. My letter has become a little long, perhaps even verbose, and may sound like a defense of Governor Faubus, which is not my intention. I hope you will find time to read it because some very serious questions which are worrying people of both races in this area are herein posed.

Words cannot describe the grave concern felt by the South over Little Rock, the way it has been bungled by both sides, and its future implications. It is the opinion of many here that the sensational treatment given this matter by the radio, TV and press did a great deal to agitate and accelerate the tensions which inevitably led to violence. Throughout my letter, when I address "you" I mean all 3 media. The people in those media have a tremendous responsibility to the public, however, by presenting the facts in this issue in a slanted manner you are doing the country as a whole, and both races a tremendous disservice.

You, as a group, may be compared to the mother-in-law during an argument between man and wife shouting instructions to her offspring. Hardly an atmosphere for reason and reconciliation.

COPY

It appears that you are trying to build a case that it is only the "wool hats", "poor white trash" and uneducated Southerners who have taken a stand against integration. It has been said that sometimes the Southerner's courteous and hospitable manner is mistaken for complacency. If the middle class in the South has made a mistake regarding this issue, it is in remaining silent and allowing the office seekers and "extremists" to be our spokesmen, thus serving virtually as propoganda script writers for the NAACP. We have felt that time, reason, logic and understanding would accomplish more than loud agitating pronouncements. We suddenly are told our views are immoral and illegal and we are called "demagogic extremists". We hardly fancy ourselves as such and resent our leaders, teachers, judges and professional people being put in that category.

To be more specific, in reporting Governor Faubus' Thursday night address the only comments you quoted were those of NAACP Executive Clarence E. Laws and Faubus' political adversary ex-Governor Sid McMath. Both sides? Hardly. Everything Faubus says has been discredited and his political adversaries have been widely exploited and quoted as the true voices of Arkansans. I don't know who is, but he, Faubus, sounds pretty reasonable to me. Stewart Alsop in an editorial dated September 29th, while not singing the man's praises, says, "Orval Faubus is a hero in Arkansas. If an election were held tomorrow he would win hands down". We admire Abe Lincoln for being born in a log cabin during an era when log cabins were as commonplace as brick houses are today, but Life magazine pokes fun at Faubus for being born in a tenant house and calls him a hillbilly. I hope America continues to breed Lincolns and hillbillies like Faubus. You openly disagree with Governor Faubus, but I would venture to say that he is more qualified to pass judgment on the subject at hand than most of his critics. Whether you like it or not, he is the elected leader of that state and his statements should be fairly reported - not ridiculed.

Some commentators with an air of personal pride have proclaimed, "Integration has been accomplished in Little Rock". That could be compared with a man who just committed rape boasting, "She submitted to my love".

With the events of the past few days we have witnessed solidarity unparalleled in the South in our generation. Mr. Garroway, in our community of over 100,000 people, I can count the people on one hand who favor or are even willing to accept integration - even fewer who condone the President's action. A difficult feat within itself but we think he has out-Trumaned Truman.

You know this country was founded on differences - honest differences, as in this case, and its political system has thrived on them. We in the South do not seek to promote sectionalism, but it seems to be thrust upon us. We have not been able to swallow the large bitter pill of integration and the bayonet hardly makes it more palatable. It only makes us gag. Nor can we realize that States Rights are only a memory. We are still mourning their death and hoping for a resurrection.

No one in America is satisfied - that's why we sell 6,000,000 new cars and 1,000,000 new homes a year.

My viewpoint can be more objective than that of most of my Southern contemporaries in that I have been exposed to this glorious experience called integration. I slept next to a colored boy for 17 weeks in an integrated Army unit during World War II, without incident, I might add. I was often thrown with colored officers and never failed to treat them with utmost respect feeling that they had overcome greater obstacles than I to gain their commission.

My generation, as each succeeding generation in the South, has been more liberal in its racial views. Now, largely due to the sensational one-sided treatment by the press, there is no middle ground left.

Mr. Garroway, I would not be so presumptous as to try to change your views, but we resent your trying to change ours. There are two sides to every story and rumor and half truths provide several more.

To get back to the responsibility of those in your field, I have felt it keenly in my childrens' reaction to the blow by blow accounts of force and violence. My oldest child, a girl not quite 9, asked me, "Daddy, why don't they ask us the children what we think about going to school with negroes?" "What would be your reply?" I asked her. She said, "I think they should have one school for white children, one for colored children and a third for those who want to go to school together, but I don't want to go to school with them", she added. This far more sensible than anything that has come out of Washington. How can you give freedom of choice to one side without denying it to the other? I don't know the answer either, but this is not the way.

We resent what has been aimed at shaping our children's minds just as Frank Blair, for instance, would resent propoganda directed at his children for the purpose of confusing them about, or turning them against Catholicism.

You, and most of your compatriots, with the possible exception of Fulton Lewis, Jr., have said the President had no alternative in calling out Federal Troops. If I may, I would like to offer a few alternatives that occur to me. Divided leadership obviously did and does exist in Little Rock.

If the President considered the situation so compelling as to necessitate his doing what he had vowed he would not do; it would appear that he would have left that segregated golf course and gone to the scene. There he could have met with the local leaders and made an accurate estimate of the situation. In this way some of the responsibility could have been shared by the real representatives in Little Rock, whoever they are, before taking "Last resorts first" as the Wall Street Journal put it in an editorial on September 26th.

Another alternative would have been to have given Faubus 24 to 48 hours to bring the situation under control with National Guard, local or State police PRIOR to further Federal intervention.

It is even conceivable that irreparable damage would not have been done the integration cause if "All deliberate Speed" had halted for a few days by closing Central High for a cooling off period while the muddy waters cleared. Or are we the victims of a personality clash between Faubus and Eisenhower?

From a layman's point of view, which you may wish to call an "illegal opinion", how can a cease and desist order be issued without fixing responsibility of compliance on someone specifically. An injunction yes, but a cease and desist order, I wonder... The President now says Faubus precipitated the riot - then why was that order not directed to him personally.

If such a broad order can be backed up with all the might of the U. S. Government, why can this method not be employed in other internal crises - inflation, for example. Extreme, I admit, but as recently as July 17, 1957 the President could not imagine such drastic action - what next - who knows - maybe your town, maybe mine. The events of September have carried this issue far beyond the mere questions of segregation or integration no matter whether your vantage point be from North or South.

An incriminating finger is pointed at the South and we are accused of damaging our foreign policy. What policy could possible take precedent over an internal crisis of this magnitude? As long as our foreign policy

is based on our being global Santa Claus, I think our world "friends" will continue to back up to the pay table and their dislike for us will intensify little. What a catastrophe if our nation were attacked while this breach widens.

Who actually touched off the riots? It would appear that the Negro decoys planted there by the NAACP while the children slipped into the school, actually triggered it. Will they be charged in Federal Court with inciting to riot? I doubt it.

There are many other grave questions and consequences that should be reported, discussed and considered. CBS had the most objective program yet on the subject at 5:00 P.M. EST on September 29th when Southern and border states editors reported attitudes in their respective areas.

We are told the Supreme Court reached its May 1954 decision partially on sociological and psychological factors. Then why are not these same factors considered in its attempted implementation and enforcement?

The President in his blistering reply to Senator Russell's wire stated he could see no parallel with Hitler storm trooper tactics. A parallel made itself evident Sunday September 29th while watching the CBS You Are There program, "Chamberlain at Munich". People on the streets in Germany were afraid to express their views to newsmen. On the same date the Atlanta Journal-Constitution carried a front page story reporting a poll it made in Little Rock testing public reaction to the President's accusation that Faubus precipitated the riots. The article stated, "Many citizens here refuse to be quoted by name on the Little Rock situation. Some seem to fear that an expression of opinion against the Federal court would get them in trouble with the Federal government". Yes, its quiet in Little Rock and Budapest, tonight.

As you, Mr. Garroway, asked the other day, "Is this the United States?" We wonder...

What of the economic repercussions for both North and South, white and colored? I don't mean economic boycotts and sanctions against Negroes, but the affects as reported in a news item in the Wall Street Journal September 27th headed "Arkansas and Industry".

In this Blitzkrieg for integration, I wonder what consideration has been given the jobs of southern colored teachers. In Georgia we employ 9336 colored teachers who draw $32,209,200.00 annually on the same pay scale as the

whites. Some comparative figures with northern communities would be interesting. How many colored school principals and college presidents are there north of the Mason-Dixon line, Mr. Garroway? We have many.

David Lawrence made an interesting editorial analogy recently between this issue and prohibition. He illustrated the difficulty in legislating and enforcing moral and social issues.

I am enclosing some editorials which you and Frank Blair overlooked when presenting both sides the other day. I am also enclosing an obituary notice for the two party system in the South.

Look fellas, if you don't ease up, it won't even be safe to mix your white and colored shirts in the same drawer down here.

Yours very truly,

David W. Thornton

DWT:mr
Encl.

Thornton, R.P.

January 25, 1956

Dear Mr. Thornton:

I have your letter of January 5th.

I read it with interest, and wish very much that I might offer you some sage advice. As you well know, the field of journalism is so overcrowded that many times good reporters don't always get the proper breaks.

I'll be happy to keep your letter on hand, however, and if I hear of anything, I'll let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert P. Thornton
710 West 11th Street
Wilmington, Delaware

fs

January 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
See It Now Program
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For some time now, I have been an ardent fan of your stories and programs which appear in print and on the air throughout the country. It is my ambition to work up the ladder in this field, and while I do not expect to achieve the fame and position that you and many others in this field have attained, I am still hoping and watching for the one big break that I need to work up the ladder.

I am a young man 29 years of age with a four year bachelor of arts degree in the field of journalism from Marshall College in Huntington, W. Va. and four years experience in newspaper and writing work.

I have had experience in sports reporting and sports layout and have interviewed some of the sports world's most noted celebrities. I have covered political speeches, dinners, and meetings, and court news and police beat news.

The last newspaper for which I worked was the Atlantic City Press in Atlantic City, N. J., from where I went to Washington, D. C. to go to work with the U. S. Information Agency as public affairs assistant. This latter job did not pan out as expected however, as I was under foreign service with no civil service status, and when the Agency was unable to place me overseas, it requested that I submit my resignation.

I am presently working in Wilmington, Del. in another capacity, but am eager and anxious to get back into my field or some associated field and get started up the ladder.

If there is some way that I could get an interview with someone who could help me get a further start in this field of work, then I'm sure that I could carry the ball from there, as I have never had more confidence in my ability and am sure that I can make the grade.

I am willing to work hard, and if there are any leads that you can tell me about, I will follow them up immediately. Anything you can do for me in this matter will be greatly appreciated. If you wish further information about myself, about my background, education, experience, or otherwise, then I will be very happy to supply same.

Very respectfully,
Robert P. Thornton
Robert P. Thornton
710 W. 11th Street
Wilmington, Del.

Time

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EDITORIAL OFFICES

November 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the request of Reader Ed Jones, we are forwarding to you a letter he wrote after being informed that we were publishing his comments on TIME's September 30 cover story.

Cordially yours,

Marie Barry

Marie Barry
For the Editors

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

mb:nl

R 1 Box 301

Tel. 8530 Langley, Washington

October 19, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Through Editor TIME magazine
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my feeling that I should offer you an apology for my rather smart-alecky letter in TIME magazine of October 21, which may well have been brought to your attention. These things sometimes hurt even when perpetrated by a nobody.

Intended meaning of the term "poorly digested," used in the letter, would have been more accurately expressed by "liverish" or pessimistic. I should guess that you make every effort according to your light to present well-considered material.

Although often forced to agree with you, I was riled by what seemed to me your tendency to oversell the U.S. short in your broadcasts. Maybe I am just one of those unable to stand too much of the truth.

I expect really to catch it from my youngest son, Gar Jones, 1953 WSC graduate in radio speech, now an announcer at KBOI-TV, Boise.

Sincerely,

Ed Jones

Ed Jones

The Story of Our Time

THE STORY OF OUR TIME

ENCYCLOPEDIA YEARBOOK

2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
TEL. VANDERBILT 6-5464-0600

June 18, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We very much appreciate your allowing us to use material from your April 1956 broadcasts. I am enclosing a carbon copy (numbered 1) of the story we have chosen--from the April 23 and April 27 broadcasts. If you are willing to give us permission to use these two excerpts, would you please initial your OK at the top of the carbon copy and return to me as soon as you conveniently can? If this is all right, I'll send you a check for $35 immediately.

Now, as to the carbon copy numbered 2. In your broadcast for April 20 there was a recording by Howard K. Smith which I have copied here. Would it be all right with you if we use that as a separate article by Mr. Smith, subject to his approval? If you approve this plan, should we add a note at the end of Mr. Smith's material, saying "This material by Howard K. Smith was included in the April 20th broadcast of Edward R. Murrow"? Or would you want us to give you credit in different words than these? I hope something like this will be satisfactory because we think the material is extremely interesting.

1 OK

Sincerely yours,

Marian Lockwood

Marian Lockwood
Editor in Chief
The Story of Our Time

Mr. Murrow:
Have checked the attached with the scripts & there are no mistakes.
RH

THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC., Publishers

(1)

By Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, April 25

In Britain today, the visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev turned sour. In a speech at an industrial fair in Birmingham, Khrushchev boasted that Russia "very soon" will have a missile with a hydrogen bomb warhead "which can hit any point in the world." Russia, he said, has already dropped a hydrogen bomb from an airplane--something, he said, no other country has done. He claimed the American hydrogen blast had been from a ground installation. Khrushchev made his boast in discussing the embargo on shipment of strategic goods to Russia. He asked, "Do you think you are preventing us from doing anything?" And then he made the boast about hydrogen missiles capable of hitting any part of the world. My colleague, Alex Kendrick, cables from London that there was more than a trace of exasperation in Khrushchev's words. Kendrick says this may be because his talks with British leaders are getting practically nowhere, and the Communist Party Boss is sounding off his resentment that the British don't "charm" as easily as the governments of India, Burma and Afghanistan last summer, when Khrushchev and Bulganin made their Asian tour. In any case, Kendrick says, by rattling the bomb Khrushchev struck exactly the wrong note.

April 27

It is not always easy to recognize how much of the wordage that comes out of an international conference has a hard core of meaning. The visit of the Soviet leaders to London is no exception in this respect. Until the final day, the reports of the public reception of the visitors and the official discussions were uniformly negative and gave no hint that any progress was being made. Then at the close the conference came out with a lot of wordage that sounded as though the meeting had been productive. The hard core of meaning wasn't there. What came out was just a final flurry of courtesy. Now it is clear that there was more meaning to things that happened earlier in the week.

Two occurances will not be soon forgotten. One is the Khrushchev boast of soon having the ability to drop a missile with a hydrogen warhead on any place in the world. The other was the noisy collision between the Soviet guests and Labor Party leaders. The wrangle at their private dinner was over imprisoned Social Democrats, anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Britain's role in the war. The Russians were so ruffled that, according to one report, Prime Minister Eden had to placate them to keep the conference from breaking up.

It is not necessary to say which of these events was more important. Both of them reduced Soviet influence and damaged Soviet policy. One can ask what neutralist leaders--Nehru, for one--thought of Khrushchev's brandishing the hydrogen bomb. For Nehru, the darkest feature of United States policy has been the threat implied in our nuclear weapons, and particularly in the strong things sometimes said in Washington about them. Mr. Nehru liked the Soviet leaders for always stressing peaceful intentions and for denouncing our nuclear build-up. Now, in a single sentence in a speech, Khrushchev turned Soviet advantage into disadvantage. That is not saying Nehru and other neutralists will now become pro-American. But they now can understand why Washington is so concerned with nuclear development for defense. Whether Khrushchev said what he did about the hydrogen warhead after careful forethought, or merely lost his temper over British unfriendliness, makes little difference. The result is the same in either case.

The meeting with the Labor Party leaders may have an even more significant result. A full report of that explosive dinner party has not been made. We know that George Brown, a future Labor Cabinet member, set off the fireworks. Khrushchev said something about the Soviet Union's ~~have~~ having been responsible for the defeat of Nazi Germany. Mr. Brown could not contain himself until he told the guests that Britain had been fighting the Nazis while the Soviet Union was still allied with Hitler. Angry words ensued,

and they grew angrier when Labor leaders urged the release of imprisoned Social Democrats in Soviet Russia and the satellite countries. Khrushchev launched into an abuse of the Social Democrats as the enemies of the working classes. He refused to release the prisoners or even to receive a list of those imprisoned. The anger rose even higher when questions were asked about anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

The Labor Party has a considerable faction that has tended to favor the Soviet Union as against the United States. Now this faction will be less effective. But the consequences on the European continent will be even greater. Now it can be recognized that the gulf between the Communists and Socialists has not been bridged, and the new Kremlin doctrine of a united front is as easy to renounce as to proclaim. My colleague Dick Hottelet cables me that among Communist slogans for May Day in East Germany is one addressed to Social Democratic "comrades" and trade union "colleagues," promising that if united they will be invincible. This slogan won't be worth a plugged nickel in West Germany next Tuesday.

The new Soviet program for Europe has been based on the collaboration with Socialists, and it is no secret that the potential power of the propaganda has worried Western governments no end. Now, many Socialists are beginning to recognize that Communists simply cannot understand or respect the value of political opposition as the West practices it. Nor are Communists interested, as Western workers are, in human problems and values, such as men wrongly imprisoned, or persecuted because of their race. So the outlook for a united front in Europe certainly is dimmer. And that hardly can be what the Russians intended, when they went to London.

Soviet policy would seem to be--more and more--the policy of Khrushchev. And the stamp of his personality on what Russia does recalls the observation of Thomas Carlyle that "history is the essence of innumerable biographies."

(2)

By Howard K. Smith
CBS News Correspondent

London, April 20

The only lucky break that Premier Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev have had so far on their trip to Britain has been that Grace Kelly finally got married and got away on her honeymoon. The visit of the Russian leaders to their first Western capital is probably one of the most important events of the year 1956. But until this afternoon it has been running a bad second, even in the newspapers in Great Britain, to the romantic developments at Monte Carlo and Villefranche on the Mediterranean. Partly because of this competition in the news, the Russians' trip has so far failed to meet the expectations they had of repeating the popular success that their cabinet colleague, Malenkov, won in touring this country earlier this month. Crowds have been small wherever Bulganin and Khrushchev have appeared in the three days of their visit so far. Cheers have been few and thin. In many places they have been received with boos instead of cheers, as this afternoon when they returned to their hotel after talks with Prime Minister Eden. This evening the two men got into a motor launch to go down the Thames for an official dinner at Greenwich, the place which marks zero degrees longitude on the world map. At Waterloo Bridge and along the river bank the small crowds of people who watched neither cheered nor booed but simply looked, in cold, complete silence.

In fairness to the new Princess of Monaco, she is only partly the cause for this lack of popular acclaim for the Russians. One other cause is the most stringent security network that Scotland Yard has ever thrown around foreign visitors to Britain. In a country where not even the Queen or the Prime Minister has ever had a motorcycle escort, twenty-one motorcycle policemen packed themselves around the Russians' car. They move with it like a black cloud around it wherever it moves. Wherever they stop for some ceremony or to pay a visit, police

and plain-clothes men become thicker on the ground than spectators and the police do something that I have seen in other countries but never before here. They face not the man they're guarding; they face the public they are guarding the man from. There seems to be a grim resolve that although death may in time come to Bulganin and Khrushchev, it will not be permitted to come on British soil.

Still another reason for the absence of popular enthusiasm is no doubt the simple fact that Britons are rather angry at these two visitors. Last year Bulganin and Khrushchev paid a visit to India and Burma, two places where Britain's reputation for granting freedom to dependencies is very good. There the Russians proceeded to brand Britain a colonial exploiter and they even went so far in speeches as to suggest that it was not Hitler but Britain and the United States who started World War II. Those insults were sorely felt here and ordinary people are still far from ready to forgive the men who perpetrated them.

Finally, one last reason for the coolness of the reception is that it is a deliberate act of the British Government's policy. The Soviet sent Malenkov last month as a kind of dry run to see what their visit would be like. However, not only the Russians but also the British learned something from that dry run. The British concluded in particular that they could not allow B & K to repeat the baby-kissing, back-slapping, Robert Burns-quoting propaganda success that Malenkov enjoyed. To prevent it, the Government here prepared an exceedingly tight schedule of serious sightseeing and more serious negotiating for the visitors. The timetable leaves the two men almost no time to try to break the police cordon and warm up the rather chilly audiences by the Malenkov approach, even if that were possible. Yesterday, for example, the Soviet leaders had no sooner fulfilled the barest formalities of arrival, like signing the visitors book at Buckingham Palace, before they were escorted to the Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street. Doors were

locked and serious talks were begun. This morning, early, they were escorted back to Number 10 for more talks and this afternoon back again for still more. They will talk some more at Chequers over the weekend and, after one day off for a visit to the north, more talks at Number 10 on Tuesday. A communique tonight said they had covered Europe yesterday, the Middle East this morning and disarmament this afternoon.

Curiously, despite the public unenthusiasm, the people in Britain have a good deal of solid hope that something good can come out of this visit. The formula, they say, calls for firm treatment and firm treatment the visitors will get.

Tobias

Jewells by
TOBIAS
319 North Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, California
BRadshaw 2-4401
CRestview 6-1063

OCTOBER
THREE
1956

DEAR MR. MURROW:

THANK YOU MUCH FOR THE COURTESY OF LOOKING AT THE RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES, GOLD NUGGET LINKS BRACELETS AND NECKLACE COMBINATION.

SORRY INDEED, WE DID NOT GET TO MEET IN PERSON, OR AT LEAST CONVERSE VIA TELEPHONE. BUT WELL UNDERSTAND, YOU ARE A VERY, VERY BUSY PERSON.

THE JEWELLERY WAS RECEIVED. THE MEMORANDUM FOR SAME MARKED RETURNED.

MY VERY BEST REGARDS TO MRS MURROW AND YOURSELF.

WJT/T

MOST SINCERELY,
W J Tobias
JEWELLS BY
TOBIAS

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW,
485 MADISON AVENE,
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK.

Tobias

September 24, 1956

Dear Mr. Tobias:

Enclosed herewith please find the pair of Ruby and Sapphire bracelet which you sent to Mr. Murrow on September 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Tobias
319 North Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Tobias, W.J.

August 8, 1956

Dear Mr. Tobias:

Thanks very much for your letter. I will probably be at the Beverly Hills briefly sometime during the next couple of weeks, and will make it my business to stop in and have a look at the bracelets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. W. J. Tobias
319 North Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, California

rh

Jewells by
TOBIAS
319 North Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, California
BRadshaw 2-4401
CRestview 6-0425

AUGUST
SIX
1956

MY DEAR MR. MURROW:

PARDON MY TAKING THE LIBERTY TO WRITE THIS LETTER TO YOU AT THE STUDIOS, BUT THOUGHT IT THE ONLY WAY.

WHEN MRS. MURROW WAS IN AND ORDERED THE IVORY AND GOLD CUFF LINKS FOR MR. TODD SHE LOOKED AT AND ADMIRED VERY VERY MUCH, A MATCHING PAIR OF GOLD NUGGET LINK BRACELETS, EACH LINK ALTERNATING WITH A FINE FACETED SAPPHIRE AND RUBY. THE TWO BRACELETS ARE DUAL IN FUNCTION, THAT IS, MAY BE WORN AS A PAIR OF BRACELETS OR CLASPED TOGETHER AND WORN AS A NECKLACE. THE PRICE OF THE BRACELETS ARE MOST REASONABLE, SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY DOLLARS.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SURPRISE MRS. MURROW WITH THE BRACELETS, OR FOR THAT MATTER, EVEN JUST TO LOOK AT THEM, ADVISE AND WILL BE MORE THAN HAPPY TO SEND THEM TO YOUR OFFICE TO SEE.

BEST PERSONAL REGARDS.

MOST CORDIALLY YOURS,

W J Todd

JEWELLS BY
TOBIAS

WJT:SL

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
C/O C.B.S. STUDIOS
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

P.S. "Bud" to you

Tobias, John

January 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Tobias:

Thank you for your letter of January 16th.

I wish very much that I might accede to your request, but I have established a policy of refusing to serve on any committees in which I am unable to take active participation.

I am just off on a trip to Israel to shoot some film for SEE IT NOW, and will therefore be unable to write the statement you request.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Tobias, Editor
The American Dream book
347 Fifth Avenue
New York 16, New York

fs

STORE EVENTS
INTERNATIONAL Incorporated

347 FIFTH AVENUE
MUrray Hill 5-9906
NEW YORK CITY 16

YC

January 16, 1956

← Tell Jessie when you write the letter –

Mr. Edward R. Murrow:
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In conjunction with various Government agencies, business leaders, and labor organizations, we are producing "The American Dream," a great historical pageant scheduled to open here in New York next month. It is to be made up of various exhibits- everything from the original draft of the Gettysburgh Address to the atomic cannon- much on the order of the "Freedom Train" of a few years back. With the difference that "The American Dream" will be larger in every respect- both in size and variety of exhibits and the enthusiastic spirit of co-operation shown by influential Americans from all walks of life. The enclosed material will show you who's behind it.

The purpose of the pageant- which, after its opening here, will appear in fifty major cities during the current year- is two-fold. First, to get the symbols of our precious heritage out of museums and in front of the American people; and second, by so doing, to clarify and strengthen our ideas of what America stands for. Please understand that this is a non-commercial project.

We have approached several distinguished Americans whose names we would be honored to have on the masthead of our Advisory Committee. Among those who have agreed to participate in this way are Harold E. Stassen, Bernard Gimbel, the Head of the Smithsonian Institute, etc. We would be honored to include your name. No active participation will be necessary, unless you wish. No

We have also chosen a list of educators, scientists, and other worthy personalities to be included in the pageant's book with a two or three line statement of what the American Dream means to them. You are one of the first we thought of, and we certainly hope to be able to include your statement. We have to get this book out in two weeks to be ready for the pageant, so any speed would be appreciated. No

If participation as outlined in "The American Dream" is to your liking, please get in touch with me at the above telephone number or address.

Knowing how busy you are, I really do appreciate your trouble- and that of Stan Davis, whom I love like three brothers rolled into one.

Many thanks,

John Tobias

John Tobias
Editor,
The American Dream book

Heavy schedule + going out of country –

TYPICAL COMMENTS FROM

PAGEANT PARTICIPANTS

from Government

"I am glad that the Department of the Interior is to participate in your exhibit The American Dream. We hope in this way to show the services performed by this Department in preserving our natural resources, the heritage of all our people..."

Douglas McKay
Secretary of the Interior (12/2/55)

"I am sure that this pageant...will furnish a worthwhile illustration of our country's development and future."

James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Labor (11/19/55)

"...the Department is pleased to cooperate in this enterprise..."

Earl L. Butz
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

"Your concept...very much appreciated here."

Robert Tripp Ross
Assistant Secretary of Defense (9/2/55)

"I am glad to learn that the United States Bonds Division of the Treasury is planning...to participate..."

G. M. Humphrey
Secretary of the Treasury (12/19/55)

"...glad to participate along with other Departments of the Federal Government."

Albert J. Robertson
Assistant Postmaster General (10/31/55)

"...It is going to be a great event..."

Steven B. Derounian
2nd District, New York (8/23/55)

from Museums and Societies

"We are proud here...to be among the Government departments, museums and historical societies endorsing this presentation."

American Heritage Foundation
(12/22/55)

"I think The American Dream pageant will have great educational value and bring to our citizens a better appreciation of the founders of this country."

American Philosophical Society

"It is a wonderful thing to take the cultural treasures of the American heritage out of the libraries and museums and bring them to the attention of the American people. We think that The American Dream accomplishes this."

Stephen Foster Museum
University of Pittsburgh

from Stores

"We are honored that your organization has singled us out to present The American Dream in Detroit..."

J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit

"I have just discussed The American Dream with our sales promotion board and they have accepted it enthusiastically..."

Macy's, San Francisco

"We feel so impressed by it that we would be willing to set our Anniversary Sale (our only storewide sale of the year) back one week to accommodate this show..."

The Wm. Hengerer Co., Buffalo

January 10, 1956

PROGRESS REPORT #16 **GENERAL SUMMARY**

Memo To All Participants.....

1956 is the year of The American Dream

What: THE AMERICAN DREAM is a dramatic historical pageant that tells the story of a free and united people building a brighter tomorrow.....

Where: In fifty cities across the nation the bi-partisan American Dream pageant is presentingto the general public (without charge) an unparalleled opportunity to see personally a picture of our nation's continuing progress. Fifty of America's greatest retail institutions are cooperating to make this possible. The completed routing list is attached.

America may indeed be thankful to the presidents of these department stores whose interests in thus serving their respective communities exemplifies the finest spirit of public service.

When: The Grand National Opening for the Press and Participants takes place immediately prior to Washington's Birthday on February 21, 1956 at 3 PM. Special previews for organizations follow for several days, and the New York public opening takes place on February 27, 1956. For a 36 week period, the show tours by motor caravan the key cities of the nation, finishing up in Washington at Election time. In some cities the show remains three days, in other cities six days.

Who: Dramatic and exciting exhibits that make up thisshow are furnished by these cooperating government agencies: Dept. of Interior, Dept. of Labor, Dept. of Defense, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Treasury, U. S. Patent Office, U. S. Post Office, Architect of the Capitol, White House Disarmament Staff, and the Library of Congress, etc.

Many other museums and historical societies are also cooperating with The American Dream. They include: University of Pittsburgh, Theodore Roosevelt Memorial, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of the City of New York, The American Philosophical Society, American Museum of Natural History.

America's most important private historical collections are also represented in the show. These include: Maas, Turner, Abels, Argosy Galleries, The New York Times.

The American Heritage Foundation whose Freedom Train carried much the same message a few years ago, is another enthusiastic participant.

Several key industries may also be represented by exhibits.

Advisers: In addition to the Cabinet Members and other responsible government officials of both political parties who will help us guide the pageant, a National Advisory Board of distinguished Americans is being set up. A panel of expert Technical Consultants plus a Mayor's Committee composed of the Mayors of the 50 cities will also help The American Dream become the nation's No. 1 educational force in 1956.

Producers: The American Dream pageant is being produced and directed by Stove Events International, Inc., 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City, MUrray Hill 5-9906.

Todd, Mike

SN 460 NN CK 108

SS QUEENELIZABETH VIAMACKAYRADIO AMAGANSETTNY 17/NFT

NRT

1957 APR 17 PM 10 41

ED MURROW

CBS 485 MADISON AVE

NEWYORK

YOUR DUCK ALMOST MISSED US BUT SWAM ABOARD IT IS GOOD WE ARE ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AND NOT QUEEN MARY AS I AM SURE THE MARY WOULD NOT BE BIG ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE THE DUCK WE ARE CHARGING ADMISSION TO OUR CABIN FOR PEOPLE TO SEE THE DUCK WHICH SHOWS YOU I AM RELAXING AND NOT THINKING OF SHOW BUSINESS BUT CANT RESIST A STRAY BUCK WITH SUCH AN ATTRACTION LIZ AND THE CHILDREN HAVENT MOVED OUT OF THE CABIN ON ACCOUNT OF THE DUCK I HAVE NOT MOVED ON ACCOUNT OF WAITING FOR YOUR CALL BUT WE ALL LOVE YOU

MIKE

FOR PROMPT SERVICE
TELEPHONE REPLY TO
MAIN OFFICE = WH 4-3100

(CBS 485)

APR 18 1957

1024PM

Via All America
Via Commercial
Via Mackay Radio

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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(44)

NA050 PD=NEW YORK NY 17 331P= 1957 MAR 17 PM 4 46

=EDWARD R MURROW, CARE NET WORK OPERATIONS=

=DLR IMMY CBS 485 MADISON AVE 21ST FLOOR=

DEAR ED THERE SHOULD BE A MILLION OF THEM FOR YOU=

=LIZ AND MIKE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Seward

January 6, 1958

The Ford people tell me that the three pieces of farm equipment (corn planter, fertilizer attachment and rotary cutter) you inquired about in your note of December 12 will be delivered to Glen Arden through Baxly & Greene, the distributor in East Hartford with whom (they say) you have had some previous transactions. We will be billed the "distributor cost plus handling cost".

Perhaps Pete knows someone at Baxly & Greene whom he could telephone to inquire about the expected delivery date.

Jim

J.M.S.

693

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Seward

from: Mr. Murrow

December 12, 1957

Are Our relations with the Ford farm equipment people ~~is~~ sufficiently good, so that we can get from them the following three pieces of gear to be delivered to Glen Arden:

Corn Planter, Model #12-88

Fertilizer Attachment, Model #12-91

Rotary Cutter, Model #2260

E.R.M.

Investigate & report
Wm. S.
12/13

ROBERT DUCAS
PAWLING, N.Y.

PAWLING 2881
CABLE ADDRESS
RODUCAS "PAWLING"

December 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Listed below is the machinery which Briggs would like to have you order for Cloverbrook:

Corn Planter, Model #12-88

Fertilizer Attachment, Model #12-91

Rotary Cutter, Model #2260

Briggs would also like to have the Empire Tractor Company, Route #22, Patterson, New York, receive credit for this sale.

Thank you very much for your kindness in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Muriel P. Hasler

Muriel P. Hasler
Secretary

Tompkins Br

January 9, 1957

Dear Briggs:

The Ford equipment will be delivered to Glen Arden Farm through Baxley and Greene, the distributor in East Hartford.

The stuff ought to be ready for delivery soon but it might be a good idea if you would give them a ring.

Sincerely,

Mr. Briggs Tompkins
Cloverbrook Farm
Pawling, New York

fc

Toren, B.

March 22, 1956

Dear Mr. Toren:

This is just a note to say our thanks for the material on Israel and the Middle East.

Fred Friendly and I certainly appreciate your taking the time to send it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. B. Toren
57, Nachlat-Benjamin Street
Tel-Aviv
Israel

fc

ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

ישראל והמזרח התיכון

57, NACHLAT-BENJAMIN STREET, Tel. 67660, TEL-AVIV

REF. No. 3985/L

DATE 9th February, 1956

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Service,
NEW YORK,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We have much pleasure in sending you under separate cover several issues of ISRAEL & MIDDLE EAST magazine which we hope you will find of interest.

We shall be grateful for your acknowledgment.

Yours sincerely,

B. TOREN
Editor

R. LIPKIN
Asst. Editor

Trahan, Paul

November 1, 1957

Dear Commander Trahan:

This is just to confirm that we will lunch on November 13th with Admiral Kirkpatrick at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd Street, on November 13th at 1:00.

Sincerely yours,

Commander Paul Trahan
The Pentagon
Radio and Television Division
Department of Public Information
Washington, D.C.

fc

cc: Fred Friendly

Treason Trials Defence Fund,
P.O.Box 1370,
Durban. S.A.
17th October, 1957.

Mr Edward R.Murrow,
C.B.S. Television,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Mr Murrow,

May I, on behalf off the Treason Trials Defence Fund, express to you our warmest thanks for your most generous gift. Your contribution, which is, I believe, the largest individual donation that the Fund has yet received, will be of very great help to us in work which we, like you, feel is vital. We are sure that the man in memory of whom the award which you gained was made would appreciate the cause to which you devoted it.

I have sent your cheque to our headquarters in Johannesburg, where it will go towards the cost of the defence.

With best wishes,

yours sincerely,

Caroline de Crespigny

(MRS) Caroline de Crespigny. (SEC)

PHONE: 33-5901

P.O. BOX 2864
JOHANNESBURG

TREASON TRIALS DEFENCE FUND

W. O. 2092

TRUSTEES:
THE HON. F.A.W. LUCAS
THE RIGHT REV. AMBROSE REEVES,
(BISHOP OF JOHANNESBURG)
DR. ELLEN HELLMANN
MR. ALAN PATON

28th
October,
1957.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Television,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are deeply grateful to you for the wonderful donation to our Fund.

It means a great deal to us all- in terms of much-needed cash, and in terms of encouragement to the accused and to our Committees, many of whom knew about your work and your interest already, and were grateful for your Television Programmes on South Africa.

Iam sure, also, that it will encourage people to give tb the Fund, if they were previously timid or doubtful.

Thank you so much,

Yours sincerely,

+ Ambrose Johannesburg

CHAIRMAN OF TRUSTEES.

107 25 Oct 1957
ONTVANG van:
RECEIVED from: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
One thousand dollars
£ s. d.
$1,000.00
Pond / Pounds
Sjeling / Shillings
Penning / Pence
T. T. DEFENCE FUND
MET DANK/WITH THANKS
Cheque.
Suid-Afrika
1d
South Africa

Tree, Ronald

March 23, 1956

Dear Ronnie:

Looks now as though I will be somewhere in the Middle East on May 3rd, so I must regretfully tell Mrs. Ferguson that I cannot accept the invitation.

Janet, Casey, and I are off for Florida for about ten days which will be a very poor substitute for Barbados.

Our best to all of you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ronald Tree
Heron Beach
St. James
Barbados, B.W.I.

rh

HERON BEACH
ST. JAMES
BARBADOS, B.W.I.

9th March, 1956.

My dear Ed.,

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Robert Ferguson - who as you probably know is the daughter of Judge Hand - in her capacity as President of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. She has asked me if I could persuade you to be one of the Planned Parenthood guests of honour at their annual meeting lunch on Thursday May the 3rd at 12.30. Dr Brock Chisholm who was Director of the World Health Organization for United Nations will be the main speaker.

I went on the Board of Planned Parenthood just a year ago owing to my interest in its work down here, and I am very much impressed by the scope and efficiency of the organization.

If you are going to be in New York on May the 3rd, I hope very much that you will consider attending. Perhaps your Secretary will ring up Mrs. Ferguson at Plaza 5-8600 and give her your answer.

Here it is as heavenly as ever and only wish that you, Janet and Casey were with us.

Yours ever,

Ronnie

E.R. MURROW, Esq,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
Madison Avenue at 52nd Street,
New York City.

Trujillo

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

SIG MICKELSON

Vice President
News and Public Affairs

October 23, 1957

Dear Mr. Baron:

I have talked with Ed Murrow on a number of occasions on the possibility of scheduling an interview with Generalisimo Trujillo sometime after the first of the year.

It is a little early now to make a specific commitment but, generally, I'd be inclined to favor doing such a program. My first recommendation would be to carry the interview within the framework of "Face the Nation", using Ed Murrow, if possible, as one of the interrogators.

The second suggestion would be the possibility of a direct interview show with Ed as the questioner.

I think it would have to be understood in advance that there be no limitation on the interrogation and that the interview be free, open and unrehearsed.

If this meets with your approval, I'd be glad to talk the matter over with you at greater length.

Sincerely,

Sig

Mr. Sydney Baron
515 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

✓ bc: Mr. Murrow
Mr. Gitlin

Trujillo

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Mickelson re: Trujillo

from: Mr. Murrow October 9, 1957

Sydney Baron asked if we would write him a letter saying that we are prepared to do an interview with Trujillo sometime after the first of the year. He says this would be helpful to him in stalling off MEET THE PRESS and various other programs seeking to interview Trujillo.

In view of our conversation the other day, it would be appropriate if the letter came from you rather than from me, and in my opinion, need not include any assurance that I will do the interview.

fc E.R.M.

Wed.

Lee, Marietta

Dear Ed,

Tony Akers thought you might be interested by the enclosed exhibits. They certainly are a boon to him.

Hope to see you and Janet very, very soon.

Affectionately
Marietta

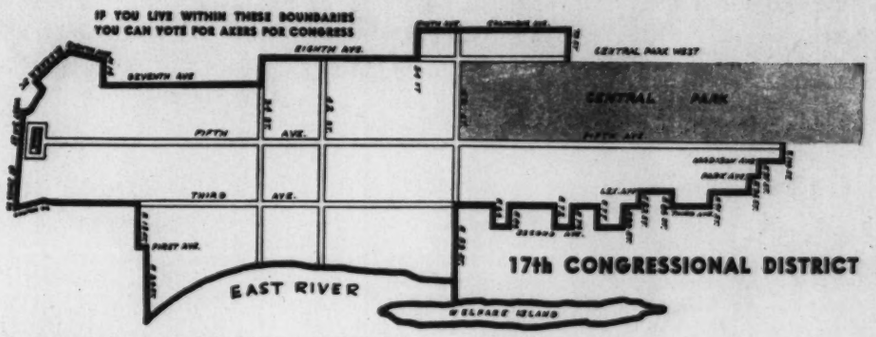
Citizens Committee for the Election of

Anthony B. Akers

TO CONGRESS

Democratic-Liberal Candidate

270 PARK AVENUE, BUILDING A, SECOND FLOOR
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-1340



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India Edwards

(Continued on reverse side)

October 17, 1956

Marietta dear,

Enclosed are the "exhibits" in the matter of the fake photos about which we talked on the telephone. I would appreciate it tremendously if you would send these over to Edward R. Murrow.

You were wonderful to have a tea for Jack Kennedy and myself yesterday. What a wonderful crowd!

Jane joins me in sending our love.

Affectionately,

Tony

Anthony B. Akers

ABA:lf
enc.

Mrs. Ronald Tree
123 East 79th Street
New York, New York

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New York, N.Y.

New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK BULLETIN

VOL. I, NO. 1
Copyright 1956
ELECTION ISSUE, 1956

President Dwight D. Eisenhower discusses with Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., his reelection to Congress from the 17th district of New York.

IKE ENDORSES COUDERT

NEW YORK BULLETIN

Published by Citizens Committee for Coudert, et al, William Ziegler, Jr., Treasurer, 122 East 83rd St., N. Y., N. Y.

AN EDITORIAL

Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Republican candidate for re-election in the 17th Congressional District, must be returned to office by the voters at this critical time.

This conclusion becomes inescapable to any voter who heeds the famous admonition of Alfred E. Smith: "Let's look at the record!"

Mr. Coudert, who served four highly successful terms as a New York State Senator before he was sent to Congress in 1946, has achieved an even more brilliant record of accomplishment in Washington. Here are highlights of that record:

Coudert in Congress

Has faithfully represented his district, has participated in all controversial and significant matters, and voted in 90 percent of all recorded votes.

Worked ceaselessly to reduce waste and unnecessary Federal spending.

Proposed elimination of deficit financing except in times of war and emergency.

Supported all feasible tax reductions.

Proposed income tax reduction to help self-employed establish retirement funds.

Proposed long-range program for eventual elimination of income tax except in grave national emergency.

AND

Supported broad foreign aid program aimed at stemming spread of communism.

Supported Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

Supported establishment of Marshall Plan.

Supported statutory authorization for Voice of America.

Supported admission of 202,000 additional displaced persons.

Supported independent state of Israel.

AND

Supported multi-billion-dollar arms appropriations and other defense measures.

Supported unification of armed forces under Secretary of Defense.

As overseas infantry veteran of World War I, showed deep appreciation of veterans' problems.

AND

Proposed bill to facilitate private construction of middle-income housing in big cities.

Supported public housing and slum clearance where needed and measures to aid in building and repairing homes.

Supported rent controls and price controls when needed to combat inflation.

AND

Supported broadening of social security coverage, increased benefits.

Proposed establishment of commission on problems of the aging.

Supported internal security measures but opposed wiretapping laws.

Supported House bill for permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Supported anti-segregation amendment and Federal school aid bill.

Supported President Eisenhower's civil rights program.

AND

Proposed Constitutional amendment to improve system of electing Presidents.

To keep down cost of living, opposed high rigid farm price controls.

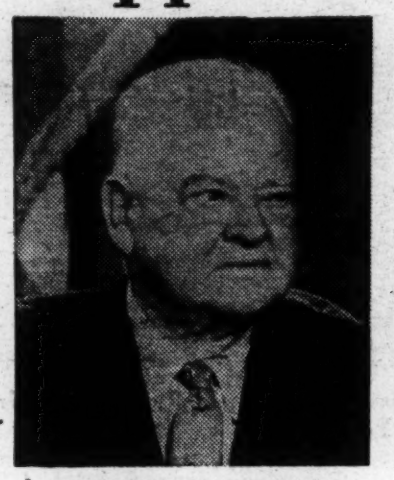
Opposed socialized medicine.

AND

Earned President Eisenhower's first endorsement of the 1956 campaign for re-election to Congress as a key member of the Eisenhower team.

Therefore, Congressman Coudert deserves your vote and the support of our community.

Some of the Leaders Supporting Coudert

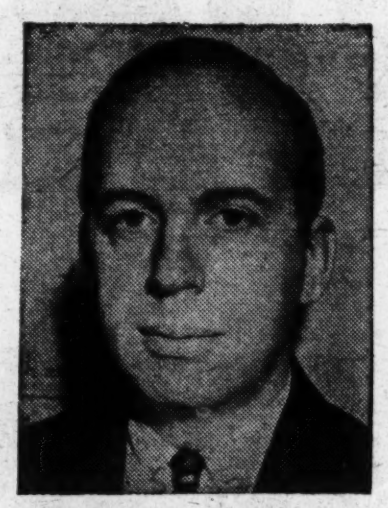


HERBERT HOOVER

Mr. Hoover, astute elder statesman, who had not been active in politics for many years, returned to the political arena in behalf of Mr. Coudert as an honorary chairman of the Citizens Committee for the Re-election of Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.

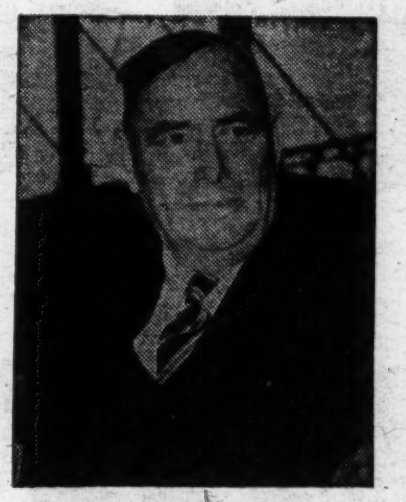
THOMAS E. DEWEY

"As a resident of the 17th Congressional District, I strongly urge voters of all parties to re-elect Mr. Coudert as their Representative."



HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
U. S. Attorney General

"If all the voters of our district had the same opportunity as I, a member of President Eisenhower's cabinet, to observe your splendid endeavors in Washington, your election would be unanimous."



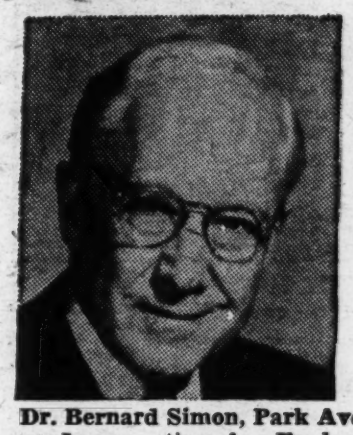
JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.
House Minority Leader

"It is my earnest hope that the people of your district will again re-elect you in recognition of conscientious, intelligent and constructive performance during your ten years of distinguished service in the Congress."

the inquiring photographer

THE QUESTION: For whom are you voting in the Congressional election, and why?

THE PLACE: The 17th Congressional District.



Dr. Bernard Simon, Park Avenue: I am voting for Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., because he has fought against socialized medicine and its accompanying higher taxes and poor medical care. Like a good family doctor, Congressman Coudert is dedicated to his work.

John Flaherty, television repairman, East 74th Street: I like Coudert because he's on my side. He's out to cut down on the spending in Washington, to bring taxes down, and to keep down the cost of living.

Jenny Loschiavo, housewife, West Eighth Street: I don't know too much about the candidates, but I'm going to vote for Coudert. The other man—Akers—is supported by the Daily Worker, and that's enough for me.

Arthur Porter, law student and first-time voter, Madison Avenue: After studying the records of both men — although Akers doesn't seem to have much of a record—I know Congressman Coudert is best qualified. He has supported measures to stop the spread of Communism economically rather than by force.

Daily Worker Backs Akers; Hates Congressman Coudert

The Daily Worker last month began spewing its venom at Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and ardently supporting his Democrat - Liberal - ADA opponent, Anthony B. Akers.

Communists have been gunning for Congressman Coudert without success for some 15 years. He earned their bitter and undying hatred in the early 1940s, when he was a New York State Senator and chairman of the Rapp - Coudert Legislative Committee.

Congressman Coudert's committee exposed the Communist conspiracy in the New York City public education system and rooted out a number of subversive teachers. It contributed to Federal authorities substantial information about Nazi and Fascist activities. It also conducted a searching inquiry into administrative and financial methods, resulting in important reforms in the educational system.

Praise from Times

"The Rapp-Coudert Committee is to be congratulated." the New York Times said shortly after the investigation was concluded.

Later the New York Times declared: "Mr. Coudert, former chairman of the Rapp-Coudert Committee in New York, has led the national fight to get Communists out of the schools."

The committee was widely hailed for the fairness and legal objectivity of its methods. But this did not deter the Communists from a violent effort to discredit the committee and its chairman.

A former high-ranking Communist functionary testified that the Communists made Congressman Coudert their No. 1 target and have devoted money and effort ever since to smear him in order to drive him out of office.

The voters returned him to the State Senate and later to Congress without interruption. But the Communists never gave up.

The nomination of Mr. Akers to oppose Congressman Coudert in the current campaign was the signal for the Communists to open a new drive to beat Mr. Coudert.

The Daily Worker observed: "The naming of Akers spurred hopes that Coudert, who has been selected regularly since his first win in 1946, will be toppled this November."

Coudert 1st to Win Ike's Endorsement

The first 1956 Congressional candidate to be endorsed by President Eisenhower was Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of the 17th District.

President Eisenhower has stressed the importance of electing a Congressional team that will give him the cooperation he needs. His letter of endorsement to Congressman Coudert is reproduced below.

Doughboy Machine Gunner

Resting behind the lines in France after action in the trenches, young 1st Lt. (now Congressman) Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., posed with Capt. H. Bird (left).

Mr. Coudert, then a junior at Columbia College, enlisted as a private in the old 69th (Fighting Irish) Regiment, and later was promoted to First Lieutenant in the 105th Infantry machine gun company, 27th (New York) Division.

Tammany, Pinks Back Opponent Of Rep. Coudert

Again nominated to oppose Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., is the choice of Tammany Hall, the Liberal Party, Americans for Democratic Action, and the darling of the Daily Worker.

He is Anthony B. (Tony) Akers, whose chief qualification for representing the people of the 17th District in Congress is that he, too, served in the armed forces. Mr. Akers' campaigning is largely devoted to reminding the voters of his highly publicized exploits as a P-T boat commander in the Pacific 14 years ago.

He has never held public elective office. His nearest approach to legislative experience was in a political patronage post as an assistant to ex - Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., in his Congressional office. For what his political advisers must regard as good and sufficient reason, this phase of Mr. Akers' career is carefully omitted from campaign brochures.

Under the Truman administration, Mr. Akers got a job as Deputy for International Negotiations in the Department of the Air Force. That appointment terminated soon after the Eisenhower administration took over.

After his defeat by Congressman Coudert two years ago, Mr. Akers was named by Gov. Averell Harriman to a political patronage post as director of the New York City office of the State Department of Commerce.

Mr. Akers' duties in this state post have not been sufficiently arduous to prevent him from taking a lengthy leave of absence to campaign against Congressman Coudert.

Coudert Supports Progressive Measures

The need for decent housing for all the people has long been and continues to be one of the greatest problems facing the nation.

Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Republican of the 17th District, was one of the first public servants to recognize this problem and to take steps toward its solution.

In fact, Congressman Coudert has been called "the father of public housing in New York State." As a New York State Senator he introduced the first public housing bill ever enacted in this state. He also sponsored and supported other important state legislation in this field.

Since he became a Member of Congress, Mr. Coudert's interest in housing has not lessened. He has supported Federal public housing measures where needed. He has supported numerous measures to aid in building and repair of homes, to expand and liberalize FHA mortgage insurance programs, to eliminate and prevent slums and to conserve and develop urban communities.

Middle-Income Housing

"I consider the need for homes for middle - income families in metropolitan areas to be the most acute need facing the nation in the housing field today," he said recently.

Congressman Coudert pointed out that he had introduced legislation to facilitate private construction of middle-income housing in big cities. "I shall continue to fight for passage of this legislation in Congress," he said. "Its enactment would greatly benefit the people of the 17th District as well as the nation as a whole."

Also of vital importance to great numbers of Americans, Congressman Coudert pointed out, is the vast social-security program. "Throughout my Congressional career," he said, "I have favored broadening the coverage of the social - security system and increasing the amount of benefit payments, while at the same time maintaining the program on a sound fiscal basis."

Congressman Coudert recalled that he supported many constructive measures in the civil rights field, including the anti-poll tax bill. "I supported the original House bill to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission and fought a Democratic filibuster against it," he said. "In the last session of Congress I supported President Eisenhower's civil rights program, which was passed by the House. I voted for the anti-segregation amendment to the Federal school aid bill and for passage of the bill."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1956

Dear Fritz:

I should feel remiss if I failed to express to you my appreciation of your cooperation in the Congress in connection with a number of matters of vital importance to our country which have come before the Committee on Appropriations. I am aware that on several occasions your efforts have contributed a great deal to the success of key programs, and for this I am personally grateful. I look forward to the continuance of your effective public service in the years to come.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Coudert Has One Of The Highest Voting Records

Congressman Has Fine Record In Support of Active Foreign Policy

Supporting a broad program of foreign aid under both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., has voted for foreign aid appropriations totaling $41.2 billion during his Congressional career.

"In the struggle against the forces of Communism the United States has long been committed to leadership of the free world," Congressman Coudert said recently. "I have supported the necessary action to make this leadership effective."

To prevent misuse and waste of the taxpayers' dollars Congressman Coudert, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, has frequently called attention to specific instances of waste and bad management. "This in no way reflected lack of sympathy with the basic and necessary objectives of the program," he said.

For Bigger Foreign Trade

In his first year in Congress he voted for relief for war-devastated countries and to authorize $400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey in their resistance to Communism. He voted in 1948 to establish the Marshall plan, which has been continued with modifications ever since. He supported the reciprocal trade agreements program and other measures designed to expand foreign trade.

To Defend Formosa

Also in the field of foreign affairs, Congressman Coudert recalled that the first important action of the 84th Congress was the resolution to authorize the President to use the Armed Forces in defense of Formosa, necessitated by five years of promises to defend the Chiang Nationalist Government in the event of attack from the Red China Government on the mainland.

Congress to Approve

"I voted for it," Congressman Coudert said. "The fact that the President came to the Congress for the authority, thereby setting a precedent for the first time in such circumstances, was particularly gratifying to me. It was gratifying because of my long fight to amend the law so as to require Presidential consultation of the Congress before committing American troops to armed combat, except in self-defense or pursuant to the obligations of our mutual security treaties."

Strong Defense Needed

Congressman Coudert stressed that provision for the military security of the United States is the most important matter with which Congress must deal. "I have voted for the multi-billion-dollar arms appropriations and other defense measures deemed necessary to make and keep our country strong," he said.

Keep Spending Down

He pointed out that he has fought to get the greatest value out of every taxpayers' dollar. "In the course of this never-ending struggle," he said, "I participated with Rep. Howard Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, in 1952 in a move to impose an over-all ceiling of $46 billion upon Defense Department spending during 1953. I did so because the Defense Department had available, with new funds requested and carry-over funds, a total of over $100 billion legally spendable in 1953."

There were loud outcries from the professional military, their civilian chiefs, certain magazines and a section of the press. They declared this limitation passed by the House would hamstring the military and endanger national security. The limitation did not become law because of failure of the Senate to agree.

"But it turned out," Congressman Coudert recalled, "that the military was wholly unable to spend during 1953 even the $46 billion that the House had been prepared to allow. Actually, it was able to spend only $43.6 billion. This fact completely vindicated the House action and my position."

Two Americans who have served their fellow citizens and their fellow soldiers in war and peace found much in common when they met at SHAEF. President Eisenhower, then a five-star general, and Congressman Coudert agreed then as now on the need for keeping our country strong at the lowest cost to the taxpayer.

Fighting High Cost of Living In Congressman Coudert's Program

Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., has become nationally famous for his long fight to bar the Government by law from spending more money than it takes in during peacetime.

To avert dangerous inflation resulting from Federal budget deficits, he has for years sponsored and battled for legislation to compel a balanced budget in the absence of war or a national emergency. Similar limitations imposed by some 40-odd state legislatures keep state credit generally good and prevent the states from running up destructive deficits. New York State, for example, cannot spend more than its estimated receipts without authorization of the people in a popular referendum.

Congressman Coudert is a strong advocate of reducing taxes whenever that can be done without endangering the national security or adversely affecting the public welfare.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee he has striven to reduce unnecessary Government expenditures and cut waste. He has favored adoption of the Hoover Commission's recommendations, aimed at lowering the cost of governmental operation and thus making lower taxes possible.

The long-range program advanced by Congressman Coudert, if put into effect, would lead to very substantial reduction of Federal taxes and the eventual lifting of much of the burden on individual incomes. He has proposed a Constitutional amendment that would ultimately permit the Federal Government to resort to an income tax only in a national emergency and to reduce the national debt and pay interest thereon.

This year he introduced a bill to establish a Hoover-type commission on Federal taxation. This commission would consider the defects and inequities in the present tax structure, particularly the income tax, and recommend constructive changes.

For several years, Congressman Coudert has been fighting for an income tax reduction for professional persons, small business men and other self-employed people to permit them to provide funds for their own retirement. This would give them a tax break similar to that given employees of large corporations who are not taxed on part of the payments made into approved retirement plans.

Arabs Threat To Peace, Says Coudert

Addressing the Men's Club of the Park Avenue Synagogue, Congressman Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., pointed out that massive shipments of offensive arms by the Communists to Arab states have intensified a major threat to international peace in the Near East. He expressed similar views in an address before the Manhattan Region of the Zionist Organization of America.

The Republican Congressman from the 17th District noted that the Soviet bloc sale of arms to the Arab countries had impeded progress toward a just settlement of the conflict between Israel and the Arab nations in Palestine. The ultimate Soviet aim, he suggested, may be to make of the Near East a Soviet satellite.

"I am certain that the United States cannot and will not permit the new state of Israel to be overrun by any 'aggressors,'" Congressman Coudert declared. "After all, we were the first country to recognize the newborn state, confident that if given opportunity it would become the shining example and a bastion of democracy in the Near East."

Tribute from Judge Goldstein

Congressman Coudert has consistently supported a wide variety of actions to promote friendly American-Israeli relations. One of the most recent of these concerned an effort to subsidize scholars in Israel engaged in research for the American Biblical Encyclopedia Society, Inc.

Judge Louis Goldstein, president of the society, paid this warm tribute to Congressman Coudert a few weeks ago: "Our society, composed of outstanding scholars, educators, business and community leaders, is most appreciative of your efforts in our behalf. It is another example of the devoted public service which has characterized your distinguished career."

Voting Percentage Among Highest in Congress Group

Congressman L. C. Arends of Illinois, Minority Whip, said of Congressman Coudert's voting record:

"As Republican Whip of the House of Representatives, whose job it is to follow the voting record of members, I commend you upon your consistent support of the Eisenhower Administration Program and your splendid voting record upon significant and controversial matters during your ten years of service. It is noteworthy that during your current term your position was recorded on 90% of all roll call votes."

During the ten years that Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., has been a Member of Congress the House of Representatives passed 13,207 measures.

Compiling one of the highest voting percentages of any member of the New York City Congressional delegation, the 17th District Congressman voted on all but a relative handful of these measures. This record is especially remarkable because Congressman Coudert served during the entire period as a member of the Appropriations Committee, which is permitted under House rules to meet while the House is in session.

VOTE ROW "A"—ALL THE WAY

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
FOR PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. NIXON
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

JACOB K. JAVITS
FOR U. S. SENATOR

FREDERIC R. COUDERT JR.
FOR CONGRESSMAN

and

your local Republican candidates

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR COUDERT

Honorary Chairmen
Herbert Hoover
Thomas E. Dewey

Chairman
Harold Riegelman

Co-Chairmen
Wm. M. Chadbourne
Thomas J. Curran
Mrs. Preston Davis
Miss Abbie G. Sheehan

Campaign Manager
Ernest Hochwald

Treasurer
William Ziegler, Jr.

News from:
Akers for Congress
270 Park Avenue
Plaza 5-1340

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AKERS PROVES COUDERT MANUFACTURES STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT AND PICTURES OF IMAGINARY VOTERS.

Anthony B. Akers, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress from the 17th Congressional District of Manhattan today accused his opponent, Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. of "doctoring ad agency photos accompanied by falsified statements."

Documentary evidence was produced by Akers this noon on the NBC-TV program, "Viewpoint" demonstrating that his opponent was distributing literature which included "doctored" photographs, outrageous lies, and libelous statements attributed to outstanding citizens.

"This is the measure of Coudert's desperation," Akers said. "He is so anxious to hide his own record that he has stooped to cowering behind false faces."

Akers was referring to a campaign "newspaper" entitled "New York Bulletin" published by the Citizens Committee for Coudert -- located at Coudert's Headquarters, William Ziegler, Jr., Treasurer. He demonstrated in the telecast that the pictures and statements used in a column entitled "The Inquiring Photographer" in the Coudert campaign piece were complete fabrications.

The first picture in the column was identified in the Coudert literature as "Dr. Bernard Simon, Park Ave" who was attributed with a statement endorsing Coudert. Akers pointed out that there is only one Dr. Bernard Simon in New York City

and that he is a renowned plastic surgeon recently in the news for the work he did for the Japanese girls who were disfigured at Hiroshima. The picture of the supposed Dr. Simon was in reality Graham Velsey, a professional model. Akers produced a letter from Dr. Simon directed to the New York County Medical Society stating that he had never endorsed Coudert, and that he did not even live in Manhattan. It was charged by Akers that Coudert had purchased the picture of the professional model, Graham Velsey, for $10.

Another phony picture was supposedly that of Jennie Loschiavo, identified as a "W. 8th Street housewife." Akers told his viewers that the only person of that name in the City lived outside the District on West 52nd Street and had never heard of the Akers or Coudert campaigns. Her supposed picture was also that of a professional model -- purchased for $10. Two other photos were falsely identified by Coudert and were accompanied by statements. Akers concluded his charges by stating that Coudert "is a cowering shadow behind false faces" and that he is using fraudulent, and deceitful smears.

"This is no longer a partisan campaign", Akers declared. "Decency is not a party virtue -- it is an American virtue. By his malicious and fraudulent smear, Coudert has insulted the Congress of the United States. My opponent has betrayed the people who have given him the confidence of their votes in the past".

Mr. Akers will be available for further information from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. at 270 Park Ave, Building "A", 2nd Floor.

News from
AKERS FOR CONGRESS
270 Park Avenue
Plaza 5-1340

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AKERS ASKS IKE HALT COUDERT FRAUD

Anthony B. Akers, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress from the 17th Congressional District in Manhattan, today urged President Eisenhower to stop the use of his name and photograph in the literature being distributed by the Frederic Coudert Campaign Committee. Yesterday, Akers produced evidence which revealed that "doctored" photographs and fraudulent statements were being used in the Coudert literature "which surpassed the smear tactics of the Butler-Tydings campaign of 1950."

Telegrams and letters were also sent to former President Herbert Hoover and former Governor Thomas E. Dewey requesting them to stop the distribution of the Coudert literature. Akers charged that "Mr. Hoover and Mr. Dewey were being used as Honorary Chairmen of the committee to distribute literature they had never seen and would never tolerate." Akers asked Hoover and Dewey to disassociate themselves from this "deceitful and malicious fraud and to preserve decency in government and political campaigns."

Simultaneously Mr. Akers pointed out that in this campaign literature Representative Coudert has falsely charged Akers with Daily Worker endorsement during the last month. "Upon hearing this charge," Mr. Akers declared, "I sent researchers

(MORE)

into the public library to find out whether my name had been mentioned in that newspaper during 'the last month.' To be on the safe side they went back as far as August first. Neither Coudert's name nor mine were mentioned in any way."

"Should such reference suddenly appear between now and November 6th, we can only assume that Mr. Coudert -- in view of his statement, possesses interesting powers of clairvoyance of influence which I do not have or want," Akers declared.

Akers continued, "Coudert has been trying to hide behind the Eisenhower coattails and now has been reduced to a cowering shadow behind false faces. He has resorted to phony photos and fraudulent statements because of his inability to defend his record as a Congressman."

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ACCUSATIONS BY ANTHONY B. AKERS ON "VIEWPOINT"
WNBC-TV, CHANNEL 4, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1956,
12:30 p.m.

I want to ask Mr. Coudert just one question -- and in order to do this I am taking 2½ minutes of my time to give background. I have tried to present the issues to the voters. My opponent has replied by smear and now be deceit -- calculated and malicious deceit and libel. For what he has done to me and my family, I shall let the courts take care of that. But I want him to answer the scurrilous fraud he has tried to pull on the voters of New York.

Here is a piece of literature that is being distributed through the mails. This masthead says that the publisher is Coudert's Campaign Committee. Look at what he has done.

On the editorial page -- next to pictures of Herbert Hoover, Tom Dewey, Herbert Brownell and Joe Martin -- is a column called "The Inquiring Photographer" -- a column with photographs and statements by voters of our district.

This whole column from top to bottom is a lie and a fraud.

These photographs were bought from a photo service at $10 apiece. The names and addresses are false.

Let's take this top picture. It is a photograph of a model and actor named Graham Velsey. Here is his professional composite that he uses in his business.

He is identified in the caption as Dr. Bernard Simon of Park Avenue. Ladies and Gentleman, there is only one Dr.

Bernard Simon in New York City.

Here is the real Dr. Simon -- a famous plastic surgeon. This issue of TIME Magazine -- in which the photograph appeared -- tells of his brilliant treatment of the Hiroshima maidens.

In this column Dr. Simon is quoted as endorsing Coudert. This statement was never uttered -- it is a deliberate fabrication! I have here a copy of a letter written by the real Dr. Simon to the New York County Medical Association protesting this monstrous outrage. Dr. Simon, in fact, votes outside the 17th District.

This picture -- another model -- is identified as Jenny Loschiavo of West 8th Street. The only real person by that name -- and I have a picture of her, too -- lives outside the District on West 52nd Street. She has never heard of either you or me.

The caption is even more serious -- because the words put in her mouth are libel -- libel -- against me. She says I am supposedly supported by a subversive newspaper. Without her knowledge and consent, Coudert and his crowd have used her good name to utter a baseless libel and a smear against me -- without regard for the consequences to her.

These two pictures are also of professional models. One now lives in Long Island, the other in California. Their names and statements are phony. Coudert has sold his self respect to a Madison Avenue agency for $10 a throw.

And every statement is false. This is the literature

my opponent is sending out. Scurrilous -- deceitful and truly "monstrous lies."

Coudert can no longer be considered the spokesman of a great political party. He is a cowering shadow behind false faces.

This is no longer a partisan campaign. Decency is not a party virtue -- it is an American virtue. You have shamed the people who have given you the confidence of their votes in the past. By this malicious deceit and attempted smear you have insulted the Congress of the United States and the voters of our district.

My question to you, Coudert, is: Do you think this malicious and fraudulent literature will influence the voters of the 17th District?

BERNARD E. SIMON, M.D.
944 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

RHinelander 4-4243

October 12, 1956

Dr. Samuel Z. Freedman, President
Medical Society of the County of New York
2 E. 103rd Street
New York 29, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Freedman:

My attention has been called to a publication, a copy of which is attached, entitled "New York Bulletin." Of particular interest is the last column on page 2, headed "The Inquiring Photographer" where the following quotation appears below a photograph of a person unknown to me:

> "Dr. Bernard Simon, Park Avenue: I am voting for Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., because he has fought against socialized medicine and its accompanying higher taxes and poor medical care. Like a good family doctor, Congressman Coudert is dedicated to his work."

To the best of my knowledge there is no other doctor of medicine in Manhattan with the same name as mine. I had my office at 1235 Park Avenue, Manhattan for 10 years prior to April of this year when I moved to my present location. My home has been in Great Neck, Nassau County, these past four years.

I never made the statement that appears in the article in question, nor did I authorize anyone else to make it for me. Since the appearance of the attached publication, I have been asked for my comments thereon. In view of the controversial aspects of the situation I have refused to be drawn into discussion other than to make available copies of this letter.

Sincerely,

Bernard E. Simon, M. D.

Enc.

THE REAL JENNIE LOSCHIAVO WHO LIVES OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT ON WEST 52ND STREET. SHE HAS NEVER HEARD OF THE AKERS OR COUDERT CAMPAIGNS.

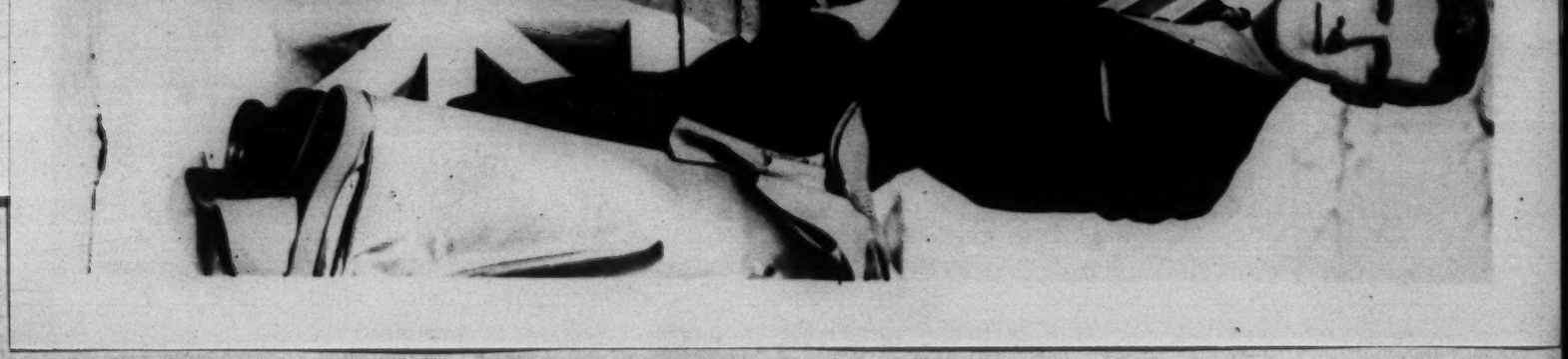
Ray Walsh

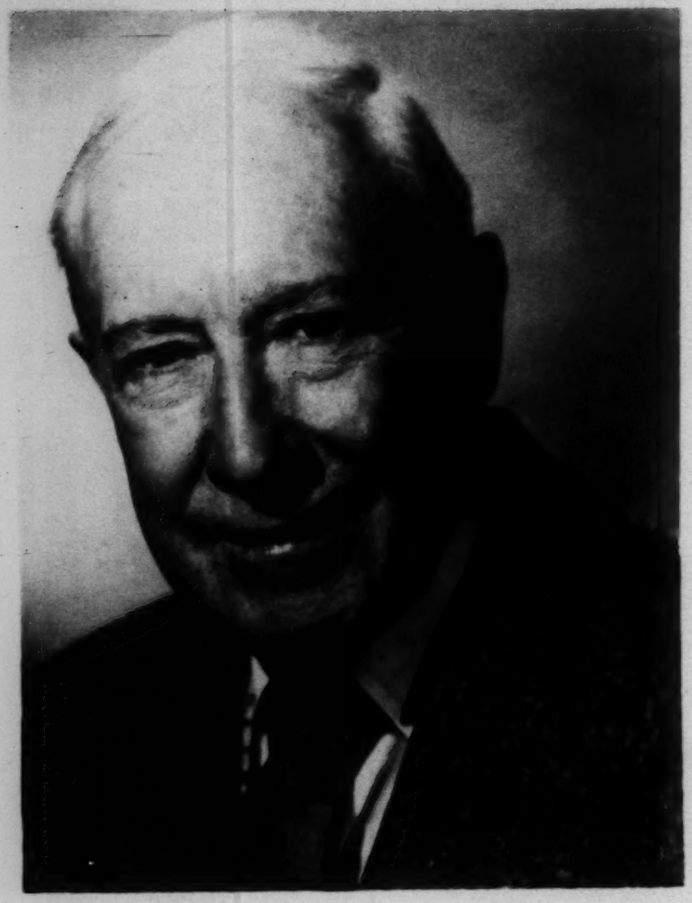
PROFESSIONAL MODEL

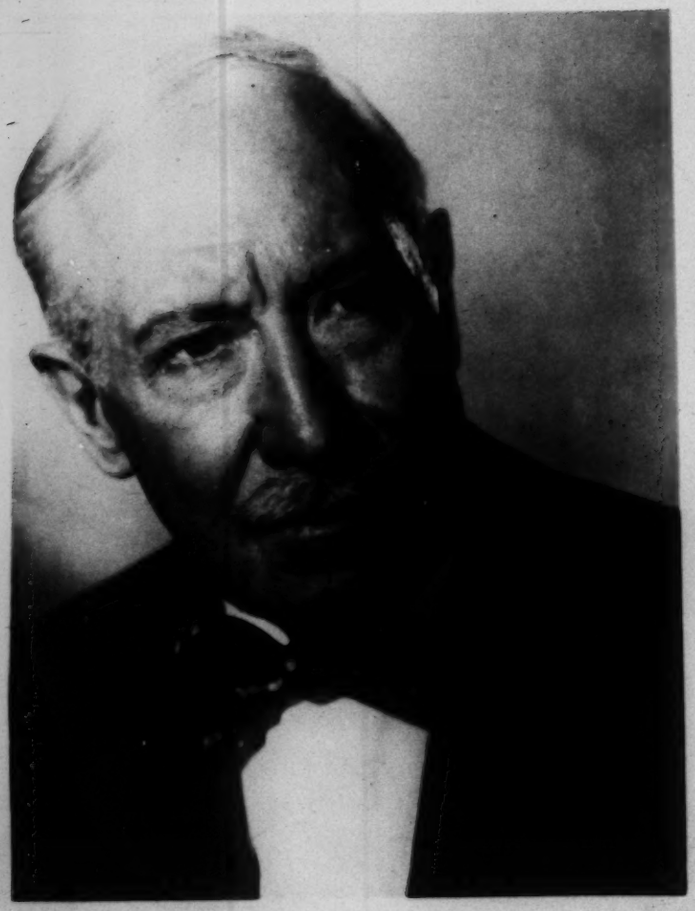
AFTRA **SAG**

RAY WALSH, PROFESSIONAL MODEL, PURPORTED TO BE ARTHUR PORTER.

MR. WALSH RESIDES ON LONG ISLAND.



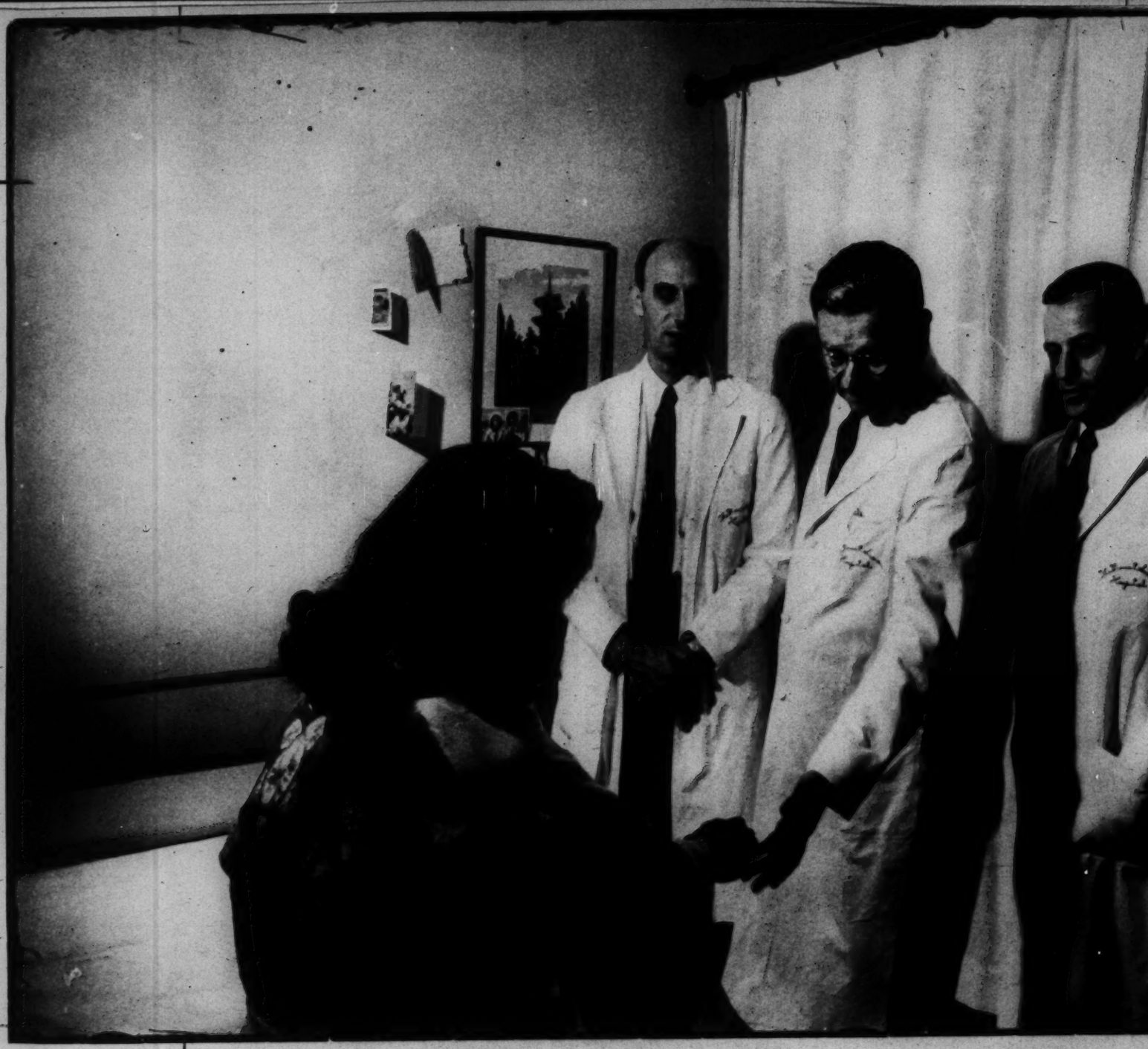




Graham Velsey

GRAHAM VELSEY, PROFESSIONAL MODEL, PURPORTED TO BE DR. SIMON.

MR. VELSEY LIVES IN MANHATTAN.



THE REAL DR. BERNARD SIMON IS THIRD FROM LEFT IN A PICTURE WHICH ORIGINALLY APPEARED IN TIME MAGAZINE, OCTOBER 24, 1955. (c.f. enclosed letter directed to New York County Medical Society)

Simon B H 262CentPkW .....SChylr 4-1989
Simon Barry M intr decrtr 21EBway BEekmn 3-6120
Simon Beatrice Mrs 446ManhAv .MOnumnt 6-1620
Simon Beatrice Mrs 49WadswrthTer LOrain 7-2242
Simon Ben b 351W52 .....PLaza 7-3996
Simon Ben Inc typgrphy 351W52.. PLaza 7-3996
Simon Bernard artst 2231Bway ..SUsqhna 7-2882
Simon Bernard ins 50E42.....MUryhil 2-0132
Simon Bernard publcty 1674Bway ...CIrcl 5-7294
Residence 333W56 .....COlumbs 5-2663
Residence 418CntrlPkW .....ACdmy 2-4824
[redacted]
Simon Bernard E Dr otc 1235PkAv ..ATwatr 9-8250
[redacted]
Simon Bernard L dmnds 1W47 ....PLaza 7-1922
Simon Bernard R 127W79 .....ENdict 2-7500
Simon Bernard V lamps 230 5Av .MUryhil 6-4572
Simon Bert 200W86 .....ENdicot 2-9187
Simon Bert S 559W191 .....TOmpkns 7-1275
Simon Beryl E 535W148 .....TOmpkns 2-4271
Simon Bess 333W56 .....CIrcl 7-5346
Simon Bessie 150W79 .....SUsqhna 7-3455
Simon Bessie Mrs 37Guvrnr .....ORchrd 4-1245
Simon Bessie Mrs 371W120 .....UNivrsty 4-2311
Simon Bianca S CS 310RivDr ....UNivrsty 4-2497
If no answer call.....UNivrsty 4-1700
Simon BrokerageInc rl est&ins
261Bway.WOrth 2-2920
Simon Bros 253Canal .....CAnl 6-9878
Simon Bros bldrs 477MadAv.....PLaza 3-5766

PAGE TAKEN FROM 1955-56 EDITION OF MANHATTAN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

SHOWING ONLY ONE LISTING FOR A DR. BERNARD SIMON.

Tuck, Jay Nelson

Hemlock Road
Pompton Lakes, N. J.

September 17, 1957

Mr Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed-

It was good to see you again the other day, and I do appreciate both your taking time out at such a busy moment and your kind offer to talk to Irving.

I hope things go well for both "See It Now" and "Small World" and that one or the other will turn out in time to have a place for me.

Again my thanks, and all the best,

Sincerely,

Jay Nelson Tuck

Jay Nelson Tuck

TErhune 5-0608-M

F.

Tuck, J. N.

August 26, 1957.

Dear Jay:

Sorry to be so long in answering yours of August 12, but I have been in complete hibernation - just arrived back from the West Coast.

I'll be back in the shop regularly starting the second week in September, and I'd be delighted to talk with you whenever you are free. Just give me a shout on the phone.

As ever yours,

Mr. Jay Nelson Tuck
Hemlock Road
Pompton Lakes, N.J.

Hemlock Road
Pompton Lakes, N. J.

August 12, 1957

Dear Ed-

May I come in to see you?

I've recently resigned from the Post, and I hope to cross the line into broadcasting. I've nineteen years of news experience (only three of them as a columnist) and the radio and TV broadcasting I've done has generally been well received. These two things give me hope that I could be of use in the news and public affairs area. Even if you know of nothing specific, your advice and guidance would be of great value.

Of course I'll be glad to come to your office any day that you're going to be in town. The last thing I want to do is to intrude upon your vacation (the timing of this letter is surely presumption enough), but if it would be more convenient for you, I'd be glad to drive over to Pawling.

In the hope that you're enjoying your holiday, and with all the best,

Sincerely,

Jerry Tuck

Jay Nelson Tuck

TErhune 5-0698-M

Tufts, Richard

Pinehurst
INCORPORATED

RICHARD S. TUFTS, PRESIDENT

Pinehurst, North Carolina

May 12, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The C B S Radio Newrok
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend Mr. Charles Witmer recently left with me a copy of your record on Winston Churchill, "I Can Hear It Now".

As a high fidelity fan and an ardent admirer of Winston Churchill I am most happy to add this outstanding historical document to my collection.

I have already run through the record once, and it is certainly a great thrill to hear Sir Winston and to hear history in the making. You have certainly done a superb piece of work in preparing and presenting these extracts from his important talks and your interest in sending it to me is sincerely appreciated.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours

RST:M

Richard Tufts

Turner, Milton

January 22, 1957

Dear Putt:

Many thanks for your letter of January 10th. It's good to hear from you again.

We have been considering the idea you mentioned for about a year now, and certainly plan such a program sometime, though I think it unlikely that we can do it within the next six months.

However, when we do get at it, we shall certainly avail ourselves of your kind offer of help.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Milton M. Turner
Acting Representative
Representative of the United States of America
to the International Civil Aviation Organization
901 International Aviation Building
Montreal, Canada

fc

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

901 INTERNATIONAL AVIATION BUILDING
MONTREAL, CANADA

January 10, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It is approximately ten years since I had the pleasure of introducing you at the Washington State Alumni dinner in Seattle. Such a long time ago. Your activities have certainly been outstanding and I am sure Washington Staters are prouder than ever of their favorite alumnus.

Since visiting with you in Seattle, I have had a rather varied and interesting life. I have been with the United States Foreign Service assigned as Civil Air Attache to Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia and the Satellites, such assignments were certainly anything but dull. As of last November, I have been in Montreal as the U.S. Representative to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). While I have been subjected to ICAO and its programs during the eleven years of its existence, I had to become a Council Member in order to rightly appreciate the importance and the international scope of the ICAO organization.

I am writing you for a two-fold purpose: (1) to re-establish some current connections with you and (2) to bring to your attention ICAO's present activities. In the face of the coming jet age, ICAO has established a jet implementation panel which is a kind of jet task force. This panel is international in aspect and, after study, makes comments and recommendations to ICAO Member States toward the elimination of technical and/or economic shortcomings that could hinder the worldwide advent of the jet age.

My thought is to briefly suggest that, (1) the jet age, (2) the U.S. jet civil aircraft sales and (3) the ICAO jet implementation panel could well be tied together to dramatize the fact that we are on the threshold of the jet age and such dramatization could be of real objective value and interest to the American public. From your point of view, the timing may not be just right but sooner or later I feel that such a product could fit into the scope of your projects. If at any time you would like to consider my suggestion, the ICAO Public

Relations Chief, Mr. L. C. Boussard, who is also President of the United Nations Film Board, would be available for exploratory purposes on the part of you and your staff.

I hope that, in the near future, it may become opportune for us to have a first-hand visit.

Best wishes for a successful New Year.

Sincerely,

Milton M. Turner
Acting Representative

cc: Edward R. Murrow

Turner, Paul

March 25, 1957

The Reverend Paul W. Turner
First Baptist Church
Clinton, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Turner:

Our trustee, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, has passed on to me a copy of your letter of March 1 in which you indicate your interest in advanced study either in this country or abroad. Although I am not sure that we can be of much help in counseling by mail on such a complicated problem, I can, perhaps, offer a few suggestions that you might wish to pursue. I am assuming that you expect to stay in religious work, and that you are probably over thirty-five years of age.

With this letter I am enclosing a booklet which describes the Fulbright program, through which Americans can work or study in United Kingdom universities, including the University of Edinburgh. To be eligible for the so-called student grants, the applicant must be under thirty-five years of age. Although the awards are not designed especially for men with families, I know that some Americans have taken their families with them and have been able to maintain themselves. The senior awards are, as you will note, primarily for university teaching, lecturing, or advanced post Ph.D. research, and would not enable you to get the advanced degree which you want.

In addition, the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, each year awards a limited number of scholarships for study abroad. You may find it worthwhile to investigate these. I believe also that the Rockefeller Foundation, which is much interested in the improvement of religious education, is prepared to consider individual scholarship applications. I suggest that you prepare a brief statement of your background and future career interests, and send it to Mr. Dean Rusk, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street, New York, with an inquiry as to whether you might be considered eligible.

I assume that you have already written directly to Union and Southern regarding any financial assistance which they may have available for advanced study. Such institutions usually have teaching assistantship

for experienced graduate students which might facilitate your program.

I am sorry that I cannot be more helpful, but please feel free to call upon me for further suggestions or advice.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Holland
President

Turner, Paul

First Baptist Church
PAUL W. TURNER, PASTOR
CLINTON, TENN.

March 21, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You make me very happy with your kind words and willingness to "Go to bat for me". I had also written Henry Ford II, but was referred to the Ford Foundation. The only trouble is that I do not know the right persons right off, and they tell me you have to know somebody that knows somebody. Since you have indicated a good possibility of finding such a scholarship I need, I will wait awhile before investigating other sources.

Since last writing, I have enlarged the areas of my choices somewhat. Of course, I still think my first choice would be Edinburgh Scotland. However, I could be very hospitable to the idea of taking a PHD Degree in Psychology in some good University.

Let me assure you again how very much I appreciate your friendship and kindness.

Yours fraternally,

Paul W. Turner

Paul W. Turner

PWT/mas

P.S.: Fortunately the Church is still very solid here in both fellow-ship and program, even though there are still unpleasant undercurrent forces working constantly in the community.

Turner, Paul

March 7, 1957

Dear Ken:

This letter is from the really remarkable pastor at Clinton, Tennessee, who is one hell of a stout man in a world of weaklings. I would be grateful, and I know he will be, if you could get someone on your staff to give him a pretty thorough run-down of what the possibilities are, if any.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Holland
Institute of International Education
1 East 67 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

March 7, 1957

Dear Reverend Turner:

Thank you for your letter of March 1st. I used to be involved in the business of fellowships somewhat, and I shall make some inquiries amongst some friends here about the possibilities there are, if any, to meet your requirements. So far as my personal recommendation is concerned, I would recommend you for anything you wanted to do.

It will take a week or so for me to investigate possibilities, at which time I shall write again.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend Paul W. Turner
First Baptist Church
Clinton, Tennessee

hr

First Baptist Church
PAUL W. TURNER, PASTOR
CLINTON, TENN.

March 1, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We citizens of Clinton and members of First Baptist continue to feel a deep-seated appreciation for the well-produced film on our situation, and it is a joy to have a copy of it in our school library here. Harry Miller, who visited with you recently, came back glowing over the reception your staff gave him and his wife.

Here's why I write you. For several years I've had in mind going back to school and getting my Doctorate degree. I have the college A. B., and two degrees, B. D. and Th. M, from Southern Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. With two small children, I could not go without a scholarship of possibly $5,000 a year for two years. Are you in any position to know where such a scholarship might conceivably be available, and would you feel disposed to offer your personal recommendations?

I have in mind one of three schools. First choice is Edinbourgh, Scotland. Southern Seminary, Louisville, or Union Seminary in the East would not be objectionable.

Give my regards to Mr. Friendly and Mr. Morse. I look forward to meeting you personally sometime.

Fraternally yours,

Paul W. Turner

Paul W. Turner

Twitchell, Ken

2419 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

ADams 4-1860

February 23, 1956

Dear Ed,

This cable summary of an official report from the German Government has just come. Theaters in Berlin were packed out with many coming from the Eastern sector. Communists photographed them on arrival at the theater. The overflow was taken off in buses and filled the City Hall.

Currently the Mission is in the Ruhr where the same thing is happening.

I am grateful for the statesmanlike initiative in the ideological sphere which the German leaders have taken in these weeks. You may have seen the report published by M. S. Handler in The New York Times of January 16 and repeated yesterday in C. L. Sulzberger's column, which oriented the thinking of the German people on the true nature of the ideological struggle.

Dr. Adenauer and other German leaders then invited the Mission to Berlin. Von Brentano has sent an official representative to be with them; and now they send this report to other governments.

I wish ours had the same insight.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ken

H. Kenaston Twitchell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT
Information Service

Vol. IV MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1956 No. 19

833 SOUTH FLOWER STREET, LOS ANGELES 17
ROOM 703, 640 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19

IN THIS ISSUE

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"The Humble Voice of a Nation's Choice"
"Not White Africa—Not Black Africa"

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT'S SPEAKER HOST TO M.P.'S FOR NEW MISSION FILM

Ottawa, Canada, February 9 – The Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, the Hon. Rene Beaudoin, was host last night in the Railway Committee Room at a reception for Members of Parliament to see the new film *Tide of History,* showing the 35,000-mile Moral Re-Armament Statesmen's Mission through Asia and the Middle East.

"Congratulations your initiative. Mission made deepest impression during their visit to Japanese Diet last summer,"

(Continued on page 76)

Berliners of Both Zones Throng *Vanishing Island*

"TOGETHER WE CAN DARE REBUILD THE WORLD"

The crux of Europe's future lies in divided Germany. Will East or West win the allegiance of these 70 millions?

Berlin is the focus of this ideological struggle, the point where West and East meet.

The Moral Re-Armament task force, 258 strong from 24 nations, invited by Chancellor Adenauer, was airlifted into this strategic city from Bonn, February 9. They were greeted by a barrage of newspapermen, photographers and radiomen at Templehof Airport, and a million people read the news in Berlin's six largest papers next day.

With the Mission came the musical drama, *The Vanishing Island,* of which the *Ceylon Observer* wrote: "This play portrays the germ of democracy so compellingly that millions will follow the lead of the nation that takes it to heart."

Like a magnet it drew thousands from both zones through the sub-zero snow-filled streets to a succession of performances in the Titania-Palast Theater. Some, from deep in the East Zone, travelled all day to get there.

Veterans of June 17

Forty of those who had participated in the June 17 unarmed uprising in East Berlin were in the audience one night. Afterwards a spokesman said,

"Thank you for bringing these amazing plays and the Mission. On one side is the comfortable, fat, easy-going apathetic world. On the other is a world of force and lack of freedom. We see now there is a world force which bridges all these divisions. We will live these ideas and radiate them. We are going to tell our friends there is hope for the future."

These have been among the most moving reunions of Eastern and Western Berliners that the city has seen. There was complete silence when the International Chorus, opening the premiere evening, sang the German National

(Continued on page 74)

Leaders of Congress Commend Mission

DR. KONRAD ADENAUER
Chancellor, West German Federal Republic
Bonn, Germany

February 3, 1956

As members of the United States Congress we recognize the great significance of Moral Re-Armament. The principles that Moral Re-Armament represents, which are basic to all people who desire freedom, can be a decisive factor for the whole world when applied by men and women of all races, all classes and in all walks of life. We heartily commend this Mission to you and to your people.

SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN MCCORMACK, Majority Leader, House of Representatives
JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., Minority Leader, House of Representatives
WALTER F. GEORGE, President *pro tempore* of the Senate and Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
ALEXANDER WILEY, ranking Republican member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
—and 33 other members of the Senate and House.

Chancellor Adenauer's Reply

February 14, 1956

Mr. Sam Rayburn

I thank you and all members of Congress in the United States of America most heartily for the telegram of greetings of the Fourth of February. The presence of the ideological mission of Moral Re-Armament in Bonn and the performances of three ideological plays in Bad Godesberg has left behind a deep impression. Our heartfelt wishes accompany the mission on its road to Berlin and its effect in this scene of the ideological struggle for freedom.

KONRAD ADENAUER

Communism or Renaissance—Mission Welcomed in Bonn

"Communism or Renaissance," "MRA Shows the Way to Democracy." With these headlines Bonn's *General Anzeiger* reported the arrival of the MRA Ideological Mission with its dramatic productions in West Germany's capital. It was invited there from France by Chancellor Adenauer and government leaders.

The President of the Republic, Professor Theodor Heuss, received members of the Mission at his residence. Vice Chancellor Bluecher gave a reception for the 432 from 32 nations on behalf of the government. Lord Mayor Schwering of Cologne also received them.

A British diplomat commented on the statesmanlike initiative taken by the German government, both in realizing the need for an ideology to bring clarity and moral power into the shaping of international relationships, and in recognizing the trained world force of Moral Re-Armament as the instrument to bring the needed answer.

The Catholic daily, *Bonner Rundschau*, reviewing a performance of *The Vanishing Island*, says that the play fills the need for an ideological answer. The paper writes, "Presented in musical dramatic form with an enthusiasm that kindles enthusiasm, on a true spiritual basis not talked about but lived out, it confronts Communism with a better way of life."

Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the West German Parliament, spoke after the premiere's final curtain of "faith in the power of reconciliation in this world."

"With these words," continues the *Bonner Rundschau*, "Dr. Gerstenmaier caught exactly what everyone felt at this impressive performance. One understood why MRA have had such unanimous success on their journey with this play around the world, as reported in the press of all 23 countries they have visited.

"The Bonn-Godesberg showing was the 169th and after four performances more it will have been seen by over 200,000 people. The leaders of government of hundreds of millions have seen this play, which has grown out of the basic ideas of democracy and presents a true manifesto of reconciliation between nations."

Bonn University Responds

German youth who, understandably enough, have frequently adopted the *"Ohne Mich"* (Count me out) attitude toward society, responded. Dr. Braun, Rector of Bonn University where there are many students from the East Zone, canceled classes and invited faculty and students to their largest auditorium to hear speakers from Asia, Africa, America and Europe give evidence of "An Idea to win the world."

Afterward, Professor Heinrich Rendtorff, who has been Rector of Kiel University and Bishop of Mecklenburg in East Germany, declared, "We owe it to the men of the East Zone that we give them a more satisfying ideology than the one offered there."

Berliners

(Continued from page 73)

Anthem. A wave of emotion swept them. Many joined in the singing. In the audience were 400 refugees waiting to leave Berlin for the West.

Each night hundreds beyond the 2,000 capacity of the theater filled the lobbies and waited outside in the frozen streets until Berlin's big double-decker buses transported them from the theater to overflow demonstrations. One night they filled the City Hall.

At one performance a refugee girl sat in the back row, one of hundreds of German youth who have grown up in a world of conflicting ideologies and who watched the play with rapt attention.

A newspaperman said afterwards, "She laughed, she cried, she lived—she did not miss a word. This can be a turning point in German history."

Victor DeKowa, famed German actor, brought the house down at the end one night when he declared, "We in West Berlin need to change so that we can bring this overarching healing ideology to both East and West, and that the nations become human again."

This factor of unity brought the most enthusiastic applause from the deeply stirred audience during the play. In the closing scene of *The Vanishing Island*, the King says,

> "Let's look for something new.
> Together we from East and West
> Can rebuild the world for all men
> everywhere."

Nigerian Paper Points Meaning To Africa of *Freedom* Arrival

Enugu, Nigeria, February 6—Today's *Eastern Sentinel*, one of the Zik Enterprises, a group of papers which support Prime Minister Nnamdi Azikiwe's Eastern Region Government, in a special Royal Visit Edition on the occasion of the Queen's arrival, carries two editorials. One welcomes Queen Elizabeth II; the other is on the African play *Freedom*, just arrived in Nigeria to be filmed.

The *Freedom* editorial reads:

Freedom—A Great Play

We bid a warm welcome to the members of a great force which has brought the play *Freedom* to Nigeria. It is understood that this great play will be coming to Enugu soon. We consider it to be an event of extreme significance for a group of our own countrymen from the different parts of the African continent to have decided to write a play on such a theme. *Freedom* points out the high road to unity. Its challenge is forthright.

The play deals with the basic issue—not attainment of self-government, which for us is assured, but the quality of self-government that is to be practiced. These men of Moral Re-Armament are pioneers of a new battle that has to be won—a battle for unity and honesty in public and private life, and a democracy based on absolute moral standards.

We consider the timing of the play to be JUST RIGHT, for this year, 1956, is to be Nigeria's year of destiny. The visit of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh has focused the attention of the country on the need for maintaining the unity which the Royal couple's visit has occasioned. We believe this force can fulfill it.

Many of our leaders from all parts of Nigeria owe much to Caux, for the influence of Moral Re-Armament since 1949 has been greater than anyone can assess. It has produced stability in this country, without which the Queen's visit would not have happened.

We believe that the play *Freedom* can make permanent the spirit of unity we are enjoying at the moment. The eyes of all Africa and of the whole world are upon us, for the attainment of self-government depends on what we make of it.

MELBOURNE LEADERS RECEIVE DR. BUCHMAN

Melbourne, February 10—Premier H. E. Bolte and the State Cabinet of Victoria were hosts at a state government luncheon in Parliament House here today in honor of Dr. Frank Buchman. The Premier is one of those who invited Dr. Buchman to Australia in this Olympic Year.

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Sir Frank Selleck, and Lady Selleck gave a civic reception for Dr. Buchman and his party in the Melbourne Town Hall February 7.

With the Mayor were A. A. Calwell, deputy leader of the Australian Labor Party, representing Dr. H. V. Evatt, leader of the Australian Labor Party; W. S. Kent-Hughes, M.P., chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee, and Arthur Warner, Minister of Transport representing the Victorian government.

Ideology That Works

Dr. Buchman was welcomed by the American and German consuls, federal and state Members of Parliament, industrial, labor and church leaders.

The Lord Mayor, paying tribute to "this very great man," said Buchman's life work had been to raise a force "that has undertaken to bring all the peoples of the earth an ideology which will work."

In an interview with the press on his arrival in Melbourne, Dr. Buchman said, "Australia, with the Olympic Games, will have the eyes of the world on her. The nation with the strongest team will win the games, but the nation with the strongest idea will win the world. We are in a race with time to remake men and nations."

"—The Humble Voice Of a Nation's Choice"

Peter Howard, author of ideological plays the Moral Re-Armament Statesmen's Mission has presented in 23 countries—The Vanishing Island *alone has played to 200,000—spoke to a large audience in Berlin February 13. Formerly the highest paid newspaper columnist in Britain, he has written books which have sold more than 3,000,000 copies in fifteen languages. Part of his talk follows:*

It was the heedless selfishness of men like myself in Britain that was a main cause of World War II. By our selfish self-concern we forced people hungry for an answer to seek the wrong answer. Be sure the West today, with its rugged vanity, doesn't do the same thing to the world—force millions to the wrong answer in disgust.

Greatest Crisis

We are confronted by the greatest crisis in the whole of human history. All of us have had a part in creating it.

I want to say again in this city, I have more respect for the sincere Communist who wants to make the world different than for the selfish non-Communist determined to keep things just the same. But both are wrong. A God-centered ideology is needed which can change and unite Communists and non-Communists alike.

None of us can answer this crisis alone. The need of every nation, race and class for each other has never been so great as today. Together we can answer the challenge of this age. We are going to, but it has got to be on the level of humility. Some of us are not humble yet.

I am king of the colossal patronage and self-righteousness of the West. Some of us come to Germany in a condescending way. Our message is, "We remember what you did but we don't bear any malice now." Heaven help us if we think that is the message for a nation. Heaven help us if we still live in the region of praise and blame.

Challenge to the Heart

Some of you have been through the crash of your nation. Some of you have known what it means to have your country taken over. Yet you continue to live—and fight to go on living—in a way that makes another event like that inevitable. I repeat, you would make it inevitable.

But I know it is possible to get guidance from God on how to save nations. Frank Buchman's life is a challenge to the heart of nations. That is what our own lives should be. Moral Re-Armament is the ideology. You either live it or you don't. Only such a superior ideology can save the day.

People Are Saying...

A generation brilliant in diagnosis must find the power of cure or it will destroy itself. We are faced with three possibilities: To live as we please, which will lead to atomic destruction; to live as we are told, which will lead to world dictatorship; or to live with an answer, which will bring renaissance to all men everywhere.

Dr. Morris Martin

"NOT WHITE AFRICA—NOT BLACK AFRICA"

A standing room only audience packed Glover Memorial Hall in Lagos for a performance of the African play *Freedom* February 10, after scenes of colossal enthusiasm at earlier performances in this Nigerian city.

Michael Ogon, Under Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Eastern Nigeria, introduced the play. He said:

"What God wants is not a white Africa, white-run and white-controlled, nor a black Africa, black-run and black-controlled. What God wants to see and what everyone wants to see is an Africa that is God-run and God-controlled.

"I've taken part in this hall in the cause of Nigerian freedom but today I take part in the greatest cause of all—the freedom of Nigeria from disaster. *Freedom* is a great play. It is real, universal and God-inspired. It should be shown every day in Nigeria for the next twenty years."

Another man in the audience said, "This play will bring the nation to repentance."

His Highness Adeniji Adele II, Oba of Lagos, who recently welcomed the Queen to the city, attended one performance with six white-capped chiefs in his traditional retinue.

The crowd outside unable to gain admission got the story of the play from policemen on duty who watched the stage in relays and reported the action to them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hollywood—Personalities of the motion picture industry including George Murphy and Joel McCrea sent a cable to the German premiere of *The Vanishing Island* in Bonn February 3. It was also signed by producer Lewis Allen and choreographer Nico Charisse, who helped produce the musical drama, and by Frances Dee, Beulah Bondi and Leo McCarey. "The plays of Moral Re-Armament are shaping history," their cable read, "because they are changing the character of men and point the way to a future undreamed of as the alternative to an inferno unheard of."

Transvaal—Jacob Mohlala, president of the board representing an African township in the Rand gold mining area, this month welcomed an MRA force presenting the film *African Tale* to the board's annual meeting.

Omaha—The Omaha *World Herald* published a two-page center spread on the MRA musical *The Vanishing Island* in its Sunday magazine February 12. The newspaper, with a circulation of 261,000, is read throughout Nebraska and in neighboring states.

Lille—The MRA World Mission presented *The Vanishing Island* two nights at the Opera House in this French industrial city before going on to Germany. The force were guests at a civic reception where Lord Mayor Augustin Laurent sent a message declaring, "Praise of MRA is no longer needed. Its merits are great, its balance sheet of success is impressive."

Madras—*The Hindu* reports a showing of the film *The Forgotten Factor,* arranged by S. S. Vasan, president of the Film Federation of India, at Wellington Talkies studio last month. The Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Minister of Transport were present.

Versailles—The president of the Assembly of the French Union, Robert Sarraut, welcomed the MRA World Mission at a reception in the Palace of Versailles last month. Later he attended the final Paris performance of *The Vanishing Island* and came backstage with the Ambassadors of Burma and Afghanistan.

Kampala—The Kabaka of Buganda, Mutesa II, and his Queen, the Nabagereka, last week sponsored a showing of the film *African Tale* at their palace here on the Equator in Uganda. They had earlier attended the Kampala premiere of the play *The Man with the Key* at Makerere College where the leadership of East Africa has been trained.

Miami—Three Korean Congressmen, Rev. Young Chool Park, Dr. Joon Mo Chung and Young Seun Kim, were dinner guests at the MRA headquarters here last month. Mr. Park described the impact of Moral Re-Armament in Korea dating from the Korean Foreign Minister's reception two years ago at Dr. Buchman's home near Mt. Kisco, New York.

Canadian Parliament's Speaker

(Continued from page 73)

cabled the Speaker of the Japanese Diet and the President of the Upper House.

An Indian Member of Parliament wired: "The MRA film on the World Mission is making a valuable contribution to world unity. The Mission found a widespread response in Madras and other cities of India."

Other messages came from Members of Parliament in Australia, France and Sweden.

Dr. Daniel Lew, member of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, who spoke before the film, was introduced by Chesley Carter, Liberal M.P. from Newfoundland.

Dr. Lew said, "As an Asian I have found in MRA the ground on which East and West can unite. Last year my Government sent me as one of our Chinese representatives to attend the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Mackinac Island, Michigan. I went there expecting to find some brand of anti-Communism. Instead of that I found an idea to win humanity.

Saw Answer to Mau Mau

"I made simple decisions. One of them was to apologize to one of my colleagues against whom I had born resentment and bitterness for two years. When I did it, there was a new unity between that man and myself and in the delegation. On a personal level, on a team level and on a world level MRA is the universal answer to the universal needs of people everywhere."

At the close of the presentation Donald Fleming, Progressive Conservative M.P. from Toronto, paid high tribute to the ideological and technical impact of the film, describing it as "an extraordinary production and a photographic treat." He referred to the "miracles being performed by MRA around the world," and especially to its importance in Asia and the Middle East "as was clearly evidenced in the film."

He spoke with conviction about the contribution of MRA in answering Mau Mau in Kenya. He said, "Two years ago I was on the Canadian delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Nairobi. I went to a Mau Mau detention camp where hard core leaders are detained and talked personally with the men. I met there detainees who said that they had accepted the ideology of MRA as an answer to the bitterness and hate in Mau Mau."

NEW WORLD NEWS
Presents—

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enlarged quarterly pictorial

In 48 pages
of brilliant photographs
(many in color)
the story of the
MRA World Mission
The evidence of
a new dimension
of statesmanship
for 880,000,000 people

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833 SOUTH FLOWER STREET, LOS ANGELES 17

Published by Moral Re-Armament every two weeks with pictorial magazine every quarter. Subscription complete $6 a year.

PRINTED IN U.S.A. 46

Moral Re-Armament
2419 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 8, D.C.

Bonn, Germany
February 22, 1956

A government bulletin was dispatched from Bonn today to the capitals of the world with a report on the World Ideological Mission of Moral Re-Armament, invited to Western Germany and Berlin by Chancellor Adenauer and leading German political and public figures.

The official organ of the German Federal Republic, the bulletin quotes former Danish Foreign Minister Ole Bjorn Kraft in the lead paragraph: "Either the materialism of the communist ideology or the renaissance of MRA will carry the day."

The bulletin goes to almost every government in the world, and to newspapers with a total circulation of 18 million. The report is carried under the headline:

"MRA and the Ideologies"

The report states, "Only a faith that is in no way dependent on material events can provide the basis for a superior ideology."

Chancellor Adenauer's invitation to the Mission is reported. The bulletin says: "We need an ideology that brings clarity and moral power into the shaping of international relations."

The bulletin quotes Cabinet Minister Theodor Oberländer, "The decisive significance of the Mission's visit is the awareness that we in Germany do not stand alone in this struggle."

A sub-headline reads:

"Strong Multi-National MRA Ideological Mission Gets Big Welcome"

The bulletin describes the arrival of representatives of thirty nations at Bonn by special train as a "colorful if not to say a spectacular sight."

The bulletin carries photographs of "The Vanishing Island", described as the first ideological opera shown in Germany; of the all-African play "Freedom"; and of President Heuss with members of the Mission.

Under the headline "Encouragement from Abroad," the bulletin reports messages from all over the world congratulating the Chancellor on his ideological initiative in inviting the Mission to Germany. It reports a cable signed by 27 British Conservative and Labor Members of Parliament. They said, "With the ideology of MRA there is still time for Europe to save herself and the world."

An exchange of messages between the United States Congress and Chancellor Adenauer was also reported. A Congressional message signed by 34 prominent American politicians, including the President pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, said: "We recognize the great significance of MRA." Chancellor Adenauer replied, "The presence of the Ideological Mission of MRA and performances of three ideological plays have left a deep impression."

"Ideas Stronger than Bombs"

Under this subhead the report continues: "As the Chancellor said in his telegram, the three plays of Howard have indeed been a success. The new Municipal Theatre in Bad Godesberg, filled to capacity, was turned into a little Babylon of nationalities and languages, through a large number of foreign diplomats as well as German personalities in private and public life who attended the performances.

"When the curtain had risen on 'The Dictator's Slippers', the spellbound audience was led through all too well-known aspects of power abused by a totalitarian system. The play leaves no doubt about the remedy which it suggests.

"Another play of real drama," continued the report, "which touched on problems of the rising generation and was full of challenging ideas, was shown under the title 'We Are Tomorrow.' The young man who concludes the play by saying 'A great idea is stronger than a great bomb,' must have felt the audience's warm approval.

"'The Vanishing Island', first ideological opera shown in Germany, conveyed its message with a great deal of humor, grace and realism, and must have been quite a bit of food for thought. The author tries to show that this is the way of overcoming the crisis which confronts us today but, as he pointed out to Berliners, 'None of us can answer this crisis alone. However, together we can answer the challenge of this age and we are going to.'"

The report includes a statement by Franz Neumann, Chairman of Berlin's Social Democrats: "Social Democrats unite with MRA in the great task of bringing the human element more fully into international life."

The report concludes: "Speeches of many leading German personalities including President of the Bundestag Gerstenmaier, expressed appreciation for the fact that during the years immediately following the war, Dr. Frank Buchman and MRA freely welcomed Germans as friends without prejudice."

Tyson, Levering

October 9, 1957

Dear Levering:

If you had told TIME the truth and they had printed it, I would have sued you both.

We must arrange a rendezvous soon.

As ever yours,

Dr. Levering Tyson
Columbia University
New York, New York

fe

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
ALUMNI RELATIONS

September 27, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Egbert:

Ordinarily I don't read Time until a week late, but the cameo on the cover this week ran me past my usual signals.

The article isn't half bad. I could have given the Time reporter a lot of dirt that would have been interesting to the general public, but I think it is just as well he didn't contact me. The cover picture is very flattering.

Love to you and Janet. We still have to get together soon for something. Both Reba and I have it in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

LT:AD

Tyson, Lawrence

May 20, 1957

Dear Ty:

Thanks for your note about George N. Allen.

Despite your high recommendation of him I feel there would be no point in seeing him at this juncture.

We are having a hard enough time holding on to the people we have working for us, and so the prospects for any new men are far from encouraging at present.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Levering Tyson
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

fc

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
ALUMNI RELATIONS

May 2, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

To fill a post here at the University I encountered a chap who, in my opinion, has an awful lot on the ball, but his combination of abilities, strong as they are, just are not what we are looking for.

In spite of the fact that I know you are hounded by all sorts of people to employ able folks, you know I wouldn't recommend this chap to you unless I believed that he had something you might use somewhere in your various activities. His name is George N. Allen and I won't even tell him to get in touch with you unless you send me word, either directly or through your secretary, that you want to see him and that he is to report at a particular place and a particular time.

Allen possesses an extremely high reportorial skill, common sense and the right kind of personality. I wish to blazes we could use him.

My telephone number is UNiversity 5-4000, extensions 2584 or 2664. In case you haven't heard, I am currently on the staff at Columbia University.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

P.S. I suppose Janet opens all your mail at home and I hope she will put this in your pocket as you start off for the office some morning.

ok -
89

EDWARD R. MURROW

May 9, 1956

Dear Ty:

I'm afraid I must have appeared rude at the Club the other day, but I literally had been working all night and had no capacity for conversation.

We have duely noted Inspector John Phillips for a possible future visit.

As ever yours,

Dr. Levering Tyson
Free Europe University in Exile
110 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

mh
cc: Mr. Aaron ✓
plus correspondence

Free Europe University in Exile

An Affiliate of the Free Europe Committee, Inc.

110 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • PHONE PLAZA 7-6370

CABLE ADDRESS: EXILUNIVER

3 May 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Quentin Reynold's book, "Headquarters" was really the life of Inspector John Phillips of the New York City Police Department. He is the chap I had lunch with yesterday. He's quite a person and has made a wonderful record as a cop, with courage, determination and honesty.

You might add this letter to your voluminous file of suggestions for candidates for your Person to Person Program. I think he lives in Brooklyn.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

lt et

Tyson, Levering

February 6, 1956

Dear Dr. Tyson:

This is merely a note to tell you that we have arranged for a Churchill album to be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Ehret.

Sincerely yours,

Rebecca Holder
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Levering Tyson
Free Europe University in Exile
110 West 57 Street
New York 19, New York

Free Europe University in Exile

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CABLE ADDRESS: EXILUNIVER'

December 12, 1955

Dear Ed,

Thanks for the record, which came in plenty of time to enjoy over the weekend. We have a complete set of the "Hear it Now" discs and I want to be sure to keep everything that you issue in this form. Be sure to let me know when others are going to appear.

I have a suggestion, which you may take or leave as you see fit.

While Reba and I were in Strasbourg together for five months in 1953, we came to know very well a Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ehret, 23 Boulevard de l'Orangerie, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin), France. You will recall that Strasbourg is the seat of the Council of Europe and when the Council was established some years ago, Churchill came over from England on two occasions for some of the big functions. Mrs. Ehret was his official hostess and she has a whole lot of memorabilia. As you can imagine, she had an awfully good time. Some day when you have time, I know Reba would like to tell you some of her stories. It occurred to me that she ought to have one of these records and if you arrange to have one of them sent to her, billed to me, I would appreciate it very much.

We liked your "Person to Person" Friday night and the general level of this program remains high. I guess you have lots of headaches, but it is a good job.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Udall, Stewart

February 28, 1956

Dear Congressman Udall:

Very many thanks for your letter of February 10th.

I remember Denis Healey well and hold him in high regard, and I am glad to hear that he is planning a brief series of lectures over here, since he is a young man well worth listening to.

I do not know at this point whether it will be possible to present Mr. Healey over our network, but I am certainly grateful to you for the suggestion.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Stewart L. Udall
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fc

STEWART L. UDALL
2D DISTRICT, ARIZONA

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am emboldened to write this note by awareness of your interest in international goodwill and good radio-TV programs.

My friend, Denis Healey, a Labor M. P. of the British Parliament, will be in our country for three or four weeks next month. Although still in his thirties, Denis is regarded as one of the most promising younger men of the Labor party (I have talked to State Department people here who know them both, and they hold the opinion that Denis shows more promise than Gaitskell did ten years ago). Denis is highly articulate -- his principle income is from writing and he appears frequently on the BBC. His special interest is foreign affairs.

Mr. Healey informs me that he will lecture during the first two weeks of March at the Haverford College, and will be in Washington the week of March 18th.

I write only to suggest that perhaps your network might be interested in having him appear on some serious program. It is wise, I think, for our historic allies to always put their best foot forward. In my opinion, Denis Healey would certainly exemplify this approach.

Sincerely yours,

Stewart L. Udall

USAFE

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
Office of Information Services

APO 633, New York, N. Y.

9 APR 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed booklet was not available when we made up your press kit from Headquarters USAFE. You may find it interesting.

I am sure Bill Berkeley has expressed our appreciation for the opportunity to tell you something about USAFE. If we may be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Ray Towne

RAYMOND L. TOWNE
Lt Colonel USAF
Asst to Director, OIS

1 Incl
"USAFE Is Big Business"

30 hours Languages
Spoken

Wed April 15th

OIS
SIO
AUG 1956

USAFE IS BIG BUSINESS

ISSUED BY DIRECTORATE OF MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS, DCS/COMPTROLLER, HQ USAFE, 1955

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UNITED STATES TAXPAYERS

FOREWORD

The purpose of this booklet is to reflect the economic magnitude of USAFE. The data compares USAFE with well-know large industries and represents in some instances, the best estimates available. The impact of USAFE expenditures on the host nations is also portrayed to emphasize the significant dollar contributions to the various national economies.

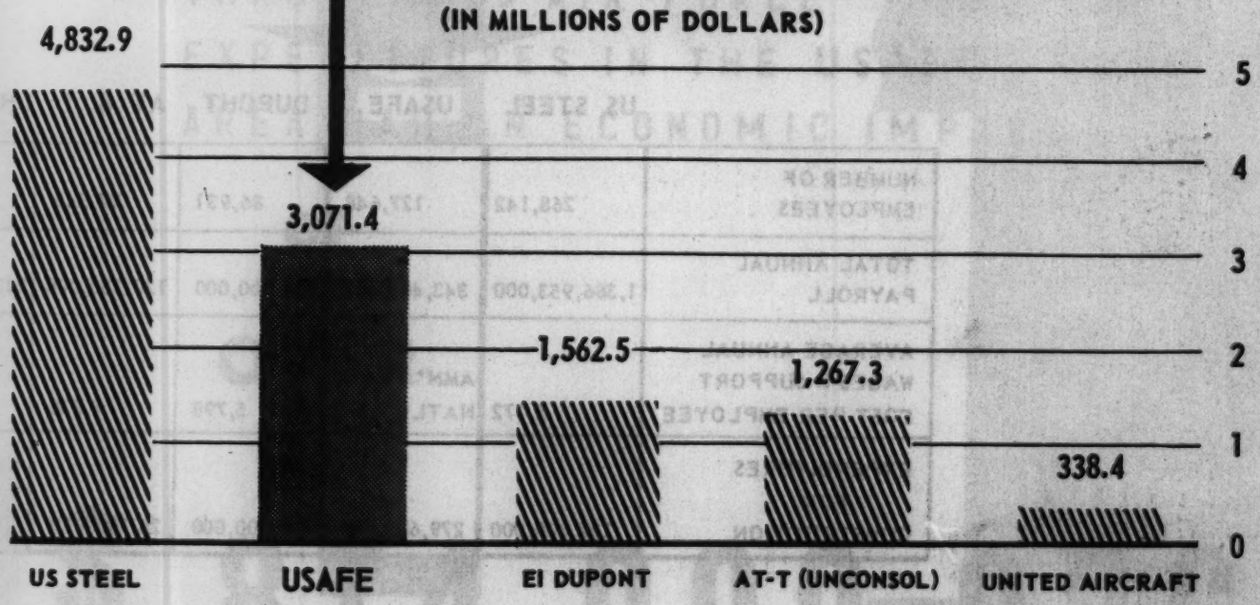
••• USAFE IS BIG BUSINESS •••

USAFE ASSETS SHOWN:

AIRCRAFT	$ 582.0
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1,384.9
REAL ESTATE & FACILITIES	1,104.5
TOTAL	$3,071.4

USAFE COMPARED TO LEADING CORPORATIONS

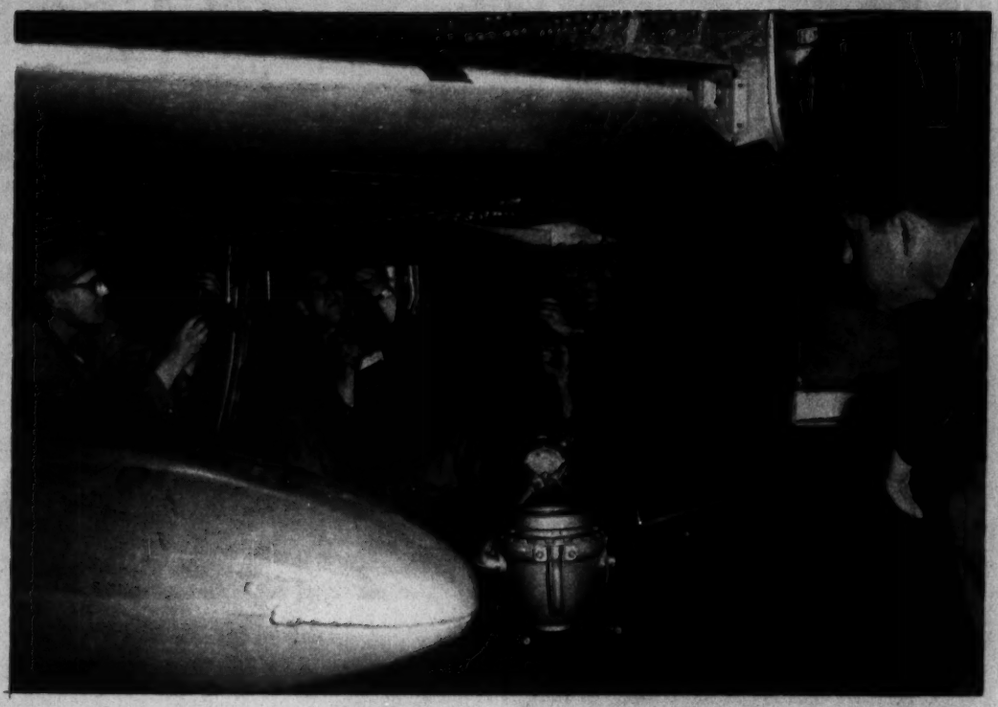
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



USAFE DATA IS AS OF 30 JUNE 1955

INDUSTRIAL DATA REPRESENTS VALUES OF PLANTS AND PROPERTIES AT COST. PLUS INVENTORY VALUATION- DATA EXTRACTED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1954.

••USAFE IS BIG BUSINESS••



USAFE COMPARED WITH LEADING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS IN SELECTED AREAS JULY 1, 1954 - JUNE 30, 1955

	US STEEL	USAFE	DUPONT	AT & T	UNITED A/C
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	268,142	127,648	86,931	27,543	45,843
TOTAL ANNUAL PAYROLL	1,386,953,000	343,404,467	504,000,000	120,330,000	213,106,0 7
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES & SUPPORT COST PER EMPLOYEE	5,172	AMN* 4,670 NATLS 1,572	5,798	4,830	4,648
EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION	227,400,000	279,600,000	120,000,000	28,723,928	813,000

Industrial data was extracted from Annual Reports for 1954 or furnished directly by the Industrial Firms.

* Airmen wages include Allowances for Quarters, Subsistence, Clothing & Hazard Pay Support includes Station Allowances, Medical Support, Personnel Services, Transportation, Base Housing, Education, Administration, etc.

USAFE IS $ IMPORTANT BUSINESS

IN THE PERIOD FROM JULY '54 THRU JUNE '55 AIR FORCE EXPENDITURES IN THE USAFE AREA HAD AN ECONOMIC IMPACT

OF

OVER

$ 874,000,000 ★

*INCLUDES DMs CONVERTED TO $ (GERMANY)

SUMMARY
US AIR FORCE DOLLAR EXPENDITURES *
1 JULY 55 to 30 JUNE 56
(in millions of dollars)

	CONST**	OFF SHORE*** PROC	USAF PERSONNEL	TOTAL IMPACT
United Kingdom	97.8	54.3	107.8	259.9
France	24.8	56.5	64.4	145.7
Germany****	73.2	145.9	88.6	307.7
Italy	No Program	8.2	4.5	12.7
Spain	NA	0	3.0	3.0
Portugal	No Program	0	.2	.2
Turkey	Unknown	0	3.4	3.4
Greece	.8	.4	2.0	3.2
Norway	No Program	.2	.9	1.1
Denmark	No Program	.4	.2	.6
Netherlands	No Program	3.0	1.2	4.2
Belgium	No Program	3.9	.3	4.2
Austria	No Program	0	.5	.5
Switzerland	No Program	5.4	.1	5.5
French Morocco	63.4	6.4	26.5	96.3
Libya	1.0	1.6	9.2	11.8
Saudi Arabia	1.2	0	2.6	3.8
Yugoslavia	No Program	0	.1	.1
Other	10.5	0	0	10.5
Total Dollar Impact	272.7	286.2	315.5	874.4

* Volume of U S Dollars converted to Local Currencies

** Contracts awarded ($120.4 - value of actual construction)

*** Includes Central and Local Procurement

**** Includes DM's converted to $

USAFE *is* YEAR 'ROUND *business...*

COMPARISON OF USAFE EXPENDITURES WITH U S TOURIST EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY JULY 1954 TO 30 JUNE 1955 IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	USAFE*	TOURIST**
GERMANY & AUSTRIA	308.2	41.0
UNITED KINGDOM	259.9	64.0
FRANCE	145.7	72.0
FRENCH MOROCCO	96.3	?
ITALY	12.7	64.0
BENELUX	8.4	16.0
SWITZERLAND	5.5	29.0
SPAIN & PORTUGAL	3.2	18.0

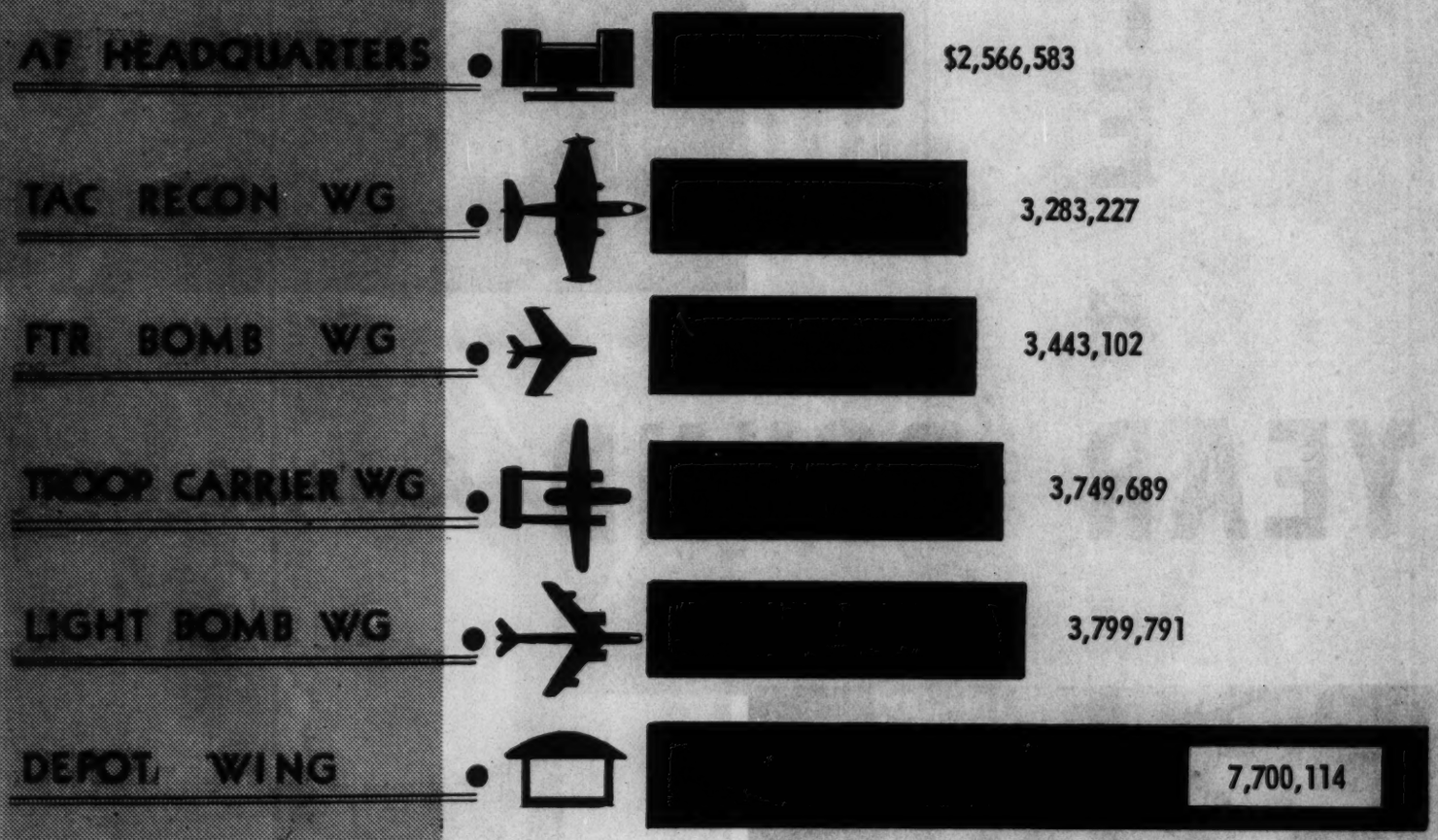
Construction information not available

* U S Dollars converted to Local Currencies

** SOURCE: U S Department of Commerce

USAFE *is* LOCAL BUSINESS

TYPICAL YEARLY AIR FORCE PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE
IMPACT ON LOCAL ECONOMIES BY TYPE UNITS



Average Monthly Expenditure	OFFICER	AIRMEN	CIVILIAN	TOTAL YEARLY
Air Force Headquarters	1,148,665	767,867	650,051	2,566,583
Tactical Reconnaissance Wing	864,587	2,398,326	20,314	3,283,227
Ftr Bomber Wing	757,543	2,638,159	47,400	3,443,102
Troop Carrier Wing	942,811	2,624,051	182,827	3,749,689
Light Bomb Wing	1,082,792	2,686,528	30,471	3,799,791
Depot Wing	831,650	6,529,896	338,568	7,700,114

EXPENDITURE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE APPROPRIATED FUND EXPENDITURES FOR AF EMPLOYED NATIONALS

ASSIGNED STRENGTHS ARE AVERAGED AUTHORIZED STRENGTH WITHOUT AUGMENTATION

...**USAFE** REPRESENTS A **BIG** INVESTMENT ON THE PART OF THE US TAX PAYER

IT IS **YOUR** RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT THE USAFE MISSION IS EFFECTIVELY ACCOMPLISHED THRU EFFICIENT USE OF AIR FORCE RESOURCES... MANPOWER, MATERIEL, TIME AND MONEY

...USAFE IS YOUR BUSINESS

U. S. Dep of State

April 15, 1957

Dear Sirs:

This letter is to support the application for a new passport made by Mr. Jesse Zousmer.

Mr. Zousmer is going to Europe in July in order to gather background material for some of our programs.

Thank you for your courtesy in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

United States Department of State
Passport Division
Washington, D.C.

fc

U Nu

December 6, 1956

My dear U Nu:

I am looking forward with great anticipation to my all too brief visit to Rangoon. It will be a great pleasure to see you again.

Unhappily, I shall not be there long enough to pursue my studies of Buddhism, but I have read with close attention the books which you were good enough to send me. On another occasion I shall hope to spend weeks, or preferably months, in your country.

The film that my colleagues have sent in from Burma have been extraordinarily good, and we have hopes that when they are presented there may be some increase in the awareness of the political, cultural, and religious importance of your country.

I am most grateful for your intervention in connection with the interview with Premier Chou En-Lai, and I eagerly look forward to seeing you in Rangoon in mid-December. Mr. Niven will inform you of my flight plans.

Sincerely yours,

U Nu, President
A. S. P. F. L. Headquarters
Rangoon, Burma

rh
bc: Mr. Niven

JULY 23, 1956

U NU, PRESIDENT
A.S.P.F.L. - HQ.
RANGOON, BURMA

GREETINGS STOP EAGER TO DO TELEVISION REPORT ON BURMA STOP IT WILL BE NINETY-MINUTE PROGRAM STOP AM DEALING AS COMPREHENSIVELY AS POSSIBLE NOT ONLY WITH BURMESE POLICIES BUT ITS PEOPLES AND INSTITUTIONS STOP IT IS PROPOSED THAT OUR REPORTER PAUL NIVEN AND CAMERAMAN WILLIAM MC CLURE WILL ARRIVE IN BURMA LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER STOP THE ACTUAL FILMING MAY REQUIRE TWO MONTHS AND I SHALL HOPE TO FLY OUT FOR PART OF THAT TIME STOP CONSIDER YOUR BLESSING AND COOPERATION ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL ~~COMPLETITION~~ COMPLETION THIS UNDERTAKING AND GREATLY HOPE THAT YOU WILL HELP US STOP WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS.

ED MURROW
CBS
NEW YORK

fc

cc: Fred Friendly

Van de Mark

February 23, 1956

Dear Mrs. Van de Mark:

Many thanks for your letter and material which I read with interest.

I appreciate your taking the time to write, but am sorry to say that since my SEE IT NOW programs are all booked for the rest of the season, I see no possibility of using your material.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Parker T. Van de Mark
629 Fullerton Parkway
Chicago 14, Illinois

fc

629 Fullerton Parkway
Chicago 14, Illinois
January 27, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was in the midst of a too-complicated letter to you, suggesting that you might well, having spread confusion through the Department of Agriculture, now proceed to upset the Department of the Interior with a program about today's American Indians: when along came a letter from John Fischer of HARPERS saying he had already communicated with you on the subject, and had sent you a galley of my article THE RAID ON THE RESERVATIONS which is appearing in the March issue of HARPERS. This will save a lot of time, and I'm relieved to start over on the new basis.

The issue, I think, is that the Department of the Interior is being used by a group of people within it to effect a turnover of both Indian and public lands to special interest groups. I should have said Indian and public resources, since the bait is not only land as land, but also the timber, the mineral resources, and the water rights, as well as man-made items in all those connections. What is happening to Indians today ties in directly with attacks on the National Forests and Parks by the stockraisers, the dam builders, the minerals people, the timber interests; it is part and parcel with the beautiful Al Sarena. And the entire broad picture could be shown so pointedly, simply, and dramatically through a filming of Indian Affairs today.

If you have read the galley of my article, you know some of the story of the Pima fight for water rights. I am enclosing some further material on this, a copy of a letter to the President of the Senate from Interior, along with a proposed bill to effect the turnover of Indian irrigation and power works projects to "water users' associations and irrigation districts organized under State law," which, in plainer English, means to non-Indian water users who hanker for Indian resources. (This I have marked with an X in red.) This pretty business was presented to the Senate on January 5, and has been kept very quiet; I have my copy through Adlai Stevenson's office. I have spent this past week sending copies to various Indian leaders and expect to have comments from them very shortly.

I am willing to forecast that Indians will say they knew nothing about this proposed legislation, were not advised or consulted in any way. This is the general picture today, part of the picture of keeping Indians uninformed and inexperienced because they are easier to cheat that way.

I have already talked with one Indian from the Pima reservation (now officially known as Salt-River-Pima-Maricopa). He says that if this bill were to be enacted, the non-Indian waterusers would have a large percentage of Indian irrigation and power projects in their own hands within months. This would be achieved, of course, by foreclosure and forced sale of lands with liens to the United States because of non-payment of assessments for water. Since 1953 the water assessment at Pima has been raised from $ 1,00 per cubic foot per acre to $ 6.00. Also since 1953 debts for assessments have been allowed to pile up. I am trying to find out what percentage of Indian irrigation projects have liens against them: those, of course, would be the first to go. But the rest would follow in short order.Only the Secretary could prevent it, and the Secretary is one of the giveaway boys.

Just in case you think Indian irrigation projects are not appetising to the pressure groups: Not only water rights and systems of canals and ditches are involved in this giveaway, but aldo numerous drainage systems, pumping plants, storage and flood control dams, hydro-electric and diesel power generating plants, and in some cases transmission lines supplying power to neighboring communities, factories, farms, and mining operations. There are well over 100 of these projects, totalling over 848,000 acres of irrigated lands. Investments were over $51,000,000 as far back as 1948, with definite plans for extensions,; financing has been either with money appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury, usually on a reimbursable basis, or with tribal moneys. To me this bill is as big an issue as Al Sarena, and as revealing: it would be more exciting to film, because it involves so many people. If you are interested, I will be happy to send you Indian opinions as they come in.

A tie-in here, which needs some more facts before release, is thefact that the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of Public Land Management is apt to be directly connected with special interest groups. The above letter, which you will notice is dated October 10, I would guess has something to do with Mr. Orme Lewis's resignation from the job. I have been told that the Salt River Waterusers' Association of Phoenix is the outfit which would collect many Southwest irrigation project if the above bill were enacted; Orme Lewis's father was for years, and may still be, President of Salt River Water Users. Gossip is that Orme himself was their legal adviser and was got by them into his Washington job. This latter I have not been able to verify, but it shouldn't be too hard. I am enclosing

material on Wesley D'Ewart to point out that he likewise has many connections to the good of giveaway. This is all open. Incidentally, news re D'Ewart is that the Senate approval of his appointment is being held up, that there will be a full hearing, that no date has been set but that it probably will not be before three weeks or so from now.

The Relocation program is made for a film, although it would take time. TWO FACTS THAT YOU WOULD HAVE TO KNOW WOULD BE (a) THAT INDIANS DO NOT TRUST NON-INDIANS, as a general rule, and (b) THAT INDIANS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS HESITANT TO SPEAK AGAINST THE BUREAU BECAUSE OF FEAR OF REPRISALS, and you could do a nice job on some of the reprisals, too. In Chicago the Indian population has risen from 700-plus in 1952 to what latest BIA figures give as 5000. My HARPERS piece states the situation briefly. Individual cases are often beyond believing. The NBC people here tried several weeks ago to do a film of these relocatees. After his first session with a family, Chet Hagan came out so shaken that he could hardly speak. He said, "I thought I was hardened to anything, but that woman makes me want to go into the Christmad basket business right now. " The thing is stalled at the moment because the program they had planned to use it for has been cancelled, and also, I suspect, because of Indian people being terrified of the cameras and being unwilling to make their spoke against Relocation to strangers.

I am also enclosing a series of letters (clipped together and marked red Y), first: letter from Oliver La Farge to President Eisenhower; second:letter in reply from Secretary McKay; third: letter to the President in reply to McKay's letter, from the Chairman of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council. Along with this is Oliver La Farge's comments on the McKay letter. All these can be used. They point up the fact that the Indian situation is so neatly boxed in that it is almost impossible to do anything about it. Letters of question, suggestion, or protest written to President Eisenhower or McKay go automatically on to the Indian Specialists within Interior who are doing the whole illegal maneuver. (This includes communications from official Indian representatives. It also includes letters to Congressmen, who have been kept so uninformed that they always ask for advice from the very boys in Interior who are in control of the giveaway.) This is a situation that needs to be blown sky high, and this is the year to do it.

What needs to be stressed on a program such as yours is the fact that the Indian people do have a positive program , information about which I am also enclosing.

When the Indian representatives request approval of such programs (rehabilitation programs, leases, starting of tribal businesses, on-the-job training programs, and so on) they are told to use Relocation, which will solve all their problems. The Senate and the House get the same line to use as a basis for legislation.

This is far too long. I hope that you will be interested, and that you will feel free to ask me any questions or for any further material at any time. The situation is getting hotter by the minute, and I believe is ready to be broken wide open. Indian people for the first time are getting ready to come out openly and officially against Interior. (Why they haven't is a story in itself.) The interest in Indians among the general public is increasing rapidly - not the least of it among the 500,000 church ladies who are this year studying THE INDIAN AMERICAN. I know of at least one Democratic Presidential candidate who will use this, tied in with Conservation giveaways, as a major issue in his campaign.

You would be able to use material in Washington, in any big relocation center (Chicago would probably be best), and on reservations. With good introductions you could film, for instance, a tribal council meeting - and I promise you something you have never dreamed of. You could get in touch with the American Friends and film the Pima-Maricopa tribal farms. You could work with D'Arcy McNickle and ARROW (which is an affiliate of the National Congress of the American Indians, and is at the moment financed chiefly by Field Foundation) and get some stuff about their Indian Development (of leaders) Program. Through the National Congress you could film Indian delegations paying official visits to Washington to request their own rehabilitation programs. Through the NCAI, as a matter of fact, you can arrange almost anything, once they are sold on your good faith, which I will be glad to get at as soon as I know you are interested.

Mrs. Helen L. Peterson is Executive Director of the NCAI: their address is 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW / Washington 6, D. C. (Phone: ADams 2-3390) She is a Sioux gal who was previously head of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Denver, an enormously able and informed woman. This is the all-Indian group, and an interesting point here is that they represent the first Indian organization AS A PEOPLE instead of as separate tribes. The BIA is forever trying to break up tribal groups and to turn tribe against tribe, for the obvious reasons, and it is not easy for Indians to work together even in such need. To get to the point: I believe that only through NCAI could you do the sort of program you might want, the sort that needs to be done and soon.

The most able non-Indian group working for what they call the Indian Cause is Oliver La Farge's Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. Their office

is at 48 East 86th Street, Neww York 28, Phone: TR 9-3130. Mrs. La Verne Madigan is the Executive Secretary. They are fine. Because the NCAI is all-Indian, it is better for your purposes. Please use my name with either if you care to.

Have you seen the Indian piece in the Current HOLIDAY ? (I hope you will be completely original and omit feathers!) However, several of those Indian leaders are people you will want to deal with through NCAI: Martin Cross is a great man, in anybody's language - and Moses Two Bulls. There are so many.

Forgive me for being so wordy, and let me know if I can help. Haven't even mentioned the All-Tribes American Indian Center of Chicago. But it's here.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Van de Mark

Mrs. Parker T. Van de Mark

Phone: GRaceland 2-5430

Van Dusen, Raymond

November 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Van Dusen:

I have your letter of November 5th and am sorry to have to tell you that I cannot supply you with the material you request.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. C. Raymond Van Dusen
Chairman
University of Miami
Coral Gables 46, Florida

mcc

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CORAL GABLES 46, FLORIDA

SPEECH DEPARTMENT

November 5, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Presently, I am preparing manuscript for a book which points up the value of using little stories; little-known, entertaining facts of history or biography; or short, entertaining accounts of some happening, usually personal or biographical, to illustrate points presented in public speeches.

In addition to the text material I would like to include the favorite anecdote (serious or humorous) of leading speakers in America today.

I have taken the liberty to write asking for your favorite illustrative story and permission to quote this item in my book. For your convenience, I am enclosing a form for this purpose and a self-addressed stamped return envelop.

If you are willing to oblige, I shall be most grateful.

Very truly yours,

C. Raymond Van Dusen
Chairman

Dr. C. Raymond Van Dusen has my permission to include the anecdote shown above in his book bearing the tentative title, TELL 'EM A STORY. Further, he may indicate that this is a favorite anecdote which I have used in public addresses.

_____

Signature

Van Slingerland

July 27, 1956

Dear Mr. Van Slingerland:

Thank you for your letter of July 5th.

I find it quite impossible to sign such a sweeping all-inclusive release. You may regard this as authority to use in a single issue of LOOK the photograph taken of Louis Armstrong and myself in his dressing room at Basin Street.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter Van Slingerland
Assistant Editor
LOOK
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

fc

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y., MUrray hill 8-0300*

July 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are preparing a picture story on Louis Armstrong. We would like to include in this story a photograph which we took of you and Louis in Louis' dressing room at the Basin Street. In order to do so we will need a release from you. I'm enclosing the proper form. Would you please sign it and return it to me.

I understand that you are making a film of some kind on Louis. If you could give me the details including the nature of the film and the approximate date of presentation I would be delighted to include this information in the caption.

Sincerely,

Peter Van Slingerland
Peter Van Slingerland
Assistant Editor

PVS:eb
enclosure

Much too sweeping - ok to publish once as proposed.

Van Volkenburg

JACK L. VAN VOLKENBURG · 485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

June 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Brother Ed:

Thank you for your good note.

It was a pleasure doing the little job in Ashville. It is only a leisurely two-hour drive from where we are building in, what I believe, is your home state.

With all the gals around at the General Federation of Women's Clubs there was no Jack Daniels in evidence. However, that was easily taken care of when I returned to Highlands later on.

All good wishes to you, your family and your associates.

Sincerely,

Jack

JLV:kh

Vaurs, Roger

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C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU028 PD

SI NEW YORK NY OCT 3 NFT

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

SINCE MADAME JACQUELINE THOME PATENOTRE HAS BEEN OBLIGED TO POSTPONE HER VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES I AM VERY SORRY TO INFORM YOU THAT THE COCKTAIL PARTY WHICH I PLANNED TO GIVE IN HER HONOR ON OCTOBER 7 HAS BEEN CANCELLED

ROGER VAURS DIRECTOR FRENCH EMBASSY PRESS INFORMATION NEW YORK

308P..

Vaurs, Roger

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE
ET D'INFORMATION

972 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 7-9700

October 2, 1957

Dear Ed,

Following our telephone conversation of last week, I asked M. Pierre Crénesse, Director of the French Broadcasting and Television for North America to contact the French Radio and Television in Paris, in order to get from them the kinoscopes of the most popular shows on the French television.

As soon as M. Crénesse receives the kinoscopes he will get in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Roger Vaurs

Roger Vaurs
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison avenue
New York city

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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EDWARD R MURROW,DELIVER=

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM DELIVER 485 MADISON AVE=

WILL YOU IVE ME THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY AT A COCKTAIL PARTY GIVEN ON MONDAY OCTOBER 7 FROM 5 TO 7 PM AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY 972 FIFTH AVENUE IN HONOR OF MADAME JACQUELINE PATENOTRE F.ENCH CAINBET MINISTER IN CHARGE OF HOUSING AND RECONSTRUCTION. R.S.VP. RE 7-9700 EX 828=

ROGER VAURS DIRECTOR FRENDH EMBASSY NEW YORK=

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Vereide, Abraham

MARCH 14, 1956

MR.

MR. ABRAHAM VEREIDE
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP, INC.
1013 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

GREATLY REGRET BUT WILL BE OUT OF TOWN

NEXT THURSDAY STOP THANKS FOR ASKING ME.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43

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FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
1013 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING
TELEPHONE DUpont 7-4030

March 12, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you be able to meet me for luncheon on Thursday, March 22, 1956, at the Waldorf?

If you can arrange to be there, will you please reserve the date and let me know?

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Vereide

AV:ABC

Abraham Vereide
Executive Director

Enclosure:

March Bulletin

Vetrano, Joseph

VOTER'S DAY

SEPTEMBER 25th

Form

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS -- Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A great deal of interest and enthusiasm will be stressed in the coming State and National Elections. This will be due to the cooperation of the press, the radio, the television, as well as the efforts of the average citizen. The result will be an impressive demonstration of the Power of the Ballot.

With this thought in mind, the writer believes that a day should be established during the year to be known as VOTER'S DAY, a day of dedication to the education, promotion, appreciation, and testimonial of Free Men speaking for the welfare of the Nation through their greatest right--THE BALLOT. As this day must occur before elections, either on the local, state or national levels, as well as the approximate time when new voters are being made, September twenty-fifth would be a timely date.

To commemorate this day, appropriate exercises could be conducted in the schools and by civic organizations, to help celebrate this National holiday and to stress the importance of voting. The education of our youth, adults, and newly-made citizens to a thoughtful approach to our problems, either local, state or national is essential in creating a consciousness of right government that will be a bulwark against subversive elements and isms, that are--or may be--current when they become voters.

In the press, the radio, television, the periodicals, as well as civic clubs and other organizations, the importance of the ballot should be emphasized and the people should be given an opportunity to form their own opinions through careful study of the problems they face.

If the dream of Lincoln "of the people, by the people and for the people" is to become a reality, and the real power of government is to rest upon each and every citizen, and not with minority groups, where corruption and selfishness are rampant, then the people, from the smallest child of the nation to the oldest citizen must become acutely conscious of the tremendous power of the ballot.

Therefore, anything that you do to establish VOTER'S DAY as a national observance day, either through proclamation, or through endorsing it, or by any means that you may suggest, will be greatly appreciated by the Proposer of this day.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Vetrano

Joseph P. Vetrano
Proposer

Box 896
Bristol, Conn.

Voigt, Dick

Eli's Chosen Six

COLLEGE JAZZ FROM YALE UNIVERSITY

RICHARD E. VOIGT: MANAGER
ST. ANTHONY HALL
133 COLLEGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
PHONE: LOCUST 2-8729

NOËL R. KRAMER: BUS. REP.
667 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY 21
NEW YORK
PHONE TEMPLETON 2-9151

September 26.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful reply to my letter of August 23, concerning my plans to take the band to South Africa this Christmas.

I fully appreciate and understand why you feel reluctant to sponsor our group under the conditions described in my letter. I plan to be in New York City on Tuesday, October 2, to see Lou Stone and Mrs. Roosevelt, and I wonder if you might give me a few minutes, as I would like your advice concerning publicity and effective money-raising techniques. I find the responsibility of having to raise $15,000 rather overwhelming, but Mrs. Roosevelt's very moving letter has encouraged me to proceed confidently. I need any help you can give me badly, though. The Reverend Alvin Kershaw, who will accompany us to South Africa, also has been most helpful, and has given our plans the stature and maturity essential to their fulfillment.

I know that you are very busy, but I hope that you might be able to give me a few minutes this Tuesday.

Respectfully yours,

Dick Voigt.

If here will pay never called

Voigt, Richard

September 14, 1956

Dear Mr. Voigt:

I am reluctant to decline anything that you and Father Huddleston request, but I have no alternative but to maintain the position that I have adopted for many years; namely, that I cannot associate myself with any undertaking to which I cannot devote personal time and effort. I wish you all possible success in this undertaking, and if you would care to discuss it with me sometime when you are in New York I should of course be delighted to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Voigt
133 College Street
New Haven, Connecticut

rh

COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION

HOUSE OF THE RESURRECTION
MIRFIELD
YORKSHIRE

Telephone 3318

Mr. Edward Murrow,
C.B.S. Television,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY,
U.S.A.

23rd August, 1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Upon the advice of Father Trevor Huddleston, C.R., I am writing you in the hopes that you might lend your 'moral support' to my band, which I plan to take to South Africa over the Christmas season in order to provide a free "School of Jazz" for the African musicians there. We also plan to give three concerts in London and in South Africa, the profits of which will go to the Union of South African Artists.

In order to pay for the expenses of our trip, so that we would be free to give all of the profits from our concerts to this organization, we plan to run a national campaign for funds in America, which will be supported by Church, Inter-racial, University and Jazz Organizations. I am inviting you to be one of our four sponsors, which naturally would involve no financial committment, but would in terms of publicity ensure the financial success of our "Dollar for African Music" campaign. Our real end in making such a trip is supporting the efforts for peace and goodwill among peoples of different races, but we feel that we canbest work toward this end by lending our support to an organization which brings people of different races together in a common interest, jazz and other forms of "popular" music. Recently, I received a letter from Mr. Ian Bernhardt, Chairman of the Union of South African Artists, telling me that he and the other South African musicians of all races feel that "it would be most valuable to us in every sense if you came here, and highly successful". The members of my band do not want to let these people down

COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION

HOUSE OF THE RESURRECTION
MIRFIELD
YORKSHIRE

Telephone 3318

this Christmas. Any surplus funds collected in the States, over and above our expenses, will be given to this organization for purposes of buying American phonographs, Jazz records and dance-music arrangements, and musical instruments which most Africans are not privileged to own.

Columbia Records has promised to record our concerts in South Africa, and this 12" 33 rpm. release should widen the effect of our trip in England and the United States considerably, in addition to leaving the South Africans a symbol of "outside" support in their fight for social justice. We shall also appear on C.B.S. and N.B.C. Television programs in connection with publicizing the trip, but we need your support if the American people are to respond to a cause which they might otherwise feel is unimportant. We feel that the situation in South Africa is very important in terms of the future history of that continent, and thus of our world, and might even help some of our fellow Americans to see the mess in their own backyard. If my little band can provide those South African people who are interested in Social Justice with one more thread in their small fabric of Inter-racial understanding and goodwill - which Father Huddleston and others feel will be the case - then I am going to proceed, and raise the money for this trip, I hope with your much-needed help.

If you could write me soon and tell me whether or not you will endorse our trip (we should like to include your picture on our four-page circular with those of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Louis Armstrong and Father Huddleston, in addition to any short statement you would care to make - which would be even more helpful), I should be very appreciative. We should like to have our publicity ready by the end of September, so that word from you as soon as possible would help us considerably. Naturally, if you have any questions you want answered before giving me your final decision, I would be only too happy to try and answer them, and if need be, delay our printing. We do need your help so very badly.

COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION

HOUSE OF THE RESURRECTION
MIRFIELD
YORKSHIRE

Telephone 3318

I can be reached at this address until September 2, and then at 133, College Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Also, enclosed is a note from Father Huddleston.

I hope that you will choose to "lend us a hand" with a very difficult job.

My best wishes and thanks to you.

Respectfully yours,

Dick Voigt.

P.S. I just received a letter from Rev. Alvin Kershaw, the Episcopal Priest who appeared on "The $64.000 Question" and who is jazz consultant for Decca records and N.B.C., in which he accepted my offer to accompany the band to South Africa and to assist us in raising the necessary funds for the trip.

COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION

HOUSE OF THE RESURRECTION
MIRFIELD
YORKSHIRE

Telephone 3318

August 17 1956.

Dear Mr. Murrow -

You will, I hope, remember the very happy evening we had together in New York in March?

I am presuming on your kindness then to ask for a further favor now.

Would you sponsor this really imaginative and generous effort? I truly believe it can do a lot for our African youngsters.

With every good wish to Fred Friendly & Mrs. Murrow,

Most sincerely yours

Trevor Huddleston CR.

Columbia Records

presents

ELI'S CHOSEN SIX

In A New 12" 33 RPM Record Release

"College Jazz by Eli's Chosen Six"

Available at your record store
beginning October 10.

Also appearing at Carnegie Hall
on Friday, November 26, 1955
at 8:30 P. M.

Eli's Chosen Six,

The
Yale University
Dixieland Band

has appeared at . . .

DICK VOIGT, Manager

- **COLLEGE WEEK,** Bermuda
- **BASIN STREET,** New York City
- **EDDIE CONDON'S,** New York City
- **CORNELL, LEHIGH, and PENNSYLVANIA Universities**
- **DARTMOUTH COLLEGE and R. P. I.**
- **VASSAR, SMITH, WELLESLEY, and BENNINGTON** Colleges
- **Many other Universities, Colleges, Junior Colleges, and Preparatory Schools**

The Personnel

Lee Lorenz ..... Trumpet
Peter Williams ..... Clarinet
Ros Rudd ..... Trombone
Dick Voigt ..... Piano
Bob Morgan ..... Bass
Lyman Drake ..... Drums
and Leo Camera

for information write to:

Dick Voigt, Manager
St. Anthony Hall
133 College Street
New Haven, Conn.

Noel Kramer
Business Representative,
667 Madison Ave.,
New York 21,
New York

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING ABOUT

ELI'S CHOSEN SIX

(recording artists for Columbia Records)

"The Yale group plays with a sure-footed agility... on 'College Jazz: Dixieland', the Six holds mostly to the well-worn standards of that musical line, spicing them with a youthful effervescence...."

New York Times, Dec. 11, 1955.

" as seen by the band's rapid rise to the top in the highly competitive college jazz field, success has been a product of hard work, excellent showmanship, extraordinary musical knowledge, and a certain spirit hard to define."

Carnegie Hall Program Review,
Nov. 25, 1955.

"...Yale is now solidly established as THE school for jazz buffs."

New York Daily News
Robert Sylvester's "Dream Street."

"Eli's Chosen Six is a Dixieland combination of breeze and skill.... They play with an assurance and an ensemble sympathy that any band might envy."

Saturday Review, Dec. 31, 1955.

For information, write:
DICK VOIGT, Manager
ELI'S CHOSEN SIX
~~1447 Yale Station~~
New Haven, Conn.
132 College Street
New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Murrow.
Lou Stone can tell you something about our band. He will probably contact you about all of this soon, anyway.
D.V.

Bliss

Von Fremd

COPY

To: Frank Donghi

From: Chuck von Fremd

Regards: Cape Canaveral

Full

As you have undoubtedly observed, it is most difficult to learn when specific missiles are test-fired here; reporters and photographers waste hours daily standing on the north and south jetties at either end of the Cape, straining their eyes, waiting for missiles that all too often don't go off. Unless and until the Defense Department reverses present policies, this unfortunate condition will continue. (There are solid indications, however, that the bars will be dramatically lowered within 30 days---more about that later).

It is possible to learn how our industry people feel about the overall missile program by simply hanging around the Starlight Motel bar and dining room in the evenings. As you know, it's the big industries who actually launch the missiles, and their representatives are just as talkative as the Defense Department is close-lipped. Nothing in this report is off-the-record unless so labeled, but everything is background only, cannot be attributed to any individual. However, I'll be glad to give you the names of sources if requested so long as they are protected.

Every official I've talked to believes that from a long-range viewpoint the United States is in serious missile trouble. One man told me that it will be at least a year, probably considerably longer, before we are capable of producing a missile with the thrust that launched the second Sputnik, AND, to meet this requirement in a year's time a complete "crash" program is necessary.

Until the first Sputnik was hurled into the air, all the scientists working under the operations manager of an industry charged with developing one of our long-range missiles were limited to a 40-hour week---no overtime was allowed. Since then, they've been working a 77-hour week; an obvious example of the sudden concern in the Pentagon. But it is not just the federal government that's worried---all industry representatives predict their companies will adopt "crash" programs of their own, regardless of the size of the next defense budget. B.G. MacNabb, who today is in complete charge of Convair's Atlas (ICBM) project, predicts that within six months he'll have three or four bosses above him. He says, off-the-record, that Convair and General Dynamics plan to arbitrarily pull their top scientists and operations experts from every other allied field and pour them all into the ICBM project.

All the industry high-up's here complain about service interference in their work. Apparently the Pentagon is economy-minded to extreme. One source told me he spends more money and time in justifying overtime payments than he does in getting actual man-hours of overtime from his staff. Example: one of his men spent a week in San Diego. The Pentagon accepted without question a $200-plus dinner and evening conference with top brass, but balked at a weekly $12 expenditure for taxis.

While all the industry people I've talked to say the U.S. is far behind Russia in the missile field, they surprisingly agree that we can catch up----the estimate ranges from two to ten years---IF the Administration undertakes a true "crash" program. My sources say exchanging missile information with our allies is certainly not enough; they think instead in terms of big money and coordination. The money figure varies from a low of ten to a high of 25 billion federal dollars annually--- a fantastic and politically unrealistic amount. The private industry representatives here talk bitterly of inter-service rivalry; they say Eisenhower is moving in the right direction to end it, but they do not, for the most part, whole-heartedly endorse

his appointment of Killian as missile-czar. For one thing, they doubt that Killian will have the absolute authority that they believe is necessary. Of more interest and personal surprise to me, they don't think too highly of Killian. They regard him as a "political" scientist rather than a "pure" or "basic research" scientist. One industry man said to me: "I've voted for Eisenhower twice, I'd probably do it again. But he's not going to have the young, brilliant research scientists flocking to Killian's aid as they flocked to Oppenheimer during the Manhatten project. The young scientists, the pure research scientists, worked for Oppenheimer for joy, for prestige, for opportunity, and they won't feel that way about Killian."

Regarding the future here at the Cape: the industry people say look for dramatic accomplishments in the next eight weeks. They expect the third launching of the Atlas to be a success, i.e., strike it's assigned target 5-thousand miles away. The second Atlas shoot was 80% effective and the Convair scientists in California believe they have solved "the bug." One Convair spokesman told me, off the record, that just one of the more than 35-thousand parts of the second Atlas functioned incorrectly, every other part was perfect.

The Vanguard people will be conducting full, three stage tests with regularity in the weeks ahead. They may even get a six pound baby moon in orbit before the December target-date. They will not make this attempt public unless one of the little satellites does orbit. And Vanguard people here talk privately of getting the larger, more complex sphere in orbit around the first of the year, which would be three months ahead of schedule.

I've been told by the highest source here, off-the-record, that reporters and photographers will be getting a much better break within 30 days. A guided tour of the Cape, better picture coverage, advance warning on launchings, and briefings and news conferences are all in the works, will be announced by Murray Snyder in Washington. This will make future coverage infinitely better.

A personal recommendation: Keep Paul Rubenstein and Bob Sullivan, the camera and soundmen from Tampa, on this story whenever a picture story is warranted. They are both well-known and liked by the authorities here and Paul in particular has that peculiar camera-man's ability to seek out sources of his own that are invaluable.

Finally, I wondered what it would be like on general assignment, after five years at the White House.

Now I know.

Von Mauchenheim

Dear Mr. Von Mauchenheim:

Thank you for your letter of January 28th. Your suggestion for a series of programs sounds interesting, but since I do not dispose of time on the network for programs other than those to which I am at present committed, I am passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Michelson, Vice President in charge of News and Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Egon Von Mauchenheim
P. O. Box 163
New Hyde Park, New York

mmc

Orig. letter + our copy of letter sent to Mr. Mickelson.

Vosnjak, Bogumil

THE CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPEAN WOODROW WILSON COMMITTEE

1744 N ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TEL. EX. 3-1168

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
THE COUNCIL FOR A FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
POLAND:
THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.
RUMANIA:
THE RUMANIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
YUGOSLAVIA:
THE CROATIAN NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SLOVENIA.
THE SERBIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
THE SERBIAN PEASANT PARTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January I4,I956.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I tried several time to come in touch with you,but always invain.We are speaking in the mame of 75 million of Central and Eastern Europeans whose totalitarian bondage does not permit them to speak freely.

I will be in New-York January 23 and 24 and I asking again for an appointment.

With kind regards

Bogumil Vosnjak

(Bogumil Vosnjak.)
Secretary General.

no

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Treasurer

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1955.

Tribute to Woodrow Wilson

His Work for the Liberation of Oppressed Nations Acknowledged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We political leaders now in exile from the Central-Eastern European nations which fought on the side of the Allies in the first World War have founded the Central-Eastern European Woodrow Wilson Committee and consider it our moral duty to participate in the anniversary of his birth.

We bow to the memory of one of the greatest Americans, whose political ideas will live forever. Our peoples will never forget the generous role Woodrow Wilson played in the days when the Habsburg Empire was at stake. It was he who opened the prison of the freedom-loving nations so that they could create a new state life for themselves. Among our enslaved peoples the declarations of independence originating in the United States in June and July, 1918, gave rise to indescribable enthusiasm. Austria-Hungary was doomed; the outworn state broke down.

In his message to the Congress of March 15, 1917, for a declaration of war, Woodrow Wilson declared: "* * * We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our heart—for democracy, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free." After two world wars and great suffering this goal has not yet been reached. But the ideals of Woodrow Wilson, nevertheless, will finally be victorious for the sake of all mankind.

His Principles Defended

We, political successors to those who in 1918 acclaimed the outstanding leader of democracy, pledge that our nations will never forget the great teaching of Woodrow Wilson. Our peoples are defending his great principles of human freedom, dignity, self-determination, Western democracy and Christian brotherhood of a commonwealth of nations as he taught and understood them.

We see in Woodrow Wilson a giant among men and nations, the real representative of America's political genius. In this spirit we associate ourselves with those Americans who honor the great human and political work of Woodrow Wilson, whose place is at the side of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

JOSEPH LETTRICH,
Council of Free Czechoslovakia;
STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK,
Polish National Democratic Committee;
CONSTANTINE VISOIANU,
Rumanian National Committee;
VLADKO MACEK,
Croatian National Representation;
MIHA KREK, BOGUMIL VOSNJAK, Secretary General.
National Committee for Slovenia;
CONSTANTINE FOTITCH,
Central Serbian Committee;
MILAN GAVRILOVIC,
Serbian Peasant Party.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1955.

Centennial of Birth of Woodrow Wilson

Vosnjak, B.M.

CURRICULUM VITAE

of

Dr. Bogumil M. Vosnjak

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia
Retired
Vice-President of the "National Committee for Slovenia".

Father: Michael Vosnjak; Member of the Vienna Reichsrat and initiator of the Slovene and Yugoslav cooperative movement.

Uncle: Dr. Joseph Vosnjak; Member of the Vienna Reichsrat, author and first promoter of the Slovene Tabor movement, 1863-1806

1902-1906: University of Prague, Graz and Vienna. 1906, Doctor of Law and Political Science, Vienna. Advance studies on Political Thought and Constitutional Law under Professor George Jellinek in Heidelberg.

1902: President of "Slovenia" in Vienna.

1908: École des Sciences Politiques, Paris.

1909: Archives Nationales, Paris: Research on the domination of Napoleon I in Yugoslav lands.

1908: Yugoslav Representative at the All-Slav Congress in Prague. (President Kramář).

Adhesion to the Neo-Slav Movement.

1910: Founded first Slovene Magazine for Political Science "Veda at Gorica (Slovene Costland): founded "Socialna Matica".

1912: University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Associate Professor in Political Thought and Constitutional Law.

---ooOoo---

1915-1918: First Emigration. Member of the Yugoslav Committee in London.

1917: Participated at the Corfu Conference as the only representative of the Slovenes. Drafted the historical Corfu Declaration.

1918: Representative of the Yugoslav Committee in London, in Washington, D.C. Collaboration with the U.S. Government and Congress.

1919: Secretary General of the Yugoslav Peace Delegation, Peace Conference, Paris.

1919: Participated in the founding of the University of Ljubljana.

1919: Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Ljubljana.

1919: Married Nada Georgievic (d. 1942).

1920: Founded the Slovene Peasant Party.

1920: Member of the Constitutional Committee in Belgrade.

1921: Member of the Yugoslav Constitutional Assembly in Belgrade.

1921-1923: Minister Plenipotentiary in Prague.

1925-1928: Chief of Department of Commercial Treaties, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgrade.

1929: Yugoslav Delegate Fund B. Hungarian Reparations, Basle.

1930: Nominated member of the International Diplomatic Academy.

1921-1935: Member of Parliament, Belgrade.

1937-1941: Founder and President of the "Matica rada", the first organization for Scientific Management in the Balkans; Editor of a magazine of the same name.

1940: Received the Ribbon of the Yugoslav Crown.

1942-1944: Anti-German underground. Member of the illegal "Yugoslav National Council".

1944: At the Headquarters of Draze Mihajlovic.

---ooOoo---

1945: Second Emigration.

1945: Member of the Slovene National Committee.

1948: Columbia Libraries, New York: Research Assistant.

1948: Attached to the Committee for Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives.

1949: University of California, Berkeley; Visiting Professor: Course on "Government and Politics in the Balkan States". Seminar on same subject.

1951: Consultant to the Library of Congress.

1951: Princeton University Press accepted M.S. "The Emancipation of the Slavs","Slav Political Thought and Policies".

Author of nearly 30 books, among which are:

SUNRISE, RUSSIAN STUDIES, Ljubljana, 1906 (in Slovene)
CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ILLYRIAN PROVINCES, 1912, Ljubljana (in Slovene), 1912, Prague (in Czech)
PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT, Gorica, 1913 (In Slovene)
A CHAPTER OF THE OLD SLOVENE DEMOCRACY, London, 1913 (in English); Paris, 1919 (in French)
YUGOSLAV NATIONALISM, London, 1916
A BULWARK AGAINST GERMANY, London, 1916 (in English)
UN REMPART CONTRE L'ALLEMAGNE, Paris, 1918 (in French)
A BULWARK AGAINST GERMANY, New York, 1918 (inEnglish)
A DYING EMPIRE, London, 1918 (in English)
THE CRISIS OF SOVEREIGNTY AND STATE POWER IN THE MODERN STATE, Belgrade, 1926 (in Serbo-Croatian)
THE VICTORY OF YUGOSLAVIA, Belgrade, 1930 (in Serbo-Croatian)
THE YUGOSLAV COMMITTEE, Ljubljana, 1935 (in Slovene and Serbo-Croatian)
THE LIFE OF MICHAEL VOSNJAK, Belgrade, 1937 (in Serbo-Croatian)

Address: 1706 21st Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: NOrth 7-0155

Vrable, Edw. G.

HEADQUARTERS
AIR WEATHER SERVICE
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 January 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a year-end note to say thanks for the kinescope you sent this way during October. You may recollect the print was of the SEE IT NOW program dealing with Hurricane Edna. The boys in Bermuda wish you to know the print has been in place for quite some time and is being shown at the drop of a media reps hat.

We are planning to get together with you some time in the future to see what we can work out in connection with the 1958 hurricane season. Here's to good hunting and best of luck to you during the new year.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Vrable

EDWARD G. VRABLE
Captain, USAF
Chief, Office Information Services

Vrable, Ed. G.

October 3, 1957

Dear Captain Vrable:

I will be delighted to send you another copy of the SEE IT NOW program dealing with Hurricane Edna. It will take a little time to prepare it, but you can expect it shortly.

Sometime ago, the boys in Bermuda promised to alert me if another promising hurricane shows up. I hope they won't forget.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Vrable
Captain, USAF
Chief
Office Information Services
Military Air Transport Service
United States Air Force
Washington 25, D.C.

fe

cc: Natalie Foster

HEADQUARTERS
AIR WEATHER SERVICE
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 October 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Greetings. The Air Force Hurricane Hunters in Bermuda have asked me to sound you out regarding the possibility of obtaining another copy of the September 1954 "SEE IT NOW" program dealing with your flight with the troops into Hurricane Edna.

This office has the one copy you generously provided at the time. It is continually making the rounds at luncheon engagements, meetings, etc. in Washington and Philadelphia. The fact is we believe this kinescope has been shown almost as much as "Birth of the Nation."

The Hurricane Hunter commander, presently a Lt. Colonel Earl Dunphy of Crowley, Louisiana is very anxious to have a print available at all times for showing to the continuous stream of visitors to his unit.

We would appreciate very much any consideration you could give us in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ed Vrable

EDWARD G. VRABLE
Captain, USAF
Chief
Office Information Services

Vrable, Edw.

May 28, 1956

Dear Captain Vrable:

Thanks and greetings. Your project ought to be a lot of fun, and might even help to educate the citizenry. I can't figure out a way to use you and your lads on any of my own programs, but I am sure there will be no shortage of radio and television opportunities. Don't fail to give me a shout when you are in New York. So far as I know now, I shall be here all during the month of June.

I want to come down to Bermuda again and fly another mission with you in the fall.

As ever yours,

Captain Edward G. Vrable
USAF
Chief, Office Information Services
Air Weather Service
Washington 25, D.C.

rh

Vrable

HEADQUARTERS
AIR WEATHER SERVICE
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

18 May 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Captain Ed Vrable at this end. I was the Hurricane Hunter navigator-PIO on your Bermuda project of September 1954.

I thought you might be interested in a project we of the Air Weather Service are about to inaugurate. Briefly, I am taking one Hurricane Hunter flight crew and the USAF Dance Band on a 30-day tour of the 14 largest cities on the US Eastern Seaboard. Purpose of trip: To tell the people what the Air Force, working with the Weather Bureau and Navy, is doing and plans to do to protect lives and property from hurricane destruction.

Our itinerary is Inclosure #1. We plan to spend two days in most of the cities. Numerous television and civic appearances are planned.

I have also inclosed one of our news kits (Inclosure #2). Look it over - I'm sure you'll find it valuable as a reference throughout the forthcoming hurricane season.

The USAF OIS office in New York City can also give you some information on our New York City appearances. The address and telephone number: Lt Col Hugh Day, 110 East 45th Street (Room 470) New York City, 17, N. Y., phone; Murray Hill 4-5130, Extension 292.

Two final items; (1) Major Bill Anderson has departed for the waving palms of Hawaii. (2) Captain Bud Wilson, who is a part of our unit, asked me to state he finally has the Bermuda "box" he promised you and will deliver in New York City.

Sincerely,

Edward G. Vrable

EDWARD G. VRABLE
Captain, USAF
Chief, Office Information Services

2 Incls:
As stated